

When in columns 6, 7 and 8 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of school and person or persons.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such shares.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1611	Bibi Parjuna, and Sadaruddin Kazi, taluq, pergunnah Bazar Gomaspur, Ditto	Rs. A. P. 565 4 74	.....	1st 74p. ijnali share ..	Ramchandri Kasi and others.	Rs. A. P. 154 3 73	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 39 2 0
1651	Ditto	565 6 74	.....	2d. under separate account.	Bhagwan and Radhika Mohan Banerji	100 0 3	.....	50 0 0
1651	Ditto	565 6 74	.....	3d. 1st. under separate account.	Mozdantressa Khatun	73 2 5	.....	40 3 1
1651	Ditto	565 6 74	.....	114p. 2d. under separate account.	Mahmud Nair	20 4 10	.....	11 9 0
1577	Seven annas share of mouza Chikokandi, pergunnah Chandradivi.	2,815 14 10	.....	7p. 163p. 1st. 14d. ijnali share.	Sobuck Chandra Mohinta and others.	1,371 11 8	.....	65 11 14
2740	Durga Chandraji Taluq, pergunnah Uttar Shikharapour.	1,037 11 24	.....	2d. 131p. 14d. under separate account.	Shahani Charn Rai and others.	372 15 24	.....	102 12 74
6700	Chandragho Joor, pergunnah Kaimnagar.	644 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Prasanna Kumar Rai Chowdhury and others.	.....	540 8 0	.....
3155	Two annas share of mouza Kankani, Kankani.	3,144 11 0	.....	7p. 64p. 2d. ijnali share.	Bhambhan Chandra Chakravarti and others.	1,445 14 5	.....	43 8 24
6267	Four annas share of ditto.	5,500 6 10	.....	15p. share under separate account.	Tarunni Debbar, herself and executor for Rajkumar Debbar.	235 12 1	.....	82 4 3
3308	ditto	5,500 6 10	.....	15p. under separate account.	Ditto ditto	107 2 9	.....	54 14 0
3308	2d. 14p. share of pergunnah Shikharapour.	681 7 0	Whole estate.	.....	Nabin Kishori and others.	.....	104 8 0	.....
3613	11s. 10p. share of taluq Amambah, pergunnah Shikharapour.	871 10 4	.....	3d. 18p. 2d. 34d. ijnali share.	Ba'n Aptaruddin Ahmed alias Joyalun Moan and others.	313 11 44	.....	8 15 3
3659	Tappan Mitthabadi zemindari.	23,123 13 5	.....	2d. 5d. 18p. 2d. 34d. under separate account.	Syed Mazharul Choudhury.	2,187 4 10	.....	812 7 5
3659	Ditto	23,123 13 5	.....	Ditto	Ajuntomessa Begum.	2,187 4 10	.....	300 10 3
3659	1d. annas share of Mitthabadi pergunnah.	2,929 6 0	Whole estate.	.....	Rajani Kanta Banerjee.	.....	1,250 11 34	.....
4633	Deopurabad H. P. Prasad, D'Sa, 1st taluq.	693 0 0	Ditto	.....	Krishna Chandra Chakravarti and others.	.....	693 0 0	.....
4633	Bangabali Doria, Annapuram Choudhury and others.	5,004 0 0	.....	12 annas ijnali share.	Rachmoni	4,400 4 0	.....	3,054 6 0
4640	Padma, alias Ramchandur Chur.	5,383 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Amarnomosa Khatun and others.	.....	675 0 0	.....
4680	1st Balladhi Doria, Nairamur Choudhury and others.	619 0 0	Ditto	.....	Balantia Nath Mukherji.	.....	618 0 0	.....
4680	2d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	3d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	4d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	5d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	6d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	7d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	8d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	9d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	10d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	11d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	12d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	13d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	14d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	15d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	16d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	17d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	18d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	19d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	20d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	21d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	22d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	23d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	24d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	25d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	26d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	27d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	28d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	29d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	30d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	31d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	32d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	33d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	34d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	35d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	36d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	37d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	38d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	39d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	40d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	41d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	42d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	43d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	44d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	45d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	46d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	47d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	48d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	49d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	50d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	51d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	52d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	53d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	54d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	55d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	56d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	57d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	58d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	59d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	60d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	61d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	62d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	63d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	64d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	65d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	66d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	67d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	68d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	69d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	70d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	71d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	72d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	73d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	74d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	75d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	76d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	77d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	78d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	79d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	80d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	81d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	82d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	83d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	84d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	85d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	86d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	87d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	88d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	89d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	90d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	91d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	92d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	93d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	94d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	95d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	96d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	97d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	98d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	99d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....
4680	100d. annas share of ditto.	2,917 0 0	Ditto	.....	Jogadipuri Debbar Choudhury and others.	.....	100 0 0	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towil No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Number of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
6034	Kachhopia Chur.	Rs. A. P. 1,493 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Bhawan Sen and others.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 16 8 6	Rs. A. P.
6034	Surplus alluvial accretion to mou. no. Koyaria, thak No. 1884, appertaining to Choudhrai Jit-patanmoss Khosla, bearing No. 3067 in the Backergunge-towil.	567 0 0	Ditto	.....	Mir Maszom Hoshom Choudhury and others.	.....	161 0 0	.....
6413	Surplus alluvial accretion to Chur Lokhi alias Khalsai chur, thak No. 1883, appertaining to tappah Asimpur and Jshapur.	523 0 0	Ditto	.....	Abdul Masid Koo Choudhury.	.....	330 0 0	.....
6097	Howla No. 9 within Chak Dhalia, pergunnah Bomar Gopinapur.	593 0 0	Whole howla.	.....	Janobdi	.....	445 0 0	.....

Backergunge Collectorate, the 18th May 1889.

H. SAVAGE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tipperah, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 26th June 1889, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Towil number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
486	Jowar Muradnagar, pergunnah Bardakhat.	Rs. A. P. 2,378 7 0	.....	.....	Mathura Mohan Poddar.	Rs. A. P. 143 1 4	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 46 5 3	.....
1885	Chur Nagarkandi No. 211, pergunnah Uttar Behapur.	713 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Rajmuni Choudhry, mother and guardian of Har Das Roy Choudhry and Lalit Kumar Roy Choudhry, and others.	.....	104 0 31	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Jowar Dowltipur, mouh Kari-khai, pergunnah Bardakhat.	1,436 13 0	Ditto	.....	Hann Gopal Chakravarty and others.	.....	443 13 6	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Jowar Balunkandi, pergunnah Bardakhat.	1,886 0 0	Ditto	.....	Srimati Manikymata, alias Tara Sundari and others.	.....	518 0 0	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Jowar Basuilla-bad, pergunnah Bardakhat.	3,990 14 11	Ditto	.....	Karuna Kanta Poddar and others.	.....	1,340 9 0	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Jowar Singula, pergunnah Bardakhat.	1,304 0 0	Ditto	.....	Srimati Mukta, Koshi Gupta, and others.	.....	376 4 0	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Mousah Daiyara Chaitparah, pergunnah Bardakhat.	1,451 1 8	Ditto	.....	Kali Das Bhadra and others.	.....	443 7 5	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Mousah Gangerkote, pergunnah Bardakhat.	593 0 0	Ditto	.....	Broja Nath Roy Choudhry and others.	.....	66 14 0	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Jowar Tamulpulya, pergunnah Bardakhat.	2,238 0 0	Ditto	.....	Ram Kumar Dutta and others.	.....	717 0 0	down to kist January 1888.	.....
1883	Jowar Tinahitia, pergunnah Bardakhat.	563 12 2	Ditto	.....	Durga Charan Das Moudadar and others.	.....	207 6 9	down to kist January 1888.	.....

Tipperah Collectorate, the 18th May 1889.

J. C. P. P. P.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859 and under Act VII of 1868 (B.C.), that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mymensingh will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and particulars	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such shares	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due for it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due for it
8	Zemindary house 1 annas 10 gundas, pottogunnah Afton	Rs 4 10 0		1/2 annas with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1870	Hafiz Mohamed Ali Khan and others	2,418 5 0	Rs 4 10 0	Rs 4 10 0
9	Ditto	Rs 7 5 0		Ditto	Badarunessa Choudhury and others	697 15 0		11 0 0
10	Ditto	Rs 7 0 0		Ditto	Mahomed Ali Khan and others	231 5 0		7 1 0
28	Zemindary pargunnah Baro bays	Rs 83 2 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas	Hafiz Mohamed Ali Khan and others	4,117 2 0		4 6 0
30	Ditto	Rs 85 2 0		1/2 annas	Hasanuliah Choudhury	3,041 4 0		790 2 0
68	Taluk Mohaded Muktipur Jang Bhitpur toppeh Ran Bhitpur	Rs 23 7 0		1/2 annas	Raja Surja Kanta Acharya Bahadur and others	617 8 0		7 2 0
69	Zemindary pargunnah Hishor shyt	Rs 457 15 0		1/2 annas with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 of Act XI of 1870 and a share 70 of Act VII of 1870	Amrab Asanulha Khan Bahadur and others	15,070 12 0		810 0 0
85	Taluk Mohomed Khabal Jang Bhitpur toppeh Ran Bhitpur	Rs 305 1 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas	Hira Bunder Lota Choudhury and others	1,000 7 0		17 0 0
90	Zemindary house 1 annas 10 gundas with Baga badda taluk pargunnah Nishor	Rs 1,07 10 0		1/2 annas with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1870 and section 70 of Act VII of 1870	Rasanta Kumar Datta and others	2,954 14 0		448 11 0
121	Jhangwar Badia pargunnah An shorshol	Rs 720 10 0		1/2 annas	Kunja Kishore Saha and others	718 0 0		149 8 0
115	Taluk Niswar Ali toppeh Ran Bhitpur	Rs 2,535 2 0		1/2 annas with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 of Act XI of 1870 and section 70 of Act VII of 1870	Cepal Choudhury and others	238 7 0		110 12 0
116	Ditto	Rs 2,538 8 0		1/2 annas with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 of Act XI of 1870 and section 70 of Act VII of 1870	Dwarkan Nath Chakraverty	177 0 0		30 0 0
117	Ditto	Rs 2,538 2 0		Ditto	Mir Akbar Hosain and others	108 9 0		55 1 0
118	Ditto	Rs 2,538 2 0		Ditto	Satradulha Sarkar	5 8 0		4 0 0
119	Ditto	Rs 2,538 2 0		Ditto	Lekar Wastin	8 2 0		6 2 0
119	Taluk Gawa Ali toppeh Ran Bhitpur	Rs 2,634 15 0		1/2 annas with the exclusion of the separate shares under section 10 of Act XI of 1870 and section 70 of Act VII of 1870	Raja Surja Kanta Acharya and others	742 10 0		122 13 0
120	Ditto	Rs 2,633 15 0		Ditto	Dwarkan Nath Chakraverty	477 7 3		103 9 8
127	Zemindary house 1 annas pargunnah Shikung.	Rs 1,988 4 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas	Raja Kuli Kishore Sing and others	98 1 0		25 7 0
127	Ditto	Rs 1,994 4 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas	Rani Jangwar Datta and others	52 5 0		15 8 0
128	Taluk Rap Choudhary Bhatia Garra Mozunder pargunnah Hoshor shyt	Rs 827 5 0	Entire		Mohanna Choudhary and others		20 14 0	
129	Taluk Krishna Bari Dutt and others, 2 toppeh Barman.	Rs 1,005 5 0		1/2 annas 2 cowries	Roma Kanto Choudhary and others	40 4 0		11 5 3
212	Ditto	Rs 1,604 4 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas of Jangar and Langar and 2/3 annas 10 gundas of the remaining mouzaha	Bhagwati Das and others	242 1 0		14 9 0
212	Ditto	Rs 1,603 5 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas	Kanai Bunker Dutt Rai and others	230 13 0		61 4 9
271	Chur Haspur, pargunnah Hoshor shyt	Rs 815 0 0	Entire		Mahanna Chandra Rai Chowdhury and others		4 0 0	
379	Chur Terotiken and others with Baga toppeh Kurikha	Rs 1,267 15 0	Do.		Mahanna Das and others		07 7 0	
619	Jang Jagat Chur, pargunnah Hoshor shyt, toppeh Kurikha.	Rs 704 8 0		1/2 annas	Jagat Tara Das	91 5 0	Malikana 7 7 0	23 5 0
695	Chur Mokabela Jang thana, pargunnah Afton	Rs 1,125 0 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas 1 cowrie	Ivan Kishore Acharya and others	478 4 0		120 8 0
696	Ditto	Rs 1,125 0 0		1/2 annas 10 gundas 1 cowrie	Prosenna Narain Acharya Choudhary	108 1 0		25 1 0
697	Ditto	Rs 1,125 0 0		Ditto	Amrita Narayan Acharya Choudhary	108 1 0		25 0 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due for it.
5018	Chur Ghak Churn Loppa Ram Bhawal	Rs. A. P. 571 0 0		15 annas 17 gundas	Isan Chandra berna Bas and others	Rs. A. P. 506 4 0	Rs. A. P. 59 8 11	Rs. A. P. 155 4 0
5071	Chur Charnpora Subarnapur dize Karmas Toppi Ram Bhawal	766 3 10	Entire		Prasanna Kumar Chakraverty and others			
5174	Chur Bhakra Mori pergunnah Ho shushye	874 11 0	Do		Golanda Chandra berna Mosam dar and others		217 0 0	
5348	Chur Gabsara pergunnah Pak haria	914 1 1	Do		Ramasakhi Debia Choudhary and others		149 10 0	
5408	Chur Gabsara and others pergunnah Aitha	909 8 0	Do		Sally Mohamad Alkhas		8 5 0	
6129	Chur Dima Chur upstannur to Bahadurpur pergunnah Alup mugh	551 0 0		Lymah share with the exclusion of the separate share under section 10 of Act XI of 1880	Haroda Kishore Arhaje Chou dhary and others	187 18 7		13 5 4

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 17th May 1888

R. C. Dutt, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 27th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estates are excluded from the sale—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
14	Pergunnah Boudhakhali, Bhaia Nannas Mudhat Alimuddin Baza	Rs. A. P. 1650 14 104		Kismet Raja Bari and Makulviti &c	Purna Chandra and Umesh Chandra Sarkar	Rs. A. P. 253 8 0	Rs. A. P. 61 1 0	Rs. A. P. 61 1 0
100	Pergunnah Nural Japur, Bhaia 10 annas 11 gundas, Bhaia Abdul Ah	2191 4 114		Residuary share	Munive Abdul Hay and others	1924 8 4		451 1 14
251	Pergunnah Raj Nannas Mudhat Bhaia Nannas Sen Toppi Bhaia Senabud Chandra Nannas Ghosh	90 15 4	10 annas		Jashu Lal Rai Chaudhary and others		17 1 3	
247	Pergunnah Basul Japur, Bhaia 1 annas Bhaia 1 annas Nannas Bhaia Nannas Bhaia	1,515 10 104		Bhaia 2 annas	Nona Kishore Dey	180 7 44		106 13 10
272	Pergunnah Sula mabad, Poshkash Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia	531 5 4		Bhaia 1 anna 11 gundas	Jagat Chandra Bhargava	52 1 4		26 10 1
993	Taluk Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia	1,452 0 1		Residuary share	Rup Lal Das and others	587 15 74		137 13 10
634	Jawan Nannas Khatun Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia	544 0 0		Ditto	Dharna Nannas Chakravarty and others	135 12 114		10 11 1
541	Taluk Ram Ganga Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia	694 3 0		Bhaia 10 gundas Bhaia 8 annas	Jalit Mohun Mukhapathya K. Prasanna Bosa and others	17 0 0 345 1 8		2 2 6 45 0 0
7340	Singur Mahajalpur Japur Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia Bhaia	1,052 4 8	10 annas		Bash Mukhi Devind and others		16 9 01	
8434	Chur Buktakali	584 0 0	Ditto		Fran Nath Pare and others		182 4 0	
8453	Kashim Nagar	1,080 3 0		Residuary share	Kafiluddin and others	992 11 0		1 8 8
9064	Wichin Jalpa Kanta Kurnut Harkna &c	1,304 0 0	10 annas		Jaladhar Rai Chandhari and others		831 0 0	
9101	Wichin Chur Mirsapur, Chur Tibi	1,067 0 0	Ditto		Krishna Dayal Rai and others		140 2 0	
9029	Pergunnah Burdakhal Jowar Sarandi	1,737 4 0	Ditto		Syed Hosen Ali and others		5 2 8	
9702	Pergunnah Burdakhal Chur Dairwarpur	4,196 0 0	Ditto		Musash Golem Moula and others		1,042 0 0	

Dacca Collectorate, the 15th May 1888.

ANAND CHANDRA SARKAR, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
111	Kiamat, pergunnah Rajpur	Rs. A. P. 2 21 11		Share No 1 in 11p	Mohammed Dobi and others	Rs. A. P. 438 9 5	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 6 8 2
180	Kesoot, Rajpur, pergunnah Rajpur	54 13 8		Share No 4 2 annas	Hosain Chandra Ma- zandar and others	64 11 2		36 8 6
180	Ditto ditto	633 12 4		Share No 14, 15 17p 1A 1K	Dwarkanath Sarker and others	84 9 9		38 6 2

Khoolna Collectorate, the 14th May, 1888.

R. M. WALLAB, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Malda will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for each share, and other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
230	10 annas, land Shubabzpur, pergunnah Malda	Rs. A. P. 1,047 14 0	Entire estate		Mahomed Is- mail Chandra- hari		Rs. A. P. 400 0 0		Arrears due for the 4th quarter of 1887 are due.
337	Fullah, Chandra- path, Telamur southern portion of the village Chandapath, Telam- pur	1,700 0 0	Ditto		Perish Nath Chandhari and Bhawan- t Chandra- chandhari		300 0 0		

Malda Collectorate, the 4th May 1888.

E. B. HARRIS, Offg. Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
40	Batin, pergunnah Kalia	Rs. A. P. 2,600 7 2		Share 6 annas No 40-1	Dina Nath Mukerji and others	Rs. A. P. 2,362 0 8	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 186 15 0
17	Daloo Chandra- deo, pergunnah Pajmou	110 13 5		Share 3s 3p 3 kars 6 tils, No 117-0	Shooreah Chandra Mullik and others	41 0 2		1 12 2
161	Darapur, per- gunnah Bag- wan	199 3 4	Entire es- tate		Wooma Churn Khan and others.	1,047 12 6		
162	Darapur, per- gunnah Bag- wan	2745 12 8		12s 3p 4 danti, No 122-0	Ham Gopal Chatterjee and others	29 0 8	4 3 6	
364	Jorapur, per- gunnah Ba- tio	80 0 6		Share 6 annas, No. 254-0	Nabakumar Mukerjee and others.	3,327 10 8		2 12 1
440	Parapur, per- gunnah Paj- tyungpur	1,189 12 6		Share 6 annas, No. 254-0	Seikristo Mullik and others.	84 7 1		38 8 1
		21 9 8		Share 6s 12p 1 kars 1 kars 6 tils, No. 420-0.		864 14 6		
		1,197 7 4				10 12 10		1 12 8
						84 1 1		

Nuddea Collectorate, the 10th May 1888.

J. A. HARRIS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on 26th June 1898, Tuesday, corresponding Bengali 13th Asarh 1295, and Amli 14th Asar 1295, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1898:—

Towji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
4	Pergunnah Khandar, mahal Ambigera (formerly settled estate).	Rs. A. P. 821 0 6	.....	Joint share— A. 14 Chak Markundpur ... 1 Barjona sen with Padachai ... 1 Bar Sena Dutt with Padachai ... 1 Ambigera within Kandan Khadi, Khol Chak, and Chak Nabura ... 8 Ambigera and within Bhiku and Pankaj Chak Mura ... 8 Buronas Chak Gokul ... 1 Chak Ram Dasa ... 1 Kantegheri ... 1 Pecha Nagur ... 8 Joda Nagur ... 1 So, 1/2 share of the entire property.	Garbari Chorn, Babarun Mojumdar, and others	Rs. A. P. 456 10 2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 28 4 6	65. 122. land of mahal Pochanagar, and 25. 122. sp. of Markond Chak, and 170. 84. of this mahal has been taken up for canal.
34	Pergunnah Gaganpur, mahal Jalpara.	1,194 11 2	Joint share.	.....	Jamuna Dassi, mother of minor Sudamund Musanto and Dingo Naran Musanto, and others, Srimoti Bokhadu Dobi.	258 13 7	.....	37 14 9	.....
39	Pergunnah Khatjora, mahal Bakshorpur, thana Pansura.	518 0 0	Entire...	.....	.....	.....	341 15 3	.....	.....
118	Pergunnah Khandar, mahal Harbari.	19,165 9 7	Joint share.	.....	Shimoya Adar, Anul Dohu, Puri Moin Dassi and others.	19,837 8 0	.....	3,142 0 6	65. 122. land of mouzah Kristogera, and 424. 42. sp. of Barhams have been taken up for canal, and 65. sp. of mouzah Antra, and 139. 64. sp. of K. arhonyur and 104. sp. of Khorat Antra have been taken up for canal.
219	Pergunnah barfai, mahal Bhotomond, 6 mouzah share.	2,396 6 13	Entire...	.....	Chowdhry Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra.	.....	1,192 3 8	.....	Bismahur Parya and others have taken patni for Rs. 3,045-1-1.
243	Pergunnah Bhunua Mutha, mahal Chintachut alias Uttori.	2,131 11 6	.....	Chintachut ... 7 6 Choa Bard ... 7 6	Joint property—Bikantia Nath Das.	410 14 0	.....	368 4 0	.....
276	Pergunnah Khandar, mahal Chana.	707 7 0	Entire...	.....	Dwarka Nath, Maiti, Taruk Nath Maiti, and Lochou Moin Dassi.	.....	189 0 0	.....	16. 74. sp. land of mahal Warda have been taken up for canal.
404	Pergunnah Ke Kadijora, mahal Dehati.	487 5 7	Joint share.	.....	Srimoti Tula Dasi and Srimoti Tarangini Dasi.	.....	208 13 0	.....	48. 144. sp. land of mouzah Dehati has been taken up for canal.
508	Pergunnah Shaha-pur, mahal Gogayra alias Sakoti.	694 11 10	Entire...	.....	Akhey Narayan, Anrita Lal, Baudhoda and others.	.....	114 8 5	.....	175. of mouzah Gogayra has been taken up for canal.
560	Pergunnah Kadijora, mahal Haridhaza, thana Pansura.	3,137 7 4	with police.	Joint share 112. 149. 32. No. 1, separate account share 24. 19. 16.	Joint property of Bhuben Chandra dhyas.	2,303 2 11	.....	1,079 15 11	112. 74. sp. land of mouzah Haridhaza and 48. 64. sp. of Seta-rampore has been taken up for canal.
588	Pergunnah Rabang, mahal Harbari.	876 13 0	.....	40. share of the mahal	Bhuben Chandro Bandopadhyas, No. 2 separate account—Bardua Moin Dohya, mother and guardian of Anu Tosh and Anu Kesh Bandopadhyas, and others.	384 3 5 110 3 3	.....	399 13 10 103 3 3	.....
627	Pergunnah Moy-nahor, mahal Horkali Dakhai, thana Sebung.	1,001 7 1	.....	24. share of the mahal	Joint share Hari Mohan Maiti.	590 11 7	.....	235 14 1	.....
631	Pergunnah Ke Kadijora, mahal Jacobpur, thana Pansura.	1,339 7 9	Entire	.....	Kuneda Charan Pal, Anan Nema Biot and others.	.....	410 0 0	.....	16. 192. sp. land of mahal Palas has been taken up for canal.
643	Pergunnah Shaha-pur, mahal Jagadipar alias Mahadipar, thana Dehati.	1,079 15 0	.....	48. 109. share of entire estate	No. 3 separate account—Bhatu Hari Maiti.	302 0 11	.....	8 10 2	12. land of mouzah Jagadipar has been taken up for canal.
648	Pergunnah Rabang, mahal Horkali Dakhai, thana Sebung.	868 13 1	.....	104. 119. 84. share of the whole estate.	Joint mahal Srimath Charan, Srimath, Bhatu Hari and others.	507 0 7	.....	303 13 0	.....

Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Remarks.
1331	Pergunnah Kaeli, mahal Sri-Charitman and Dhunera, thana Patkura.	Rs A P 1,462 8 7 rent 14 8 11 police 1,476 15 8		Ardrher Bhasm, 1 mouza Dhunera 8 annas.	No 1 separate account Ganga Narayan Masanto	Rs A P 527 11 11 rent 5 19 11 police 532 10 2	Rs A P 276 1 14 rent 2 13 0 police 278 4 14	Rs A P 276 1 14 rent 2 13 0 police 278 4 14	54 154. 3p. land of mouza Dhunera and 15 144 of mouza Narayan-chuk have been taken up for canal.
1332	Pergunnah Bhuvan Motha, 10000 Annas, thana Bhugwan par.	700 0 5		8 annas share of the mahal	Joint property Din a Prasad Murti and Ganga ram Murti	300 4 7		64 1 0	
1440	Pergunnah Moynachor, mahal Sri-rampur, thana Tamul.	1,182 0 0		1 annas share of the mahal	No 2 separate account Nasiruddin Ahmed and others	313 0 0		147 0 0	
1554	Pergunnah Moynachor mahal Ut-tampur, thana Subhna.	7,100 2 10	Butte		Girish Chandra Maiti and Sri-moti Bhiksha Mo 1 wife of Jai Narayan Gani		381 8 7		
Temporary settled estates									
63	Pergunnah Jalla-Mutha, mahal Kooramal Brinob, and Hayenda barer, Jalpa, khas post Jalpa.	3,301 0 0	Ditto		No 3 temporary settled estate Bhupendra Narayan Roy Murti and the Court of Wards and His Highness Priya Debi		787 10 3		
157	Pergunnah Patas pur, mahal Hengra.	504 5 8	Ditto		Ratna Gehunda Das Mohapatra		807 14 5		Term of lease up to 1200 U S
158	Pergunnah Khalisa Bhogra, mahal Paharpur and Khalisa Bhogras Jalpa, khas Pali.	1,551 0 0	Ditto		Court of Wards on behalf of minor Bhupendra Narayan Roy Murti and His Highness Priya Debi		303 8 4		
Jalpa mahal.									
15	Pergunnah Torul Kutan, mahal Gorahar	814 6 0	Ditto		Proprietor Gov- ernment tenant H P. Narayan Mudha		381 9 0		

Midsapore Collectorate, the 25th May 1888

F. CHAKR, For Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned share of estate in the district of Bogra will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Tuesday, the 26th of June 1888, corresponding to 13th of Ashar 1295 B S, for arrears of revenue and other demands for March 1888, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of land revenue —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
57-80	Dohi Brookunda pergunnah Moh madhahye	Rs A P 5,434 15 2	Not the whole estate	Residue share after separation of accounts (small share)	Tejpran Sundari Dehya, Hara Sundari Dehya, Rama Sundari Dehya mother and guardian of Bhayana Prasanna Mo-	Rs A P 4,031 7 84	Rs A P	Rs A P 41 15 11 1/2
Sunder and Jalindra Mohun Bhan, Morunder Rajani Kanta Chowdhury, Jorini Kanta Chowdhury, Nil Kanta Chowdhury, Dwarka Kanta Chowdhury, Barada Kanta Chowdhury, Parada Kanta Chowdhury, Barada Sundari Dehya Chowdhury, Brahma Mayi Dehya Chowdhury, mother and Manager of Brookunda Chowdhury and Lakshmi Kanta Chowdhury, Reknul Kanta Chowdhury, Prasanna Nath Chowdhury, and Krishna Sundari Dehya								

Bogra Collectorate, the 18th May 1888.

H. LEE, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land which are no longer required by Government for the purpose for which they were acquired will be put up to auction at the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 14th of August 1888, and will be sold to the highest bidder on the conditions specified below —

- (a). On the termination of the sale the auction purchaser will be required to deposit a sum equal to one-fourth of the purchase money, failing which the land will be resold immediately.
- (b). Within a period of 30 days from the date of sale, the auction purchaser must pay the entire amount due from him on account of the sale; in the event of his failing to pay in the money within the prescribed time, the deposit of one-fourth money will be forfeited by him and the land resold.
- (c). If the price obtained by the second sale falls short of that offered in the original sale, the first auction purchaser will be required to make good the difference.

Number.	Names of mouzaha.	Plots of land.
1	100	100
2	100	100
3	100	100
4	100	100
5	100	100
6	100	100
7	100	100
8	100	100
9	100	100
10	100	100
11	100	100
12	100	100
13	100	100
14	100	100
15	100	100
16	100	100
17	100	100
18	100	100
19	100	100
20	100	100
21	100	100
22	100	100
23	100	100
24	100	100
25	100	100
26	100	100
27	100	100
28	100	100
29	100	100
30	100	100
31	100	100
32	100	100
33	100	100
34	100	100
35	100	100
36	100	100
37	100	100
38	100	100
39	100	100
40	100	100
41	100	100
42	100	100
43	100	100
44	100	100
45	100	100
46	100	100
47	100	100
48	100	100
49	100	100
50	100	100
51	100	100
52	100	100
53	100	100
54	100	100
55	100	100
56	100	100
57	100	100
58	100	100
59	100	100
60	100	100
61	100	100
62	100	100
63	100	100
64	100	100
65	100	100
66	100	100
67	100	100
68	100	100
69	100	100
70	100	100
71	100	100
72	100	100
73	100	100
74	100	100
75	100	100
76	100	100
77	100	100
78	100	100
79	100	100
80	100	100
81	100	100
82	100	100
83	100	100
84	100	100
85	100	100
86	100	100
87	100	100
88	100	100
89	100	100
90	100	100
91	100	100
92	100	100
93	100	100
94	100	100
95	100	100
96	100	100
97	100	100
98	100	100
99	100	100
100	100	100
Total		11 10 4

A. W. B. FOWNS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1869, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Moasferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 4th day of July 1888, corresponding with the eleventh day of Asarh 1265F., Wednesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1888 —

Serial No.	Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Rs. A. P. of whole estate	The specification of share or shares with the name of the proprietor or proprietors to be sold	Number of such share or shares to be sold	Rs. A. P. of such share or shares	Rs. A. P. of such estate	The specification of such share or shares, with the name of the proprietor or proprietors and the Government revenue of such share or shares to be excluded from sale.
1	241	Ibrahimpur pergunnah Bahal	536 0 9	1 share estate belonging to Raja Huch Inbi Na		536 0 9	167 1 0	Nil.
2	207	Akhtab pergunnah Bahal, Champaran.	1,178 5 9	3a 2a 2i 1 12r belonging to Balukot Rai Narayan Singh	208 8 1		74 14 4	12a 7p 1c 2d 8r with its Government revenue Rs. 936-18-2, belonging to Mussamat Tirbani Khar and others
3	1270	Akhtarpur Kanti, tappa Bhatsalah	1,225 15 4	6a 10p 2r 2d 15r belonging to Hajee Syed Muhammad Fakir Khan	633 14 2		10 6 0	9a 3i 1c 2d 7r with its Government revenue Rs. 981-15-1, belonging to Raudhani Sahi and others
4	2183	Abul Hasanpur, chowki Gungowal pergunnah Bhawal	827 4 8	2i 12p 2c, belonging to Khubhari Guna, Manoo 1uth Singh and others	176 4 6		98 13 4	13a 7a 2a with its Government revenue Rs. 490-15-11 belonging to Hasbehari Singh, Mona Kuwar, Moharaj Raj Kooop Kuwar and others
5	2482	Pajha Basanta pergunnah ditto	1,093 10 7	12a 17a 9c belonging to Harn Lal Sahit Bahho Narain and others	1,359 7 10		20 4 7	1a 2p 1c with its Government revenue Rs. 835-2-9, belonging to Shaikh Hader Buz and others
6	2487	Porew Madan Singh pergunnah ditto	513 13 7	7a 8a 1c 2d 2r belonging to Gaddar Singh and Lakot Singh	238 1 7		34 1 11	8a 11p 2c 2d 18r with its Government revenue Rs. 170-12, belonging to Ram Saran Singh, Ram Buhawan Singh and others
7	2704	Malhowli, pergunnah ditto	3,107 8 5	1c 1p 1c 7r belonging to Suman Lal Singh Jaisuk 1ershad and others	104 13 11		80 19 5	1a 1p 5a 1k 2d 13r with its Government revenue Rs. 2,502-8-11 belonging to Abbas Ali Khan, Raja Pori 1adai Khan and others
8	2478	Shahbatera Mutal kati 1ghawal pergunnah Hajipur.	1,145 7 9	1a belonging to Awdan Khan	266 12 2		29 13 0	1a with its Government revenue Rs. 1,105-11-7, belonging to 1ahin Perahad, Ghansham Singh and others
9	3407	Bidlopore pergunnah ditto	1,019 10 8	1adl estate belonging to 1adl Chaitan Upad Rai Kumar Singh and others	1,013 10 8		9 4 6 4	Nil
10	3632	Jahanpore Chau pergunnah ditto	465 10 11	5a 1p 1c belonging to Gowa 1 Kante 1 Ghaderi and 1adhar Lal	205 6 13		75 12 10	10a 1p 8c with its Government revenue Rs. 580-2 belonging to, 1adhar Kaur Anoo Parhad and others
11	3633	Jawanpore Bahal pergunnah ditto	735 10 11	1a 1p 8r 1k, belonging to 1adhar Rai and others	91 8 9		6 11 9	8a 2p 2c 2k with its Government revenue Rs. 472-10-1 belonging to 1adhar Kaur and others
	3633	Ditto	735 10 11	6a 2a 9k belonging to Ram 1dhar Singh and others	15 5 0		5 8 0	
	3633	Ditto	735 10 11	4a 10p 2c belonging to 1adha Perhad and others	208 8 2		17 1 7	
12	3884	Shahbatera Kowliport pergunnah ditto	206 10 8	7a 8p 2c, belonging to Ram Sahas Singh	235 2 7		64 5 10	8a 11p 2c with its Government revenue Rs. 211-4-1, belonging to Gohad 1ha, Ram Sahal Singh and others
13	3619	Gohadpore, pergunnah ditto	1,201 9 0	9a 11p 1c 1k, belonging to Khush Lal Misar	306 10 8		173 10 0	12a 1p 2c 2k with its Government revenue Rs. 954-14-1, belonging to Golah Kaur and others
14	3661	Downarkapore Karam Bhailalga Mahantapore pergunnah ditto	854 14 0	1a 10p belonging to Gul 2ai Sahai	86 6 8		80 8 8	14a 1p with its Government revenue Rs. 774-8-7, belonging to Nalhai Singh and others
15	3074	Manipore, pergunnah ditto	762 0 3	8a belonging to Lal Behari Singh	390 14 9		41 7 2	1a, belonging to Alah Narsin Singh and others, with its Government revenue Rs. 391-4-4.
16	3647	Madanpore Chakskan kar pergunnah ditto	795 7 0	Entire estate, belonging to Raj 1adai Khan	705 7 0		92 4 2	Nil.
17	4274	Nandua Pipra pergunnah Merwah Bahal	561 11 10	Entire estate, belonging to Ram Kish n Sahi.	561 11 10		260 13 10	Nil
18	3471	Manipore, pergunnah Sunpore	587 12 9	9a 15p belonging to Ram Bah Singh Mussamat 1adwarai Kuwar and others	344 11 1		44 2 5	8a 5p with its Government revenue, Rs. 550-1-8, belonging to Thakur Eyal Singh
19	3609	Chintanpore, pergunnah Bahal	763 5 7	12r belonging to Raghu Nath 1ershad and others	572 7 2		28 2 2	4a with its Government revenue Rs. 190-14-6, belonging to Raghu Nath Perhad
20	7067	Madhwa Fakar, pergunnah ditto	726 13 1	Entire estate, belonging to Raghubans Narsin and others	726 13 1		5 0 4	Nil.
21	7273	Agral Khurd, pergunnah Bahal	763 4 8	Entire estate belonging to Raghubans Bahal	763 4 8		163 5 0	Nil.
22	7302	Jahanpore Bahal, khalai, pergunnah ditto	655 7 3	4a 17p 2c, belonging to Nona Chowdhan and others.	305 15 5		19 5 6	4a 8p. 1c. with its Government revenue Rs. 143-14-4, belonging to Mahara 1adhar Singh Bahadur.
	7302	Ditto ditto	655 7 3	6a 10p 1c, belonging to Jaganath Perhad and others	287 9 8		1 4 8	
23	7465	Sarmatpore, pergunnah ditto	686 11 6	1c belonging to Nand Kachwar Sahal	127 10 10		60 8 7	6a, 4p, 2c, with its Government revenue Rs. 200-8-6, belonging to Mussamat 1adhar Kaur and others.
	7465	Ditto ditto	686 11 6	6a, 10p 3c, 1k, belonging to Kuldeep Narsin Singh and Amrit Narsin Singh.	205 3 8		15 5 11	
24	7590	Karnowli, pergunnah ditto.	1,370 1 9	6a 8p, 1a, 1k, 1d 1r, belonging to Narsin Bahai Singh and others.	781 8 6		9 19 5	1a, 10p, 2c, 1k, 1d, 1r, with its Government revenue Rs. 442-14-1, belonging to 1adhar Singh.

Serial No.	Tewji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	The specification of share or shares, with the name of the proprietor or proprietors to be sold.	Sudder jumma of such share or shares to be sold.	Arrears due from such estate.	The specification of such share or shares, with the name of the proprietor or proprietors and the Government revenue of such share or shares to be excluded from sale.
25	0403	Irani Bashi, Nowhrar Munarah pergunnah Gadhabamudh	Rs A P 8,088 3 0	4a 7g, belonging to Raj pal Singh and Palakdhar Singh and others	Rs A P 388 7 0	Rs A P 0 13 4	4a with its Government revenue Rs 216-7-4, belonging to Jas Munral Pashed and Debi Datt Singh.
	0403	Ditto ditto	8,088 3 0	4a 13g belonging to Behan Doo Narsin and others	380 8 8	75 4 8	
26	0013	Rajapakar Chakla Geroowl, pergunnah Bwarah	800 3 4	Entire estate belonging to Dargah Lall	800 3 4	82 5 4	Nil.
27	10074	Irani Nowhrar Torah Raulu pergunnah Hajipore	837 18 3	Entire estate belonging to Syed Fasihuddin	837 13 3	903 12 8	Nil.
28	10000	Bhagwanon pergunnah Nasimuddin-pore, Poora	1,814 5 4	Entire estate belonging to Ansh Kuwar.	1,814 5 4	9 13 4	Nil.
29	10019	Majhewia, pergunnah Bogra	571 9 10	Entire estate belonging to Muzamat Mokk Ram Kuwar	573 2 10	9 4 10	Nil.
30	10023	Mathabani, pergunnah Bogra	1,025 3 0	Entire estate, belonging to Babon Sant Partab Narsin Singh	1,025 3 0	225 4 8	Nil.
31	11043	Diana Baghcopore, pergunnah Anandabad.	597 4 10	1a 1c 2k 2d 4r, belonging to Janna Farahad Shukul and others.	518 7 0	7 14 3	1a 10p 1c 1d 4r with its Government revenue Rs 114-13-10, belonging to Ajab Karam Singh, Deo Charan Singh and others
32	11054	Rampore Karari Barari, pergunnah Hajipore.	886 4 0	2a, belonging to Gorja Bux Singh.	107 0 0	0 0 0	7a 8p 2r with its Government revenue Rs 518-11, belonging to Ayudhia Singh Jadoo Nandan Singh and others
	11064	Ditto ditto	886 0 0	5a, belonging to Bhowdeo Narsin Singh	374 8 0	10 8 0	
	11064	Ditto ditto	886 0 0	1a 2r, belonging to Sooraj Kuwar.	84 13 0	26 11 0	

Mezufferpore Collectorate, the 26th May 1888.

W. H. D'O'LEARY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Burdwan, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th June 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th March 1888, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tewji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
21	Palasur, pergunnah Dhanu.	Rs A P 7,400 11 11	—	In this estate the 5 annas 14 gundas 2 kars 1 kranti share belonging to four Kestore Chandra and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 355-0-7, for which a separate account has been opened, will remain unaffected. The parent estate, comprising the 3 annas share which stands in the name of Haro Mohun Chandra, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 725-1-4, for which a separate account has been opened, and the 2 annas 5 gundas 1 kars 3 kranti share, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 2,825-8-10 (total 10 annas 5 gundas 1 kars and 2 kranti), the sudder jumma of which is Rs 4,700-11-4 comprising the parent estate and separate account shares) will be sold.	Harro Mohun Chandra and Tara Preshing Ray and others.	Rs A P 4,700 11 4	Rs A P —	Rs A P 287 18 4
22	Patooli, pergunnah Patooli.	2,821 11 6	—	In this estate the 3 annas share, standing in the name of Ganes Chandra Chaudhuri and others, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 1,440-13-10, for which a separate account has been opened, will remain unaffected. The remaining parent estate comprising the 5 annas share, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 1,440-13-10, will be sold.	Dan Mohun Debty.	1,440 13 10	—	425 8 4
23	Chandapore, pergunnah Anandabad, Chitab and Khat.	1,710 3 3	Will be sold.	—	Deebu Mukhi Gupta, guardian of minor Ramnool Mohun Mullik, and others.	—	0 3 11	—

Burdwan, the 1st June 1888.

W. OLDHAM, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dinaspore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 15th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
171	Mouzah Bonora and others, pergunnah Rajipur.	4,039 7 10½	Whole	.....	Hibi Mahachans Chowdhurany and others, Ditto	.....	1,939 6 0	.....
172	Mouzah Balarampur and others, pergunnah Boara.	3,438 11 5½	Do.	.....	.....	.....	1,978 16 0	.....
263	Mouzah Binkarpur and others, pergunnah Gilahabari.	1,072 11 6½	.....	8-anna share	Jagadishwari Dohi and others.	554 5 10½	.....	258 0 0
394	Mouzah Bhabli and others, pergunnah Medinabari.	2,535 0 10½	.....	4 ann. 2p. 2½. 6d. share.	Gukul Krishna Dhar, Dhan Nath Das and others.	685 6 10½	.....	283 14 0
501	Mouzah Bhatna and others, pergunnah Bakora.	717 9	.....	12-anna share	Rosa Munjari Dasg., on behalf of Gira Chandra Mullick and others.	583 0 10½	.....	225 5 0

C. R. MARINDIE, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 9th July 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Act in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1888.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estates are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
123	Bishatpur, pergunnah Insapur.	914 9 0	.....	Hirya No. 1	Mat Lal Bose, and others	76 1 4½	.....	20 8 8½
123	Kulbaria Teraf, pergunnah Mohamed Sahi.	9,245 2 11	.....	Do. " 1	Hajirah Churn Teli Munde and others.	503 3 2	.....	24 2 4
123	Ditto	5,385 2 11	.....	Do. " 5	Bipra Churn Mukherjee and another.	129 9 0	.....	15 4 5
526	Punari Teraf, pergunnah Mohamed Sahi.	1,560 1 2	.....	Do. " 1	Harnunayi Dasg., and others.	1,140 0 11	.....	39 9 0
526	Gangadapur, pergunnah Ukhra.	5,100 0 7	.....	Do. " 0	Rama Charan Choudhury	26 3 9	.....	10 12 11

Jessore Collector's Office, the 4th June 1888.

F. H. BARROW, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on 6th July 1888, for arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other shares are excluded from sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
20	Shank Sandhanpur, pergunnah Sandhanpur.	1,300 5 0	Not the whole estate.	Part 5, the share of which Rs. 1,300-7-10½.	Kachathi Das and others.	1,183 7 10½	.....	20 11 8½
3	Shank Sandhanpur, pergunnah Sandhanpur.	601 4 0	The whole estate.	.....	Shank Raman Mohamed.	.....	0 9 1½	.....

Puri Collector's Office, the 1st June 1888.

D. ALLAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 25th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such shares.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
63	Dhuyi, pergunnah Swaruppur.	807 8 0	The whole ...	.....	Hanka Behari Mittre	.....	237 0 0	.....
67	Kastarna, pergunnah Kharkan.	1,073 1 0	.....	.....	Khandad Bibi and others	.....	26 3 0	.....
10	Kulera Bahira, pergunnah Ichhapur.	2,015 14 0	.....	100. 40. 12. 22.	Sajdar Bahmap and others	2,544 6 11	.....	6 2 4
46	Majlipur, pergunnah Haripur.	353 4 0	.....	8 annas ...	Jogendra Kumar Mahopadhyaya and others	968 9 10	.....	30 0 3
74	Kirtibat, pergunnah Kharkan.	2,326 0 0	.....	800. 10. 12. 12.	Mahananda Ray and others	576 7 3	.....	36 0 0
94	Gokulata, Chakala, pergunnah Gokulata.	9,250 14 8	.....	8 annas ...	Dwarkanath Gata Mustafi and others	1,895 7 0	.....	44 7 0
90	Kapadanga, pergunnah Nani.	2,215 0 0	.....	800. 40. 12. 22.	Omur Chand Chaudhuri and others	875 8 62	.....	1 5 2
105	Khanra, pergunnah Khatanga.	1,395 3 0	.....	100. 100. 22. 22.	Nabin Behari Sen and others	716 0 11	.....	26 0 0
106	Kulera, pergunnah Khatanga.	1,476 10 0	.....	800. 22. 12. 12.	Gowee Chandra Sen and others	870 3 8	.....	136 0 2
306	Lakhindarpur, pergunnah Khatanga.	719 0 0	.....	100. 70. 12. 12.	Gur das Chatterji and others	545 1 11	.....	5 16 3
170 Separate account No. 390	Akuni, pergunnah Swaruppur.	1,833 7 0	.....	100. 20. 22. 22.	Giris Chandra Chatterji	128 13 6	.....	7 10 2

Beerbhoom Collectorate, the 5th May 1888.

G. FAULDER, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 25th day of February 1888.

MURAL NOBHAD.

Cox's Bazar Khas Mahal.

Number of Mahal, Register No. 1.	Number of dependent tenures.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH TENURES IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
		<i>Thana Teknaf.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4	.....	Mousah Dakhin, Phila, taluk Brimati Khosmah, Chailapo Chaisipa, Korkha, Brimati Chandal, Brimati Kazi.	900 0 0	23 2 0	233 0 0	7 0 0	240 0 0	
		<i>Mousah Uter Phila.</i>						
33	1274	Taluk Nago Choudhury, Chari Choudhury, Brimati Dhuma Masproon, Chailapo Nhatari.	900 0 0	27 10 0	454 0 0	12 5 6	466 5 6	
		<i>Mousah Teknaf.</i>						
44	1361	Taluk Brimati Thana Choudhury.	1,317 0 0	34 14 6	915 0 0	18 4 0	933 4 0	
		<i>Thana Kamao.</i>						
73	40	Mousah Patuli, taluk Beldya Nath Oonongos.	1,401 0 0	225 1 0	1,401 4 0	225 1 0	1,726 5 0	
		<i>Thana Chakaria.</i>						
85	225	Mousah Lakhyer Chur, taluk Ishan Chandra Bakhil.	1,476 0 0	56 0 0	777 0 0	.....	777 0 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888.

A. MARNEY, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Cor's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of December 1887.

MEHAL, NOABAD.
Cor's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number of Tahsil Register No. 1.	Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
833	1284	Thana Chakaria. Mousah Kakra Nallila, taluk Miri Jan Choudhuria.	Rs. A. P. 2,473 0 0	Rs. A. P. 116 15 6	Rs. A. P. 736 0 0	Rs. A. P. 38 15 6	Rs. A. P. 774 15 6	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Patia Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 16th day of July 1888 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of February 1888.

MEHAL, NOABAD.
Patia Khas Mehal.

Number of Tahsil Register No. 1.	Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
12343	1276 3423	Thana Patia. Mousah Gendaminee Shabuck Jara Gulam Ali Nasir, 1121 Taluk Abdulla Khur.	Rs. A. P. 758 8 0	Rs. A. P. 33 1 0	Rs. A. P. 377 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17 1 0	Rs. A. P. 394 1 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Satkania Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of February 1888.

Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
		Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
6 1833	Thana Satkania. Mousah Sakora, Hul, taluk Raj Kumar Roy and Brinakh Bujewar. Habit taluk No. 541-609, Bisheewares Naba Kumar.	Rs. A. P. 1,017 2 9	Rs. A. P. 44 8 8	Rs. A. P. 487 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21 15 0	Rs. A. P. 518 15 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 7th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6, 7, and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate or shares of estate in the district of Pubna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 10th July 1888, corresponding with the 27th Asar 1295 (B.E.), for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil No.	Name of mahal and parganah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such shares.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
270	Chur Bhokgoe Pashahola, parganah Israhim.	Rs. A. P. 543 0 0	The proprietary right and right of temporary settlement in the whole mahal.	.....	Hari Churn, Wokund Chandra Bhattacharya and others.	.....	Rs. A. P. 6 10 0	.....	The proprietary right and right of temporary settlement in the mahal will be sold.

Pubna Collectorate, the 6th June 1888.

P. K. DUTTA, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 18th August 1888, for arrears of revenue which fell due on the 28th March 1888.

Class I.—*Permanently settled Estates.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Number of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietor of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the number due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Kismit Kangan, Barah, and pergunnah Magorah	243 5 0		Excluding the share of the estate for which separate account has been opened by resolution joint share 78 1/2 3/4 15 17 2 1/2	Radha Prosunno Roy Choudhury and others	1 599 8 8		90 13 3
11	Mouzah Santah per & pergunnah Magorah	618 1 8 1/2	Whole estate		Radha Mohun and others		66 12 11 1/2	
36	Kismit Chhatra chik & pergunnah Magorah	664 16 7		Excluding the share of the estate separated under section 11, Act XI of 1859, the rest due by joint share	Radha Choudhury and others	861 11 10		172 6 8
45	Kismit Baramput and others pergunnah Magorah	530 11 1	Whole estate		Jayram Choudhury		797 5 1	
46	Kismit Akoolah, and pergunnah Magorah	1 373 5 7		Excluding the share separated for joint share 222	Apurva Kumar Das and others	686 10 8 1/2		110 14 11
96	Kismit Mohanpur and others pergunnah Magorah	554 3 11	Whole estate		Radha Mohun and others		11 0 4	
123	Mouzah Deoruck and others pergunnah Magorah	504 9 1	Ditto		Parlatty Choudhury and others		187 5 6	
144	Chhatra Chhatra and others pergunnah Barin	30 339 11 11 1/2		Share consisting of 154 1/2 2 1/2 1/4	Tarikhla Nath and others	30 334 1 11 1/2		305 3 2
236	Kismit Bhakora and others pergunnah Khas	1 064 11 10	Whole estate		Radha Mohun and others	78 10 2		
323	Mouzah Alampur and others pergunnah Moora	10 664 0 2		Including the shares separated under section 11, Act XI of 1859, the rest due by joint share	Apurva Kumar Das and others	6 352 8 1 1/2		181 6 4 1/2
342	Kismit Khaspur and others pergunnah Khas	7 647 2 4 1/2	Whole estate		Kelly Krishna Mohun and others		379 12 1 1/2	
366	Mouzah Bafurampur and others pergunnah Balia	1 194 1 5		12 annas share	Apurva Kumar Das and others	8 15 10 7		46 7 2
380	Taral Honda (Khas) and others pergunnah Arinabad	13 424 5 14		Including the share separated the rest due by joint share 142 7 2 1/2	Radha Mohun and others	13 408 11 0 1/2		760 5 4 1/2
389	Kismit Chhatra and others pergunnah Balia	9 434 0 7		Excluding the share separated the rest due by joint share 142 7 2 1/2	Ditto	8 771 1 8 1/2		29 10 5
394	Taral Khaspur and others pergunnah Arinabad	7 168 12 0		Excluding the share separated the rest due by joint share 142 7 2 1/2	Ditto	6 635 15 0		904 0 11
401	Mouzah Bankura and others pergunnah Arinabad	6 841 9 7		Excluding the share separated, the rest due by joint share 142 7 2 1/2	Ditto	6 512 16 2 1/2		125 10 3 1/2
464	Kismit Namah and others pergunnah Arinabad	1 330 1 5		Excluding the share separated the rest due by joint share 8 annas	Apurva Kumar Das and others	840 0 1 1/2		110 13 8
471	Kismit Namah and others pergunnah Arinabad	2 319 11 10	Whole estate		Mouzah Choudhury and others		1 371 10 0	
1554	Taral Barah and others pergunnah Moora	14 661 6 4		The share separated under section 10, Act XI, 1859, 222 2 1/2	Kismit Mohun Roy and others	2 028 7 4		1 509 13 10
2000	Mouzah Barampur and others pergunnah Khas	773 15 1	Whole estate		Radhamoy Choudhury and others		43 6 6	
2133	Mouzah Barampur and others pergunnah Khas	644 10 8	Ditto		Radhamoy Choudhury and others		43 14 11	
2307	Kismit Barampur and others pergunnah Khas	6 601 2 8	Ditto		Radhamoy Choudhury and others		460 3 5	

Annual Account of the District Board of Monghyr for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Receipts	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	1897-98.	Expenditure.	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	1897-98.
EDUCATION.							
BALANCE OF DISTRICT ROAD FUND	80 0 0			BALANCE OF DISTRICT ROAD FUND	80 0 0		
RECEIPTS				RECEIPTS			
Grants from Government	4,454 0 0			Grants from Government	4,454 0 0		
Grants from Local Authorities	2,500 0 0			Grants from Local Authorities	2,500 0 0		
Grants from Private Donations	2,014 0 0			Grants from Private Donations	2,014 0 0		
Grants from Miscellaneous				Grants from Miscellaneous			
Total	8,968 0 0			Total	8,968 0 0		
EXPENDITURE				EXPENDITURE			
Salaries and wages	17,714 12 9			Salaries and wages	17,714 12 9		
Grants to Local Authorities	881 12 9			Grants to Local Authorities	881 12 9		
Grants to Private Donations				Grants to Private Donations			
Grants to Miscellaneous				Grants to Miscellaneous			
Total	18,595 12 9			Total	18,595 12 9		
MEDICAL.				MEDICAL.			
Hospital and dispensary receipts				Hospital and dispensary receipts			
Grants from Government				Grants from Government			
Grants from Local Authorities				Grants from Local Authorities			
Grants from Private Donations				Grants from Private Donations			
Grants from Miscellaneous				Grants from Miscellaneous			
Total				Total			
POWERS.				POWERS.			
Public Works	11,940 0 0			Public Works	11,940 0 0		
Grants from Government	14,019 0 0			Grants from Government	14,019 0 0		
Grants from Local Authorities	14,019 0 0			Grants from Local Authorities	14,019 0 0		
Grants from Private Donations	1,891 12 9			Grants from Private Donations	1,891 12 9		
Grants from Miscellaneous				Grants from Miscellaneous			
Total	27,869 12 9			Total	27,869 12 9		
MISCELLANEOUS.				MISCELLANEOUS.			
Grants from Government				Grants from Government			
Grants from Local Authorities				Grants from Local Authorities			
Grants from Private Donations				Grants from Private Donations			
Grants from Miscellaneous				Grants from Miscellaneous			
Total				Total			
GRAND TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL			

**U. MURRAY, Major-General,
First-Chairman.**

EDWIN MATH DR.
H. EVANS

**BRUNNEN MODEL,
CLASSICAL.**

CS-000011

Annual Accounts of the District Board of Jalpiyuri for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Receipts.	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	1887-88.	EXPENDITURE.	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	1887-88.
Demerit Balance		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	REVENUE		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				Establishment and contingencies of District and Local Boards, Office of establishment for Offices of Accounts, Control and Audit	2,154 0 0		1,780 8 4
					1,400 0 0		380 3 11
				Total	3,554 0 0		2,160 10 5
EDUCATION.				REVENUE			
School fees				Establishment and contingencies	2,850 0 0		1,970 15 8
Grants-in-aid				Scholarships	2 5 0		75 0 0
Costs of books				Prizes	78 0 0		2,113 15 7
Income from endowments				Miscellaneous	8,223 0 0		9,468 12 0
Miscellaneous				Total	8,403 0 0		
Total				REVENUE			
				Vaccination			
				Sanitary			
				Medical and dispensaries			
				Miscellaneous			
				Total			
				REVENUE			
				Public Works			
				Public Exhibitions and Fairs			
				Total			
				REVENUE			
				Public Works			
				Public Exhibitions and Fairs			
				Total			
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				REVENUE			
				Public Works			
				Public Exhibitions and Fairs			
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Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Under section 69 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Carrigees.	Ships.
1888.			
May 25.	1 Cask, B	Order ...	S. S. "Clan Drummond."
" 25	1 Hogshead, W C W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, 84 in a diamond, A B & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, B by 30 in a triangle, B M top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	6 Packages, 358 in a diamond, C B & Co. outside ...	Messrs. Fmanjee and Son,	Ditto.
" 25	2 Packages, 1344 in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 25	3 Bales, F E R E in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, G & Co. in a diamond, R C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	8 Cases corrugated sheet, 11 in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Plate-iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	2 Pieces plate-iron, M D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Bundle flat iron, R N X	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	2 Packages, N M C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
June 2	1 Case, P P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, R & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Casks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
May 29	4 Cases, 5210 in a block, B M & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	S. S. "Astronomer."
" 29	1 Case, 5132 in a block, B M & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, B O B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, D N K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	9 Cases, 5118 in a diamond, J M & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Bundle loose tube, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, 187 in a diamond, S S top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, S B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Sample case, B in a double triangle, D top, S below.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	2 Cases, W M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, 672 in a diamond, W below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Sample case, W in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, 5177 in a diamond, J S & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	2 Cases, 5210 in a block, B M & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Case, 5086 in a block, B M & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 29	1 Drum, H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
June 4	2 Casks, D C & Co. by 708 in a diamond, L below ...	Ditto ...	Ship "Star of Germany."
" 4	20 Plates iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	10 Bundles nail rod iron, B S or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	209 Bars flat iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1888.

(1580-1)

G. H. SIMMONS, Traffic Manager.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th June 1888.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	47,42,033	14	0
Reserve Fund	50,50,408	15	0	Other authorized investments	62,36,527	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 73,14,569	7	1	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	65,00,675	0	5
Do do at Branches	1,46,59,243	15	8	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	60,71,660	15	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	3,84,25,806	0	3	Bills discounted and purchased	3,14,92,326	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,30,260	3	8	Balances with other Banks	0,90,049	0	7
Reserves	51,57,784	0	2	Nullien	2,495	2	2
				Dead Stock	11,08,039	1	9
				Stamps	12,200	14	9
				Reserves	10,14,746	0	0
					5,73,72,854	8	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,49,50,605	4	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,50,15,193	1	10
					3,00,65,798	4	9
Reserves	3,81,88,652	14	10				
					3,82,38,052	14	10

B. L. Dutt, Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 48-4.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CHATTERJEE,

Secy. and Treasurer.

(1576-1)

Printed at the Bank of Bengal,
Calcutta, 1st June 1888.

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.

A NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sechpore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates—Per four ounce tin Rs. 6 annas 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 12 annas 8, per pound tin Rs. 21. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates—Per four ounce tin Rs. 8 annas 9, per eight ounce tin Rs. 16 annas 9, per pound tin Rs. 32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta for cash only, at the following rates—per four ounce tin Rs. 4 annas 8, per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8 annas 8, per pound tin, Rs. 16 annas 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates—per four ounce tin Rs. 5 annas 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10 annas 8, per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Oudh Forest Department.**BAHRAUGHAT DEPOT.**

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of the beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows—

BEAMS—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot

23	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—1 from 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-6 per cubic foot

Under 12 and over 7	"	2-4	"
Under 7 feet	"	2	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For Planting, Sleepers, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2 1/2 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANKYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Bahraughat Division.

Bahraughat, the 1st April 1886.

WANTED immediately candidates for undermentioned appointments for the Srinagar Ward's Estate—

	Salary.	Security either in cash or landed property
A Tehsildar	Rs. 35	Rs. 2,500
A Nash Tehsildar	15	2,000

Preference will be given to those who know Hindi and Urdu—Hindi essential. None need apply who has no knowledge of secondary works. Application, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 15th proximo.

BENOLANEND MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Bhagalpur, the 31st May 1888.

(1648—2)

WANTED a Draftsman, who also possesses a thorough knowledge of estimating, for the office of the Executive Engineer, Puri Division at Cuttack. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem rising to Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials, to the Executive Engineer.

WANTED a Draughtsman on a salary of Rs. 80 to 100, according to qualifications.

F. B. WALKER C.E., M.I.C.E.,

Engineer-in-Chief, Assam-Hehar State Railway.

Bhagalpur, the 30th May 1888.

Notice.

WANTED an Overseer for the District Board, Midnapore, on a salary of Rs. 60 and travelling allowance Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates must be qualified according to the rules laid down in the Calcutta Gazette Part IX, page 79, dated 14th March 1887.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th June 1888.

C. VOWELL, Chairman, District Board, Midnapore.

(1561—3)

Notice.

WANTED an Assistant Manager for the Ward's Estate of this district for one year, with prospect of being made permanent on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem (subject if Government servant, to a contribution towards pension allowance). Candidates to send their application with testimonials on or before the 21st June 1888 to the undersigned, mentioning age, parentage, native place, and qualifications in Survey and English, and also the nature of the property which it is proposed to pledge in security to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

A. MANSON, Collector.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 1st June 1888.

(1570—2)

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the head mastership of the Simsbhur Board, Middle English School, in the district of Durbhanga. Only natives of Behar need apply, and preference will be given to those who have passed the First Arts Examination or read up to that standard. The pay of the post is Rs. 25 a month.

C. A. MARTIN, B.A., Inspector of Schools.

Behar Circle.

Darrapour, the 21st May 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 5,410 maunds steam rubble coal at the different depots in the Jessore district by the end of October next. The quality to be approved of by the District Engineer. The dust must not exceed 5 per cent., and that screening be of less diameter than 1/4 of an inch. Particulars as to quantity and situation of the depots on the different rivers can be found on applying to District Engineer's office. Some of these depots are only accessible to boats during the floods. Security will have to be deposited to the extent of Rs. 500 for due fulfilment of the contract.

Sealed tenders will be received up to the 15th July 1888 by the Chairman of the District Board, Jessore.

F. H. BARROW, Chairman.

District Board, Jessore.

Jessore, the 15th May 1888.

(1586—3)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Dinagore.**EXECUTION CASE No. 12 of 1886.**

(1) Chitra Nath Choudhury, and (2) Tanka Nath Choudhury, minor sons and heirs of late Budhi Nath Choudhury by Babu Durga Dass Bagchi, Manager under Court of Wards, Decree-holders, versus Pyari Mohan Choudhury, Judgment debtor.

TO be sold by the Naur of the Dinagore Judge's Court, in the Court-house, on Monday, the 2nd July 1888.

Lot No. 1—Six annas share of above Judgment-debtor in lot Pariah, Tuke Munishgong, pergunnah Dehatia, No. 174, in Touji of the Collectorate of Dinagore, under decree of the six annas share being Rs. 881-11-11/2 and that of the entire mahal Rs. 2,551-4-4.

BARODA PRASADNA SHOME, Subordinate Judge.

Sub-Judge's Court, Dinagore.

The 6th June 1888.

(1571—4)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers, any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
W—404 of 1888	R—80—G 785	50	Krislo Chunder Dey Santhan Bazar district Bechlaam
"	R—93—06676	100	

H. KERRY,

Asst Comptroller Genl, in charge Paper Currency
Paper Currency Dept., the 21st May 1888.

Lost

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE No 144177, of the 4 per cent loan of 1865 for Rs 700, originally standing in the name of the Reverend J. Morrison, and last endorsed to the Assistant Comptroller General Paper Currency, the *ex-officio* holder, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal Calcutta and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the *ex-officio* holder. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

H. KERRY Assistant Comptroller General
(1541—3)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No 111853 and 981095 of the 4 per cent loan of 1865 for Rs 500 (five hundred each) originally standing in the name of Ouhoy Churn Goho and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China respectively and last endorsed to Sheetul Nauth Mookerjee the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payments of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the legal heirs, widow of the proprietor deceased. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

SONAM MOOKER DAKYA, widow of Sheetul Nauth Mookerjee

Benares Choubhatta, Mudimpoora, house of Raj Coomar Benerjee, the 9th May 1888 (1477—3)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos 236782 and 236783 of the 4 per cent loan 1865, of Rs 500 each, originally standing in the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to General Dumber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate notes in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

HARI TARU BHOTACHARJYA.
33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta (1537—3)

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hugh Archibald MacAlister Kerrin our firm ceased on 2nd June 1888.

Mr. Bepin Bibari Sarcar is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Calcutta, 2nd June 1888.

KERR, TARU & Co.
(1544—3)

BABU MADHABANUNDA BASAK intends to be enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court.

(1498—4)

TENDERS are invited for construction of, and repairs to a Nawab's buildings at Moorshedabad to the amount of Rs. 19,000. Apply for particulars to Executive Engineer, Nuddea Rivers Division, by the 30th June 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the construction under regular contract of a B class post office at Cuttack. For quantities of work and conditions apply to the Executive Engineer, Nuddea Rivers Division Berhampore, Bengal.

NOTICE

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Nuddea.

EXECUTION CASE No 12 of 1888

Kishori Dasi, decret holder, versus Nobo Kumar Mukherjee and others, judgment debtors

TO be sold in public auction in the Court of the District Judge of Nuddea by the Name of that Court, at the monthly sale to commence on 9th July 1888 at 12 o'clock noon, for the realization of judgment debt Rs 2011-07 only the right title and interest of the judgment debtor Padma Mukhi Deb, in the following property

Three annas and four gundas share of zamindari Dehi Dariaipar being town No 152, in the Nuddea Collectorate the sudder jumma or revenue payable for the entire estate being Rs 2775-18 2 only and under the quinquennial settlement Rs 211 20 3k, comprising the villages Dariaipar and Bidyadharpur within the jurisdiction of thana and sub registry of Meherpur, mouzah Natipota and Huda Natipota within the jurisdiction of thana Damarkhuli sub registry Chundla, and mouzah Panchipota within the jurisdiction of thana Chupra sub registry Krishnagar.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 7th day of June 1888

G C CHATTERJEE, Subordinate Judge.
Nuddea Subordinate Judge's Court (1541—1)

Notification

TO be sold peremptorily and pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit N 489 of 1886, wherein Jogendia Nath Mitter was plaintiff and Gungachurn Bose was defendant, dated respectively the 14th day of March 1887 and the 5th day of March 1888, by the Registrar of the said Court, in his sale room at the said Court house, on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the under-mentioned properties —

Lot 1 — All that piece of land, measuring two cottahs and one square foot, together with the brick-built pucca house erected thereon, being No 10, Kristodass Pal's Lane, Baranassy Ghose's Street, Calcutta, and bounded on the west by the house of Deorga Das Naug and on the north, east, and south by Kristodass Pal's Lane

Lot 2 — All those two pieces of land together with the brick-built pucca house erected thereon, being Nos. 15 and 16, Kristodass Pal's Lane, Baranassy Ghose's Street, Calcutta measuring about 4½ cottahs, and bounded on the east, north, and west by Kristodass Pal's Lane and on the south by the house of Bhajrui Chunder Gangooly, revenue of Rs 12 or thereabouts

Lot 3 — All that piece of tenanted land, being No 29, Kristodass Pal's Lane, Baranassy Ghose's Street, Calcutta, containing by measurement 16 cottahs 13 chittacks and 7 square feet, and bounded on the north by the land of Chunder Koondoo, east by the house of Surroop Chunder Kossary, west and south by Kristodass Pal's Lane.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, or at the office of Mr. N C Bose, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 3, Hastings Street, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

N C Bose, Plaintiff's Attorney,
High Court, Original Side. (1542—1)

Public Works Department.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

TENDERS are invited for manufacturing and delivering the materials noted below. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NAME OF WORK.	Tender to be in Form No.	Amount of earnest money to accompany each tender.	Date and hour of opening tenders.	Date of commencement of work.	Date of completion of work.	Deposit money required to be paid by the successful tenderer.	REMARKS.
Manufacturing and delivering at Nankhally for Civil Buildings— 22 lakhs of table moulded and pucca bricks, 50,000 cubic feet first class work, 50,000 cubic feet of brick material for concrete.	Public Works Department Form No. 149. (supply of materials).	Fide table on the form quoted above.	4th July 1888 (12 noon).	Half before the 21st March 1889.	(1888) 31st July 1889.	10 per cent. on the total value of the supply.	Particulars and specification can be seen— At the office of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division. At the office of the Executive Engineer, Dacca Division. At the Head Office of the Chittagong Division, "Chittagong." Samples of materials required can be seen at Chittagong.

Chittagong, the 1st June 1888.

F. SILL, C.E., Executive Engineer, Chittagong Division.

It is hereby notified that the following properties belonging to the judgment debtors (Baboo Prem Narayan Singh, Prem Narayan Singh and Baboo Bindaswary Pershad Narayan Singh) will be sold by public auction by the Nankhally of District Judge of Tirhoot, on the 15th day of June 1888, in the Court-house in execution of decree No. 188 of 1888 in *re* Bulwant Narayan Roy and others, decree-holders, *versus* Baboo Prem Narayan Singh and others, judgment debtors, for the realization of decree debt, Rs. 2,023-4-5.

Serial number.	Name of the villages with pergunnah.	Area.	Government revenue.	Patent of share to be sold.	Estimated value.	REMARKS.
1	Munzah Sarunpore Taluka, pergunnah Saran, bearing former town No. 374, district Darbhanga.	A. B. P. 1,730 1 33	Rs. A. P. I. 9,946 1 0	A. B. P. I. 2 15 1 1	Rs. 20	

Muzafferpore, the 5th June 1888.

(1677-1)

MATADIN, First Sub-Judge.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1842, and in the matter of the Behar Tramways Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that Saturday, the 30th day of June instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been fixed for the hearing of an application by the Official Liquidator of the above Company for an order that a call be made on all contributories of the said Company of the full balance remaining unpaid by them on their shares. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and at such hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 11th day of June 1888.

(1587-2)

R. BRICHAMBERS, Registrar.

Kherie Indigo Association, Limited.

EXTRAORDINARY General Meeting (adjourned) of Shareholders held at B-1, Council House Street, on Saturday, 26th May 1888, at 4 P. M.

PRESENT:

F. Schiller, in the Chair.

L. D. Hearsey,
E. C. Mason,
Mrs. A. Mason,
Miss N. E. T. Fox,
H. G. French, by his Attorney Mark Meugens,
W. P. Stutz, by his Attorney H. Smith.

It was proposed by F. Schiller, and

Seconded by H. G. French, by his Attorney M. Meugens—

That it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Shareholders that this Association cannot, by reason of its liabilities, be carried on, it is hereby resolved that the Association be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. E. C. Mason, of Dodpora Factory, Kherie, be, and he is hereby, appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, and his remuneration be fixed at 50 rupees.

Carried unanimously.

(1536-1)

F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE EDWARD RAWLINS, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Edward Rawlins, late of the Lushkerpur Tea Estate, in the district of Sylhet, Tea Planter, deceased (who died in Calcutta on the 22nd November 1887, and whose estate is being administered by George Gilbert Anderson, of No. 4, Mangoe Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, under a certificate granted by the Administrator-General of Bengal pursuant to section 38 of Act 11 of 1874), are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the said George Gilbert Anderson, at the office of the undersigned, his solicitors, on or before the 31st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said George Gilbert Anderson will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Edward Rawlins, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 12th day of June 1888.

DIGNAN, ROBINSON & STARKES.

4, Strand, Calcutta.

(1586-1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Nono Kuriro Goox, an insolvent. On Tuesday, the 22nd day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Gillanders & Co., Attorneys.

(1551-4)

In the matter of SHANKAR CHUNDER CHATTERJEE, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 17th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be

heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. C. Sett, Attorney. (1552-2)

In the matter of PRABHULL KUROOR, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

N. C. Bural, Attorney. (1553-2)

In the matter of BHUGWAN DASS AND PUNNA LALL DASS, insolvents.

On Monday, the 30th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. G. Lewis, Attorney. (1554-2)

In the matter of HENRY EDWARD TRAVEN, an insolvent

On Thursday, the 3rd day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1556-2)

In the matter of JOHN THOMSON HENNETT, an insolvent

On Friday, the 4th day of May last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1556-2)

In the matter of RAJENDR SINGH, an insolvent

On Friday, the 27th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1557-2)

In the matter of GEORGE WILLIAM McKIN, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 28th day of April last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person. (1558-2)

In the matter of DAVID ABRAHAM PANOVIN, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 10th day of May last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that, unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

C. A. Smith, Attorney. (1558-2)

In the matter of GEORGE CATCHICK LUCAS, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 14th day of April last, it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after

acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief. Except the debt due to Thomas Whiffin for Rs. 400 and B. Logan for Rs. 20, who has not had sufficient notice of the day of hearing in this matter.

Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney. (1570-2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 6th day of June 1888.

Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned dividends are lying unclaimed—

Estate CHARLES COLEMAN, an insolvent

No.	NAMES OF CREDITORS.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 5% per cent
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1	Henry & Cox	2,800 0 0	140 0 0
2	The South and Bokulband Bank	2,800 0 0	140 0 0
3	The Hindustani Bank	1,068 13 5	53 4 3
13	The Delhi Bank, Alwar	2,415 15 1	120 7 7
20	W. J. Venter	391 9 0	19 7 4

Estate CHARLES EDMUND HUBBARD, an insolvent

No.	NAMES OF CREDITORS.	Amount of claim.	1st dividend at 5% per cent
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1	Albania Bank of India	5,751 0 0	287 6 0
2	India Bank Corporation	723 8 0	36 1 10
3	J. Oakes	2,158 0 0	107 12 10

(1573-1) A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1888	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape of Good Hope, United Kingdom	10th June	Per P & O steamer from Bombay
Deo (b) ok-past and untiers past	15th "	Ditto
Zanzibar, Mozambique and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony by 1st steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Cable Mail Packets Singapore	18th "	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, North Borneo, India, China, Japan, Siam, Philippines, India, China and Japan	20th "	Per P & O steamer from Calcutta
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	20th "	Ditto
Singapore and Hong Kong	23rd "	Peratur Hindustani
Bombay and Madras	10th "	Per Africa
Ditto ditto	20th "	Ditto Persia
Ditto ditto	1st "	Ditto China and Japan
Akyab, Myittha, and Rangoon	11th "	Ditto Hong Kong
Ditto ditto	2nd "	Ditto Japan
Manila	11th "	Ditto Japan

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Post Master.

General Post Office, the 12th June 1888.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta
General Post Office on 12th
June 1888.

Broodbent & Sons, ■	Pisani, Refacle.
Chapman, D Arly	Sutton, Inspector.
Heriot, N H	Tait, W R
Isaiah, R	Tilley, H L
Pandeha, H	Whiley, Princess Sarah.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott S H	Jester J H.
Anderson, F L	Landmann, L K.
Angus, E	Lunishin, Captain A
Austin, Miss R J	Mardermott, Mrs F
Bent, Arthur.	Marshall, Mrs E. A.
Belcham, G	Marty, E R
Betta, W M	Mattson, Mon
Blake, S T	Moserker Anna
Bolton, G A.	Muddy, H
Bromner W.	Nasser, L A.
Brown, B.	Nind B
Bruse, Sante.	Ohari, Mrs.
C C M, Mr	Orr, J F
Chodette, A. T.	Owen J
Christian C.	Pruthe, Mrs J
Christopher, R	Playo, W.
Clifford, Charles.	Plumizer, T.
Clifton, Talbot.	P P D
Comar, Mrs	' R'
Conalley, J	Rancourt E D M.
Conway, T	Rimmington, Captain F A.
Cooper, Captain J H.	Richardson, M
Cremor, Miss L.	Rind B
Crofton, H H J	Ritchie, W T
Cuning, John W.	Robinson T
Curran, Miss M A.	Robson, F. R. M A.
David, S.	Rosenstein, E
Davis C T	Rosenthal, Leb
Dewar R	Rushall, R B
Dolge, G. P	Sander Angela
Droz, G	Sawerys, Thomas
Epstein, K	Shastrangi, K.
Farmer, J	Smith F
Foltzer, F	Smith, Mrs G.
Freedman J J	Smith, Miss M.
Frederiker J	Stebbing, Mrs A E
Frisson, Antonio	Stoma R
Gellert, T H	Sturton F
Gibbons, Miss M	Tally H L
Gibson, Peter	Templeton, Florence M.
Gough, H F	Thomas, A
Goodwin, James	Thomas, W L.
Goodwin, D. B	Van Lennep H J D.
Harper, A.	Vaughan, W. R
Jones, J. H	Williams, J M
Laue W	Williams A O
Lamay, Joseph, T	Young, H
Latham, Mrs Z Z	Young, J D
Leunox, Mrs J A R	

Registered Letters

Doyle, J H	Murray R C
Freethinker Jacob	Read, Mrs M
Hood, Jean	Reed P J
Kelly, R N. C.	Rosenthal, Dora.
Lorenzinsky, Robert.	Shapira, Kopl.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 11th June 1888.

Berral, G D	Gorton, Col
Burboza A V	Hartwig, S J S.
Campbell, Mrs D.	Henderson, G
Chamberlain, H W	Lattay, D
Cirour, C S.	Nicholson, W.
Cook, Thomas.	Parker, J.
Cook, Mrs	Russell, Surgeon M S.
Dawson, Mrs E. A	Rydquist, Col. C. F.

B. HUTTON,

Provy. Post Master, Calcutta

NUDDA RIVERS.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week
ending Friday, the 8th June 1888

Name of river	Branch of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
Bhagrata.	Entrance from Ganges at Larkha	4 0	9 ft on bar 1 mile below
	Thence to Naeque	1 0	Shutita 1
	From Naeque to Jangipur	2 0	Radhanagar,
	" Jangipur to Behulpore	2 0	Chandanga,
	" Behulpore to Ghatwa	2 0	Nogora
Bhagrata.	From Ghatwa to Naldea	2 0	Coltally.
	Entrance from Ganges Thence to Akraon	2 0	
	Akraon to junction of the Bhagrata and Jangipur	4 0	Dangapara.
	Thence to Pakshari	4 0	Lahaga
	Pakshari to Naldea	3 0	Kuligachi
Matabanga.	Entrance from Ganges Thence to Chimpura	0 9	Dangapara
	From Chimpura to Shikarpur	1 3	Mokra
	" Shikarpur to Naldea	0 9	Dangapara.
	" Naldea to Chundanga	2 0	Mokrapara.
	" Chundanga to Kuseon- gunj and Hanakhal	1 0	Shampore.

Gauge Readings.

Locality.	Date	Hour	Height above zero.	Height above sea level.	REMARKS.
Ganges	Shahganj	10 6 35	6	1 08	89 98
	Rampore Baulia	10 6 35	12	1 51	43 98
	Entrance of Bhagrata	10 6 35	7	3 02	43 28
	Entrance of Bhagrata	10 6 35	6 53	44 01	
	Entrance of Matabanga	10 6 35	12	1 80	84 50
Bhagrata	Behulpore	10 6 35	3 45	11 15	
	Kuseon	10 6 35	1 75	12 40	
	Maruppara	10 6 35	2 50	6 00	

C. E. LIVINGSTON, C. E.

Fre. Engr., Nudda Rivers Division.
Behulpore, the 11th June 1888.

At the Meteorological Office, No 5, Russell Street,
the following official publications:-

Meteorological Reports of 1867	Rs. 0 12 per copy
Ditto ditto 1868	1 3
Ditto ditto 1869	2 4
Ditto ditto 1870	2 6
Ditto ditto 1871	2 8
Ditto ditto 1872	3 0
Ditto ditto 1873	3 0
Ditto ditto 1874	3 0
Administration Report of 1870-71	0 4
Ditto ditto 1871-72	0 4
Ditto ditto 1872-73	0 4
Ditto ditto 1873-74	0 4
Ditto ditto 1874-75	0 4

A table of the average monthly and
annual rainfall in 98 Stations in
Northern India 0 4

Report of the Midnapore and Burd-
wan cyclone of the 15th and 16th
October 1874 3 0

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government
Press.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., Meteorological Reporter
to the Govt. of Bengal,
Calcutta, the 29th August 1875.

List of Books for Sale
AT THE
LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
OF BENGAL.

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

67 AND 69, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs. A.
Atharvaveda Upanishad (Sansk.), fasc. I—V @ 1/6 each	1 14
Agni Purana (Sansk.), fasc. I—XIV @ 1/6 each	5 4
Atareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda (Sansk.), fasc. I—V @ 1/6 each	1 14
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Brahma Sūtra (Eng.), fasc. I	0 12
Bhāmata (Sansk.), fasc. I—VIII @ 1/6 each	3 11
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Ditto (Eng.), fasc. II—III @ 1/6 each	0 12
Bṛhat Samhitā (Sansk.), fasc. I—III, V—VII @ 1/6 each	2 4
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nāṭaka (Sansk.), fasc. II—III @ 1/6 each	0 12
Chaturvarga Chintamani (Sansk.), Vols. I, fasc. 1—11; II, 1—25; III, 1—19, @ 1/6 each fasc.	18 6
Chhāndogya Upanishad (Eng.), fasc. II	0 6
Gopatha Brāhmaṇa Sans. & Eng.), fasc. I and II @ 1/6 each	0 12
Gobhiliya Gṛhya Sūtra (Sansk.), fasc. I—XII @ 1/6 each	4 8
Hindu Astronomy (Eng.), fasc. I—III @ 1/6 each	1 2
Kāśīśākhya fasc. I and II @ 1/6 each	0 12
Kātantra (Sansk.), fasc. I—VI @ 1/12 each	4 8
Kaṭha Sarit Saṅgṛha (Eng.), fasc. I—XIII @ 1/12 each	12 12
Kurma Purāṇa, fasc. I	0 6
Lalitā Viṅṭā (Eng.), fasc. I—II @ 1/12 each	1 8
Manuśikā Saṅgṛha, fasc. I	0 6
Mīmāṃsā Darpaṇa (Sansk.), fasc. II—XVII @ 1/6 each	6 6
Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa (Sansk.), fasc. IV—VII @ 1/6 each	1 8
Nṛsiṃha Tapani (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ 1/6 each	1 2
Nirukta (Sansk.), Vol. I, fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, fasc. 1 to 6; Vol. III, fasc. 1—4 @ 1/6 each fasc.	6 0
Nārada Smṛiti, fasc. I and II @ 1/6	0 12
Nyaya Darpaṇa (Sansk.), fasc. III	0 6
Nīṭisara, or, The Elements of Polity by Kaṇadaka (Sansk.), fasc. II—V @ 1/6 each	1 8
Parāśaktapārvana (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ 1/6 each	1 2
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888.

PART II.

Advertisements.

(N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c, intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.)

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government as specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Thursday, the 28th June 1888, corresponding with 15th A-sar 1299.

The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale —

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estate to be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the estate will be considered as the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and the purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100 one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Number in statement of Government estates.	Number in the district roll.	Name of estate and pottanah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
1	129	400	Gop-mathpore, pottanah Baglan.	A. B. P. 0 0 11	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	The right of the mahal has company right; the purchaser will have proprietary right from 1st April 1888.

Hooghly Collectorate, the 4th April 1888.

G. TOTENBERG, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Boorbhoom will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 25th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder price of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder price of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
88	Dharka, pergunnah Bwarupung.	807 9 0	The whole	.....	Banks Behari Mittra	.....	337 0 0	.....
97	Kestassra, pergunnah Khargiani	1,073 1 0	Do to	.....	Khodaded Bili and others	.....	34 8 0	.....
19	Kutra, Dehura, pergunnah Lohlapuh-lura.	6,696 16 0		Yes. 49. 11. 22.	Sajdar Bahman and others	2,584 0 11	.....	4 8 8
40	Wajlipur, pergunnah Haripur.	633 4 0	.....	Saddas	Jagendra Kumar Mahopadhyaya and others.	386 0 10	.....	26 19 8
74	Kirtbat, pergunnah Khargiani.	2,328 9 0	.....	Sat. 17. 11 12.	Mahasunda Roy and others	674 7 2	.....	30 0 9
94	Gokulata, Chakala, pergunnah Gokulata	3,100 16 0	.....	Saddas	Dwarkanath Gato Mustafi and others.	1,025 7 0	.....	56 7 0
98	Kapadanga, pergunnah Nadi.	2,216 9 8	.....	Yes. 11. 22. 1-1. 22. 1-2.	Gaur Chand Chaudhuri and others.	876 8 6-2	.....	1 5 4
103	Khasna, pergunnah Khatanga.	1,363 3 0	.....	Yes. 18. 24. 1-2.	Naten Behari Sen and others	716 0 12	.....	30 6 9
105	Kulera, pergunnah Khatanga.	1,476 10 0	.....	Yes. 14. 12. 1-2.	Gones Chandra Sen and others.	870 3 8	.....	104 0 1
106	Lakhindarpur, pergunnah Khatanga.	718 8 0	.....	Yes. 7. 12. 12.	Gur das Chatterji and others	585 1 11	.....	6 15 3
170 Separate account No. 340	Kant, pergunnah Bwarupung.	1,833 7 0	.....	Yes. 24. 12.	Gire Chandra Chatterji	126 15 0	.....	7 10 3

Boorbhoom Collectorate, the 5th May 1888.

C. FAYLAK, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1869, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cor's Bazar Khas Mahal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 25th day of February 1888.

MEHAL NORDAD.

Cor's Bazar Khas Mahal.

Number of mahal, No. 1.	Number of dependent tenures.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
		<i>Thana Teknaf.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4		Mouzah Dakin Phola, taluk Brinatti Khosmah, Chulapo Champa, Kachhal, Brinatti Chouda, Brinatti Mra.	500 0 0	23 1 0	312 0 0	7 4 0	280 6 8	
		<i>Mouzah Utter Nalla.</i>						
83	1274	Taluk Nava Choudhury, Chari Choudhury, Brinatti Phama Manproo, Chulapo Nhatari.	300 0 0	37 10 8	414 0 0	12 8 8	466 8 8	
		<i>Mouzah Teknaf.</i>						
64	1301	Taluk Brinatti Khan Choudhury.	1,317 0 0	34 14 8	618 0 0	10 4 6	628 4 6	
		<i>Thana Ramoa.</i>						
73	40	Mouzah Patuli, taluk Bowya Nath Manongoo.	1,481 4 2	223 1 0	1,482 4 2	200 1 6	1,716 5 8	
		<i>Thana Chakarita.</i>						
861	235	Mouzah Yakhya Chur, taluk Ishan Chandra Akubul.	1,474 0 0	64 8 0	787 0 0	.....	787 0 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of December 1887.

MEHAL NOADAD.
Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number of Tahsil Register No. 1.	Number of dependent tenures.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
581	1284	Thana Chakariga. Mousah Kekra Kothila, taluk Moul Jan Chowdhuria.	Rs. A. P. 2,573 0 0	Rs. A. P. 110 15 0	Rs. A. P. 750 0 0	Rs. A. P. 36 15 0	Rs. A. P. 786 15 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 6th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Patia Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 16th day of July 1888 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of February 1888.

MEHAL NOADAD.
Patia Khas Mehal.

Number of Tahsil Register No. 1.	Number of dependent tenures.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
12845	1379 3428	Thana Patia. Mousah Goudandoo Shabek Izara (Gutan Ali Nasir, Hal Taluk Abdulla Khas).	Rs. A. P. 255 6 9	Rs. A. P. 38 1 0	Rs. A. P. 577 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17 1 0	Rs. A. P. 594 1 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 6th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Sattkania Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of February 1888.

Number of dependent tenure.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
		Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
6 (1283)	Thana Sattkania. Mousah Nekora, Hal, taluk Raj Kumar Roy and Brimani Brajawan, Subot taluk No. 541-608, Bishowwarce Naba Kumar.	Rs. A. P. 1,917 8 0	Rs. A. P. 44 8 2	Rs. A. P. 467 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21 15 0	Rs. A. P. 512 15 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 7th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6, 7, and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate or shares of estate in the district of Pubna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 10th July 1888, corresponding with the 27th Asar 1295 (H.K.), for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil No.	Name of mahal and pargunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of shares of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
1288	Char Shojagno Panchakola, pargunnah Isfandi.	Rs. A. P. 568 0 0	The proprietary right and right of temporary settlement in the whole mahal.	.....	Hari Churn, Moulund Chandra Bhattacharjee and others.	.....	Rs. A. P. 9 10 0	.....	The proprietary right and right of temporary settlement in the mahal will be sold.

Pubna Collectorate, the 6th June 1888.

P. K. DUTT, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1858, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 10th August 1886, for arrears of revenue which fell due on the 20th March 1883.

CLASS I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Addition of revenue	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the addition of each share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Kiswant Kanwar Baruah & Co. pergunnah Ma goorah	2 45 0 0		Excluding the share of the estate for which separate account has been opened (Horsemen's joint share 7a 18p 3d, 12a 10p 3d).	Kelly, Promann, Roy Choudhury and others	1,390 2 8	...	80 12 8
11	Mourah Santosh pur & Co. pergunnah Ma goorah	818 1 0	Whole estate		Radha Mohun and others	...	40 12 11	...
35	Kiswant Chandra Chandra & Co. pergunnah Ma goorah	691 16 7		Excluding the share of the estate separated under section 11 of Act XI of 1858 the remainder joint share	Hurish Chunder Roy Choudhury and others	661 11 20	...	178 0 0
36	Kiswant Sreenivas pur and others pergunnah Ma goorah	630 11 3	Whole estate		Jayram Deva	...	500 5 6	...
38	Kiswant Ananda & Co. pergunnah Ma goorah	1 273 5 7	..	Excluding the share separated the remainder joint share 8a 8a	Apurva Kumari Das and others	680 10 0	...	118 16 11
39	Kiswant Mohan pur and others pergunnah Ma goorah	553 1 11	Whole estate		Radha Mohun and others	...	31 0 4	...
123	Mourah Dhanu & Co. and others pergunnah Ma goorah	608 2 1	Ditto		Parbatty Churn Roy and others	...	127 5 6	...
131	Chak Halondia & Co. pergunnah Haridhaty	20 934 11 21		Shares consisting of 16a 18p 2d 12d	Trilakha Nath and others	30,374 1 11	...	308 5 1
210	Kiswant Dhakuria & Co. pergunnah Khaspur	1,004 11 10	Whole estate		Radha Mohun and others	...	78 10 2	...
322	Mourah Ajampur and others pergunnah Moura pacha	10 255 0 2	..	Excluding the share separated under section 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1858 the remainder joint share	Apurva Kumari Das and others	6 302 6 0	...	101 6 24
342	Kiswant Koirpur & Co. pergunnah Chini	7 867 2 4	Whole estate		Kelly, Krishna and others	...	572 12 24	...
354	Mourah Raju rampur and others pergunnah Bala Bala	1 234 1 5		12 annas share	Apurva Kumari Das and others	506 10 7	...	10 7 4
385	Taral Hoda Rashkhal & Co. pergunnah Asanabul	11 424 8 24		Excluding the share separated, the remainder joint share 14a 17p 4d	Radha Mohun and others	10,068 11 6	...	744 0 4
389	Kiswant Santosh pur and others pergunnah Bala	9 454 0 7		Excluding the share separated the remainder joint share 14a 17p 4d	Ditto	3,771 5 24	...	39 12 8
394	Taral K. or pur and others pergunnah Asanabul	7,108 12 9		Excluding the share separated, the remainder joint share 14a 17p 4d	Ditto	6,048 15 6	...	264 0 11
401	Hoda Ramkrisnapur and others pergunnah Asanabul	8 941 0 7		Excluding the share separated the remainder joint share 14a 17p 4d	Ditto	9,319 15 20	...	120 10 24
404	Kiswant Baruah & Co. and others pergunnah Asanabul	1,300 1 8		Excluding the share separated the remainder joint share 8 annas	Apurva Kumari Das and others	640 0 8	...	114 18 8
471	Kiswant Dhun & Co. and others pergunnah Ma goorah	5 619 11 10	Whole estate		Hurish Chunder Roy Choudhury	...	1,123 10 6	...
534	Taral Bala & Co. pergunnah Moyna	14,681 6 4		The share separated under section 10, Act XI, 1858, Sec. 3p 4d	Kiswant Mohun Roy and others	2,929 7 4	...	1,000 10 10
580	Mourah Haripur & Co. pergunnah Utkal	772 15 0	Whole estate		Radhamoy Dey Choudhury and others	...	40 0 6	...
713	Mourah Toghura & Co. pergunnah Utkal	640 10 4	Ditto		Sarda Promann Chuttopadhyay	...	68 14 11	...
1167	Kiswant B. or Pur & Co. pergunnah Utkal	6 801 2 8	Ditto		Radhamoy Choudhury and others	...	450 3 5	...

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Bhagulpore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 22nd June 1888, Friday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Towli No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Redder jumma of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietor of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrearer jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrearer due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrearer due from it.	REMARKS.
2	Basdeopore mahal, pergunnah Bhagulpore.	Rs. A. P. 551 15 0	.....	1 anna 6 pice	Musammit Somenitra Coomra Padyson.	Rs. A. P. 138 0 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 31 8 0	
32	Kempore talooka, pergunnah Bhagulpore.	1,240 10 0	.....	The residue jumma share for which separate account has not been opened.	Birjoo Mukhon and others.	Rs. 2 0	.....	37 0 0	
336	Bunaul Bahara, pergunnah Coling.	736 3 0	Whole	.....	Dowarka Nath Misser and others.	633 10 0	.....	5 4 0	
334	Bahiri, pergunnah Chilai.	563 8 0	.....	1 anna 10 gundas	Kommit Gynlaty of Munna Bhai guardian of Bakhraj Bai.	.....	242 3 0	.....
335	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	The residue jumma share for which separate account has not been opened.	Alami Kumbhar and others.	35 5 0	.....	17 3 0	
336	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	1 anna 10 gundas more or less in Bikrampur Bampuram.	Appooh Kumar and others.	126 11 0	.....	38 10 0	
337	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	1 anna 10 gundas in Jamaluddinpur.	Kare Rai and others.	115 2 0	.....	19 0 0	
338	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	15 gundas Takwajore and Kusabpur Gopal.	Alami Kumbhar and others.	58 4 0	.....	18 4 0	
339	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	9 gundas 8 cowries 1 kauri Bishampur Alami.	Thakur Parbhat Singh and others.	384 4 0	.....	554 10 0	
340	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	1 gunda 3 cowries Jukher Bishampur Bhat.	Singhaswar Prasad, &c.	252 0 0	.....	60 0 0	
341	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	The residue jumma share for which separate account has not been opened.	Joy Nath Singh and others.	629 1 0	.....	240 10 0	
342	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	3 annas 4 gundas	Babun Mun Singh and Radra Mun Singh.	131 13 0	.....	94 11 0	
343	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	.....	Babun Mun Singh and Radra Mun Singh.	206 13 0	.....	38 15 0	
344	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	The residue jumma share for which separate account has not been opened.	Hannant Singh and Dal Mani Coomra and others.	308 2 0	.....	15 14 0	
345	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	3 annas 4 gundas share	Babun Mun Singh and Radra Mun Singh.	763 9 0	.....	234 24 0	
346	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	The residue jumma share for which separate account has not been opened.	Babun Singh and Dal Mani Coomra and others.	1,123 11 0	.....	10 4 0	The separate account of Babun Singh at Rs. 763-10 is under suspension at present on the objection of Dal Mani Coomra.
347	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	3 annas 8 gundas 1 cowri 1 kauri in Mulhurdian or Ramnagar.	Gurupa Goolam Bachpay and others.	53 13 0	.....	0 4 0	
348	Bikrampur Chukram, talooka Naf, pergunnah Chilai.	7,711 10 0	.....	3 annas 4 pice in Purawul Khoord.	Rajinath Ghose	.....	164 0 0	.....

Bhagulpore Collectorate, the 14th May 1888.

A. A. WICK, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 11 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 22nd day of June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such shares and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Number of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of the proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
20	Rathakumtobai, pergunnah Pandua.	Rs 4 8 6 6 12 11 0	.	The entire estate except 1/16 part of the 1/16 part of the whole estate of which a separate account has been opened.	Sethu Naray and others.	Rs 4 8 6 6 12 11 0	Rs 4 8 6 6 12 11 0	Rs 4 8 6 6 12 11 0
21	Sahapur pergunnah Pandua.	707 0 0 0	.	1/16 & 2/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened.	Syed Tufail Ahmad and others.	215 11 3 0	.	20 1 0
40	Mitala pergunnah Pandua.	11 00 0 0	.	1/16 & 2/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened and marked A.	Shamji Sundar Tyabji and others.	7 50 7 0 0	.	1 328 0 0
40	Ditta.	11 00 0 0	.	1/16 & 2/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened and marked A.	Persa Mohan Mukherjee and others.	7 712 14 0 0	.	1 328 0 0
81	Thaparath, pergunnah Pandua.	1 00 1 0 0	.	1/16 & 2/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened and marked A.	Wazir Khan and others.	1 00 12 0 0	.	72 7 5
65	Chowkate, pergunnah Pandua.	6 1 2 2 0	In whole estate.	.	Tokinton, Nawa Bahadur and others.	.	109 10 0	.
60	Makurda, pergunnah Pandua.	7 2 15 1 0	.	The entire estate except the share of which no separate account has been opened.	Kajal, Datta and others.	2 5 10 1 0	.	2 0 0
110	Kilore, pergunnah Khairati.	1 30 1 11 3	.	Only one share of the estate of which no separate account has been opened.	Johardon Mookerjee.	5 9 9 11 3	.	171 0 0
127	Harsh, pergunnah Khairati.	730 0 0 0	.	1/16 & 2/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened.	Jibonendra Ghosh and others.	730 11 1 0	.	25 12 0
127	Sahapur, pergunnah Khairati.	1 18 8 0 0	.	Ditto ditto.	Sahapur, Prasad Chowdhury and others.	4 2 7 0 0	.	25 4 0
127	Harsh, pergunnah Khairati.	871 3 0 0	.	Ditto ditto.	Harsh, Prasad Chowdhury and others.	7 20 2 2 0	.	125 0 0
352	Harsh, pergunnah Khairati.	530 3 0 0	The whole estate.	.	Ramchandramurthy.	.	144 3 0	.
354	Harsh, pergunnah Khairati.	1 11 10 0 0	.	Share of the estate of which no separate account has been opened.	Ditto.	4 3 10 0 0	.	128 0 0
355	Chowkate, pergunnah Khairati.	607 0 0 0	.	1/16 & 2/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened and marked B.	Johardon Nath Ghose.	205 0 0 0	.	0 0 0
357	Jalad, pergunnah Khairati.	530 10 7 0	The whole estate.	.	Dinendra Nath Ghose and others.	.	70 10 0	.
359	Mulidpur, pergunnah Khairati.	8 25 8 2 0	.	The entire estate except the share of which no separate account has been opened.	Mulidpur, Nath Ghose and others.	8 25 8 2 0	.	109 0 0
405	Harsh, pergunnah Khairati.	10 4 11 0 0	.	Only 2/16 & 1/16 parts of the estate of which no separate account has been opened.	Girish Chandra Roy and others.	1 740 0 0 0	.	440 14 0

Hooghly Collectorate, the 12th May 1888.

G. TOWNSEND, Collector of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned mahal in the district of Noakhally will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Thursday, 28th June 1888, corresponding with 15 Ashar 1295, for arrears of revenue due for last 28th March 1888 :-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Number of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
1	Eight shares of pergunnah Alahabad, Panna.	Rs 1 7 2 2	Whole	.	Amrindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury, Abanindran Choudhury.	.	Rs 1 7 2 2	.	

Noakhally, the 5th May 1888.

A. BOWEN, Off. Collector.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Raddi jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the raddi jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
5354	Kachhapan Chur.	Rs. A. P. 1,465 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Biswan Sen and others.	.....	Rs. A. P. 10 3 0	.....
5354	Surplus alluvial accretion to mahal No. 1354, appertaining to Choudhuran Jhannatanachha Khoun, bearing No 3037 in the Backergunge town.	887 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Mir Nazam Choudhury and others.	.....	161 0 0	.....
5412	Surplus alluvial accretion to Chur Lokin alias Khannai chur, that No. 1332, appertaining to Tappah Asampur and Jalampur.	626 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Abdul Mawid Kaz Choudhury.	.....	329 0 0	.....
5412	Howla No 8 with Chak Bhatia, pergunnah Housar Govindpur.	593 0 0	Whole howla.	.....	Jonesbdi ..	.....	448 0 0	.....

Backergunge Collectorate, the 19th May 1888.

H. SAVAGE, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Tipperah, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 26th June 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Towji number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Raddi jumma of whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the raddi jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
498	Jowar Muradnagar, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	Rs. A. P. 2,271 7 0	.....	.....	Mahabua Mo-han Poddar.	Rs. A. P. 142 1 4 1887.	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 178 6 8 178 down to 1st January 1896.	Howla 1 anna separate share will be sold.
1026	Chur Nagarvhand No 211, pergunnah Uttar Bahupot.	712 0 0	Whole estate.	.....	Rajmari Ghondri, mother and guardian of Hari Das Roy Choudhury and Lakh Kumar Roy Choudhury, and others.	.....	106 0 11 down to 1st January 1888.	.....	Howla being settled for one year 1896.
1023	Jowar Dowltpur, taluk Kurukshetra, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	1,426 11 0	Ditto ..	.....	Hari (Gopal) Chakravarty and others.	.....	418 16 6 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for 50 years (1891 B.S. to 1940 B.S.)
1023	Jowar Baluakhandi, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	1,696 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Brumati Manikyanah alias Tara Sundari and others.	.....	518 0 0 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for one year 1896 B.S.
1023	Jowar Rasullabad, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	3,206 14 11	Ditto ..	.....	Kannai Kanta Poddar and others.	.....	1,246 8 6 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for 20 years (1891 B.S. to 1910 B.S.)
1023	Jowar Singula, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	1,306 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Armedil Mukta, Keshi Gupta and others.	.....	378 4 0 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for 10 years (1891 B.S. to 1900 B.S.)
1023	Howrah Daryan Chaurpach, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	1,461 1 2	Ditto ..	.....	Kall Das Bhadra and others.	.....	443 7 3 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Ditto.
1023	Howrah Gangerkote, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	886 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Broja Nath Roy Choudhury and others.	.....	69 74 0 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for 17 years (1891 B.S. to 1908 B.S.)
1023	Jowar Tamulpaliya, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	1,236 0 0	Ditto ..	.....	Ram Kumar Dutta and others.	.....	717 0 0 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for 16 years (1891 B.S. to 1907 B.S.)
1023	Jowar Timohita, pergunnah Bardakhlat.	662 12 3	Ditto ..	.....	Durga Chandra Das Mondal and others.	.....	207 6 9 down to 1st January 1896.	.....	Howla being settled for 10 years (1891 B.S. to 1901 B.S.)

Tipperah Collectorate, the 18th May 1888.

J. C. PARGO, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 19, Act XI of 1859, and under Act VII of 1868 (B.C.), that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mymensingh will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of March 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and possessor	Sudder jumras of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares.	Names of the proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the number of such shares	If the whole estate is to be sold the number of shares	If only a share is to be sold, the share due for it.
		Ra A P				Ra A P	Ra A P	Ra A P
1	Zemindary hussa 2 annas 10 pice per gunnah Atrion	6 24 0		Final share with the exclusion of separate shares under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859.	Hafiz Mohi-ud-Ah Khan and others	2,418 4 0		
2	Ditto	5 75 0		Ditto	Hasnath Khan Choudhary	667 15 0		12 0 0
3	Ditto	6 7 2 0		Ditto	Blatta in 1859 Choudhary	271 5 0		9 0 0
4	Zemindary per gunnah Baidi	10 48 0		50 10g 20 0 day	Shah Mirza Ali Khan and others	4,117 8 0		4 0 0
5	Ditto	2 45 3 0		50 Rg.	Farooq Choudhary	904 4 0		300 0 0
6	Taluk Mohan Mahakya, Jait, Jhikpur, toppeh Ban Bhowal	83 1 0		12 annas	Raja Bhai Kanta Acharya Bahadur and others	617 8 0		7 0 0
7	Zemindary per gunnah Rothen stage.	46,467 15 0		Final share with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1874	Nawal Asanul Khan Bahadur and others	15,070 12 0		810 0 0
8	Taluk Mohamed Kibbi Jor Kurai, toppeh Ban Bhowal	2 396 1 0		70 10g 30 30g 40g 30g	Hara Sundari Datta Choudhary and others	1,088 7 0		17 0 0
9	Zemindary block 4 annas 10 pice, with Ben Madan taluk per gunnah Bahadur	7,107 10 0		Final share with the exclusion of separate shares under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1874	Ramata Kumari Datta and others	2,361 14 0		448 11 0
10	Jhuncwar Baidi per gunnah Ban Bhowal	7 10 0		150 10g	Kunja Kishore Bala and others	218 0		140 0 0
11	Taluk Newaj Ali toppeh Ban Bhowal	2 330 2 0		Final share with the exclusion of separate shares under section 10 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1874	Gopal Chandra Acharya Choudhary and others	539 7 0		100 12 0
12	Ditto	2,034 11 0		Separated share under section 70 of Act VII of 1874	Dwarka Nath Chakraverty	177 0 0		30 0 0
13	Ditto	2 690 2 0		Ditto	Mir Akbar Hosain and others	108 0 0		23 1 0
14	Ditto	2,035 2 0		Ditto	Sayyiduddin Sarkar	5 0 0		4 0 0
15	Ditto	2 230 2 0		Ditto	Khar Waman	8 2 0		0 0 0
16	Taluk Newaj Ali toppeh Ban Bhowal	2,311 10 0		Final share with the exclusion of the separate share under section 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII of 1874	Raja Raja Kanta Acharya and others	742 10 0		120 13 0
17	Ditto	2 678 15 0		Ditto	Dwarka Nath Choudhary	477 7 0		142 0 0
18	Zemindary hussa 2 annas, per gunnah Bhunak	1,088 4 0		10g 1c 20 10 10	Raja Rai Kishore Singh and others	24 1 0		20 7 0
19	Ditto	1,084 4 0		3g 1c 20 10 10	Ram Jhuncwar Jethva and others	62 0 0		10 2 0
20	Taluk Rup Chandra Bhatia Garga Muzumdar, per gunnah Rothen stage	677 6 0	Entire		Mohana Chandra Rai Choudhary and others		26 10 0	
21	Taluk Krishna Ram Dutt and others, toppeh Bahadur	1,600 0 0		2 gundas 2 cows	Rama Kanta Choudhary and others	40 4 0		11 8 0
22	Ditto	1,605 0 0		100 10g of Jangam and Lajpata and 20 10g of the remaining moraha	Bhuncwar Datta and others	245 1 0		30 0 0
23	Ditto	1,605 0 0		2 annas 10 pice	Kamini Sankar Dutt Rai and others	250 12 0		63 4 0
24	Char Hargov, per gunnah Bhunak	518 0 0	Entire		Mohana Chandra Rai Choudhary and others		4 5 0	
25	Char Lakhoo and others with per gunnah toppeh Karthikeya	1,357 10 0	No.		Mohana Chandra Rai Choudhary and others		47 7 0	
26	Jor Jagat Char, per gunnah Bahadur, toppeh Karthikeya.	754 1 0		2 annas	Jagat Tara Dasg	94 5 0		18 0 0
27	Char Mohabala 10 annas, per gunnah Bahadur	1 723 0 0		1 annas 13 gundas 1 cow 100	Man Acharya Choudhary and others.	473 0 0		130 0 0
28	Ditto	2,822 0 0		15 gundas 1 cow 100	Preema Narain Acharya Choudhary	100 1 0		20 0 0
29	Ditto	2,822 0 0		Ditto ditto	Man Narayan Acharya Choudhary	100 1 0		20 0 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due for it.
5015	Chur Bhok Chura Toppeh Ram Bhawal	Rs. A. P. 511 0 0	.....	15 annas 17 gundas	Joan Chandra Serna Rai and others.	Rs. A. P. 500 4 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 150 4 0
5051	Chur Charipora Subarnapur, alias Kanyia Toppeh Ram Bhawal.	765 3 10	Entire	.....	Prasanna Kumar Chakravarty and others.	.....	65 0 11	.....
5171	Chur Bhalla Mari, pergunnah Boshenshya.	674 0 0	Do.	.....	Colinda Chandra Serna, Motundar and others.	.....	247 0 0	.....
5240	Chur Gabura, pergunnah Pakharua.	4,948 3 3 Malkana.	Do.	.....	Ramsakhi Debys Chaudhary and others.	.....	128 10 3 Malkana.	.....
5408	Chur Pinnail and others, pergunnah Akia.	349 12 9 300 6 0	Do.	.....	Nahar Mohamed Akhian.	.....	69 0 4 8 5 0	.....
5125	Chur Bhoar Chur appertaining to Bahadurpur, pergunnah Alap Singh.	551 0 0	.....	Small share with the exclusion of the separate share under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Bareda, Kishore Acharya, Choudhary and others.	167 15 7	.....	18 8 4

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 17th May 1888.

R. C. DUTT, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 27th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estates are excluded from the sale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due for it.
14	Pergunnah Sunderkhol, huya 8 annas, Mochul Mahomed Ben, Pergunnah Nimulagar, huya 10 annas 134 gundas, Masud Ali.	Rs. A. P. 1,370 14 14	.....	Kamal Raja Bari and Mankulati, Ac.	Purna Chandra and Umesh Chandra Sarkar.	Rs. A. P. 238 6 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 113 1 0
105	Pergunnah Nimulagar, huya 10 annas 134 gundas, Masud Ali.	2,169 4 11	.....	Residuary share	Masud Abdul Hji and others.	1,924 6 4	.....	89 9 24
221	Pergunnah Raj Nagar Moulfat, huya 10 annas 134 gundas, Masud Ali.	985 15 14	16 annas	.....	Jashar Lal Rai Chaudhary and others.	.....	17 11 5	.....
247	Pergunnah Boudpur, huya 5 annas, Karama Lal, (fian Karam Bha, Pergunnah Noharabad, Peshkesh Bawani Bawani Mura Hayder Ali.	1,515 10 10	.....	Huya 2 annas	Nona Kishore Dey	189 7 4	.....	106 12 16
273	Pergunnah Noharabad, Peshkesh Bawani Bawani Mura Hayder Ali.	623 6 4	.....	Huya 1 anna 11 gundas.	Jagat Chandra Dhar	60 1 4	.....	28 10 2
310	Taluk Hindawan Chandra Kallia Kishore Sen.	1,432 0 1	.....	Residuary share	Rup Lal Das and others.	667 10 74	.....	157 12 14
334	Jowar Naina Kot, taluk Boudpur, Hararat Kishore Ram Chakravarti.	544 0 0	.....	Idio	Dharmu Waria Chakravarti and others.	135 12 14	.....	16 12 2
503	Taluk Ram Ganga Boud, huya 8 annas.	284 3 0	.....	Huya 10 gundas	Jalit Mohun Mukha-jadhya.	17 0 0	.....	3 2 0
7340	Bajabud Bahajapur, Jimire Gaur Mohun Gupta, Chur Buktulali.	1,023 4 8	16 annas	Huya 8 annas	Kai Prasanto Boud and others.	242 1 6	.....	48 0 0
8424	Kashim Nagar	1,069 3 0	.....	Residuary share	Mani Mukhi Devi and others.	.....	16 9 6	.....
3064	Within Jalna Karia, Kamaul Hargha, Ac.	1,394 0 0	16 annas	.....	Fran Nath Para and others.	.....	162 4 0	.....
3101	Within Chur Miranpur, Chur Tili, Pergunnah Boudkhal, Jowar	1,637 0 5	Idio	.....	Kalluddin and others.	205 11 0	.....	1 8 5
3004	Nurandi, Pergunnah Boudkhal, Chur Boudpur.	1,337 4 0	Idio	.....	Jaladhar Rai Choudhary and others.	.....	81 0 0	.....
3762	.....	4,196 0 0	Idio	.....	Krishna Dyal Rai and others.	.....	340 0 0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Agad Moon Ali and others.	.....	3 6 6	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Munshi Golan Meale and others.	.....	1,046 0 0	.....

Dacca Collectorate, the 16th May 1888.

ANAND CHANDRA SEN, Secy. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khoolna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Butter jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
111	Kinnard pergunnah and Durgapur	R. A. P. 2,141 2 12		Share No 1 to 17g	Nobin Chandra and others	R. A. P. 420 9 5	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
129	Bajonah Rautanah pergunnah	549 13 8		Share No 4 Bannan	Haron Chandra Ma and others	68 11 4	80 5 5	80 5 5
100	Datta	551 12 8		Share No 14, 15, 17g 14 2	Dwarkan Nath Barker and others	94 2 9	30 5 3	30 5 3

Khoolna Collectorate the 18th May 1888.

R. M. WATKIN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Maldah will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for each share, and other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Butter jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it	REMARKS.
226	10 annas term Shakti Chandra Mahalik	R. A. P. 1,047 14 0	Entire estate		Wahomed ben Abdul Choudhury	R. A. P. 600 0 0			Arrears due for the 4th quarter 1887 Rs. 1,047 14 0
357	Pudury Chandra Mahalik and others	1,700 0 0	Datta		Parash Nath Choudhury and others	800 0 0			

Maldah Collectorate, the 4th May 1888.

E. B. HARRIS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for each share and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Butter jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
40	Batin, pergunnah and Datta	R. A. P. 1,013 8		Share 8 annas No 40-1	Dina Nath Mukherjee and others.	R. A. P. 2,702 0 0	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
17	Bela Chandra Mahalik	10 215 4 8		Share 2g 3g 2 kapa 1/4, No 147 a.	Shourab Chandra Mahalik and others	1,047 13 6	2 10 4	2 10 4
151	Dattapan, pergunnah Bagwan	120 3 4	Entire estate		Womra Chandra Khan and others	10 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
205	Dattapan, pergunnah Bagwan	274 12 0		Share 2g 4 annas, No 148 a	Ram Chandra Chatterjee and others.	1,047 13 6	2 10 4	2 10 4
204	Dattapan, pergunnah Bagwan	1,700 0 0		Share 8 annas, No 149-0.	Kabir Chandra Mukherjee and others.	1,047 13 6	2 10 4	2 10 4
4 6	Dattapan, pergunnah Bagwan	1,207 7 4		Share 2g 1 kapa 1/4, No 149-0.	Briksho Mahalik and others.	1,047 13 6	2 10 4	2 10 4

Nadia Collectorate, the 16th May 1888.

J. A. HOSKINS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 3, Act XI of 1858, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on 28th June 1888, Tuesday, corresponding Bengali 19th Asarh 1295, and Amh 14th Asar 1295, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1888.—

Serial number	Name of mehal and pargannah	Number of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietor of the estate to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the number of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the number of such share	If only a share is to be sold the number of such share	Remarks
47	Pargannah Khendardar mehal (partly settled estate)	Rs 1 0 1 D 4		Joint share— Tetaka Chak Birkandpur Baruwar son with Pudgola Bar Sonu Dutt with Pudgola Chakgola within Bar son Khanda Edul Chak mehal Chak Bansari Chakgola and within Bhikar and Chak Chak Meva Chakgola Chak Chak Kura Das Chakgola P. Ba Nagar Chakgola	As 14 1	Chakgola Chak Bakgola Chak Bakgola Chak	Rs 1 0 1 D 4	Rs 1 0 1 D 4	Rs 14 1/2 land of mehal P. Ba Nagar and 17 1/2 ip of Markon Chak, and 17 1/2 of this mehal has been taken up for canal.
48	Pargannah Gogmohar mehal Alipara	1,131 11 2	Entire	Joint share of the entire property	Jamuna Thakur at Bara Chakgola and others	25 11 7		87 14 8	
49	Pargannah Kanjora mehal Kalki shanpur thana Panskura	516 0 0	Entire		Brinla Chakgola Debi		241 13 6		
218	Pargannah Khendardar mehal Barhara	10 15 2	Entire		Shrinidya Aditya Mohan Debha Prasad Das and others	10 8 7 8 6		2 14 1 6	Rs 2 1/2 land of mehal Krishnagar and 1 1/2 ip of Barhara have been taken up for canal and 1 1/2 ip of Barhara and 1 1/2 ip of Kiamat Barhara have been taken up for canal.
219	Pargannah Barhara mehal Bhutanbarid (entire share)	2 386 4 18	Entire		Chowdhury Gopindin Nanda Das Mahapatra		1,122 1 6		Rs 2 1/2 land of mehal Barhara and 1 1/2 ip of Barhara have been taken up for canal.
240	Pargannah Bhutanbarid mehal (joint share of the entire estate)	2,131 11 6		Joint share of the entire estate	Joint property—B. K. Khandu Nath Das	410 12 0		700 4 0	
374	Pargannah Khendardar mehal Chakgola	707 7 6	Entire		Daraka Nath Mohan Nath Mohan and others		150 1 0		2 1/2 7 1/2 2 1/2 land of mehal Barhara have been taken up for canal.
464	Pargannah Barhara mehal Dehati	1 17 5 7	Joint share		Barhara P. Ba Nagar and others		201 13 6		4 1/2 1 1/2 1/2 land of mehal Barhara have been taken up for canal.
465	Pargannah Shalpur mehal (entire share of the entire estate)	584 15 10	Entire		Akhoy Narayan Ananta Lal Banerjee and others		154 5 8		87 1/2 of mehal Gogmohar has been taken up for canal.
500	Pargannah Anantapur mehal (entire share of the entire estate)	3,137 7 4	Entire	Joint share of the entire estate	Joint property of Phulbari Chakgola and others	2,107 1 11		1,079 15 1	1 1/2 1 1/2 1/2 land of mehal Barhara and 1 1/2 ip of Barhara have been taken up for canal.
501	Pargannah Barhara mehal Barhara	576 12 6		40 share of the mehal	Rhubun Chandro Bandopadhyaya No 3 separate account—Barhara Mehal Debi mother and son of Asha Toth and Barhara Mehal Bandopadhyaya and others	534 1 6		504 13 10	
502	Pargannah Moy mehal (entire share of the entire estate)	1,001 7 2		50 share of the mehal	Joint share of Barhara Mehal and others	600 11 7		256 14 1	
503	Pargannah Barhara mehal Barhara	1,568 7 9	Entire		Kumada Chaman Pal Ananta Das and others		416 0 0		5 1/2 1 1/2 1/2 land of mehal Barhara has been taken up for canal.
504	Pargannah Barhara mehal Barhara	1,073 15 0		40 10g. share of entire estate	No 3 separate account—Barhara Mehal Debi mother and son of Asha Toth and Barhara Mehal Bandopadhyaya and others	203 0 11		6 10 8	1 1/2 land of mehal Barhara has been taken up for canal.
505	Pargannah Barhara mehal Barhara	585 12 4		10 1/2 1/2 1/2 share of the whole estate.	Joint mehal Barhara Chaman Pal Ananta Das and others	607 0 1		206 13 6	

Serial number.	Name of moolah and pargannah.	Number of whole shares.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Remarks.
140	Pargannah K. Kailfara, moolah Konokpur alias Naranda Kanchpur, thana Panskura.	3,567 7 11	With police.	Do. 69, 12, 124, of the entire estate.	Joint moolah D. Kanchpur Pandia, father and manager of Krimotya Apurba Mui Dehya minor, and Norokhari Maiti and others.	1,000 0 0	With police.	518 6 1	69, 12, of moolah Naranda and 1,000, 12, 124, of Konokpur has been taken up for canal.
141	Pargannah Bhayen Bhatia, moolah Khajur Ardi, alias Kuchai (right), thana Bhugwanpur.	2,974 1 6	.....	Do. share	Joint property—Shib Prasad Bhay, Krito Priya Dahi, wife of Kanchai Mahasudra.	1,000 0 0	.....	101 15 1	Brojo Mohan Dutta has taken part of Khajur and other moolahs of this moolah on annual jama of
142	Pargannah Moy-nachar, moolah Khosai, thana Sabang.	5,391 4 8	Entire..	.....	Unabandhu Nandi, self and guardian of Nabodwin Choud Nandi, minor, and others.	.....	536 13 9	.....	.....
143	Pargannah Amara, moolah Khetroal, Sallabadi alias Bahmadia, thana Panskura.	1,491 0 3	.....	Nadhar 4 annas Rajad Dohia 1 mousa Kherdipore Bhoi 1 .. Maharabadi 1 .. Kherdipar 1 .. Chinspur Bherdi 1 annas	Joint property, Khambha Chandra Das Mandul and Krimotya Brojmoji Dand and others.	307 6 6	.....	97 6 4	.....
144	Pargannah Kailfara, moolah Nohra Kavar chak, thana Panskura.	1,375 15 0	Entire..	.....	Nemai Chand Dey	.....	0 15 1	.....	172, 174, 1p. land of Nohra Kavar chak, 100, 182, 1p. of Khuroda Nohra Kavar chak and 130, 44, 1p. of Pankar Khuroda Nohra Kavar chak have been taken up for canal.
145	Pargannah Nabang, moolah Nishchinta alias Kharguram, thana Sabang.	603 10 7	.....	Mouza Kharguram 1 mousa Mouza Nandul 1 15	Joint property, Pran Krito, Nohra Krito Pal and others.	530 13 7	.....	246 6 6	.....
146	Pargannah Saperpor, moolah Paschajuri alias Tegori, thana Bhugwanpur.	381 8 11	.....	A. G. 1 15 share of the moolah 1 15 ditto	Separate account of Trailokhya Nath Ghose. Separate account of Upendra Nath Ghose.	80 12 10 80 12 10	.....	0 0 4 0 0 2	.....
147	Pargannah Bhuyas Matha, moolah Paschim Nagan alias Boli Khatoan, thana Bhugwanpur.	5,020 11 8	.....	A. G. K. R. Mouza Masarda 1 15 1 1 Do. Puri Masarda 1 15 1 1 Do. Dwarka-pur 1 15 1 1 Do. Kishore-pore 1 15 1 1 Do. Katiachak 1 15 1 1 Do. Morliya Simra 1 15 1 1 Do. Mirchak 1 15 1 1 Do. Chelachandi 1 15 1 1 Do. Koutbar 1 15 1 1 Do. Khatoan 1 15 1 1 Do. Takurden 1 15 1 1 Do. Maya Tengura 1 15 1 1	Separate account Gungaram Misra.	647 5 3	.....	308 7 0	.....
148	Pargannah Khat Nagar, moolah Radhacham, thana Bhugwanpur.	1,604 12 1	.....	Mouza Kanolui 10 17 Do. Palala chak 10 17 Do. Bhawpur 10 17 Do. Das Nohra 10 17 Do. Bore Mohanpur 7 2 8 Do. Madha Kargura 6 12 13 13 Do. Bairampur 6 12 13 13 Do. Lakherda 6 12 13 13 Do. Parada 6 12 13 13 Do. Bhorai 6 12 1 17 Do. Mard chak 6 12 13 13 Do. Palanpur 6 12 13 13 Do. Gungaram 6 12 13 13 Do. Jhota 6 12 13 13 Do. Palanpur 6 12 13 13 Do. Bhangla 14 0 3 Do. Amara 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Chaula 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Naghara 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Patis chak 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Kanjuri 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Pahar-pur alias chak 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Samtha 11 15 1 6 15 Do. Bhat chak 11 15 1 6 15	Joint share Uma Prasad De and Dakshina Chandra Das, Khat Kanungo and others.	1,380 16 10	.....	108 4 8	.....

Town No.	Name of mahal and parganah.	Sadder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Remarks.
1281	Parganah East-lyra, mahal Sri-sharman and Bhuvana, thana Panakura.	Rs. A. P. 1,442 8 7 rent, 14 8 11 police. 1,456 13 6	.....	Siddhar Buan, 1 mousa Dinmota fanna.	No. 1 separate account, Ching-sharman Mousa.	Rs. A. P. 587 13 11 rent, 8 18 11 police. 595 12 8	.....	Rs. A. P. 275 1 11 rent, 3 13 8 police. 277 13 11	10. 1th. 12. land of mousa. Dhuvana and 14. 1th. of mousa. Narayan-shuk have been taken up for canal.
1282	Parganah Bhayan Mutha, mahal, ximla, thana Bhugwanpur.	700 9 2	.....	3 annas share of the mahal	Joint property of Na Prasad Misra and Chingram Misra.	350 4 2	.....	54 1 4	
1444	Parganah Moria-cher, mahal Bel-singpur, thana Tachak.	1,189 8 0	.....	4 annas share of the mahal	No. 2 separate account, Kamil, addin Ahmad and Afzaluddin Ahmad and others.	519 0 0	.....	147 8 0	
1519	Parganah Moria-cher, mahal Ut-stampur, thana Baddig.	1,189 3 10	Entire	.....	Girish Chandra Marti and Arimoti Shulpa. Marti, wife of Jay Narayan Giri.	.....	291 8 7	.....
Temporary collected estates.									
85	Parganah Jalh-ertha, mahal Kachink, Brijeh, and Bayenda-betar, Jalpai, khas path Jalpai.	3,251 0 0	Ditto	.....	No. 3 temporary settled estate Bhupendra Narayan Roy Minor, and the Court of Ward, and Hari Praya Dahi.	.....	597 10 3	.....
107	Parganah Patel-pur, mahal Mong-rat.	584 5 0	Ditto	.....	Radha Ghindoo Das Mohapatra.	.....	597 16 5	.....	Term of lease up to 1898 U. S.
125	Parganah Khalh-er Shograi, mahal Paharpur, and Khalh-er Shograi, Jalpai, khas Path.	1,357 0 0	Ditto	.....	Court of Ward on behalf of minor Bhupendra Narayan Roy, minor, and Hari Praya Dahi.	.....	595 8 3	.....
Jalpai mahal.									
19	Parganah Tarof-Nirwan, mahal Gorahar.	514 9 8	Ditto	.....	Proprietor, Government tenant, Hari Narayan Mirza.	.....	291 9 0	.....

Midnapore Collectorate, the 26th May 1888.

E. GRAVE, For Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned share of estate in the district of Bogra will be put up for sale in the Collector's office of that district, on Tuesday, the 26th of June 1888, corresponding to 13th of Ashar 1295 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands for March list, 1888, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of land revenue :-

Town No.	Name of mahal and parganah.	Sadder jumma of whole estate.	Whether whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
37-66	Dohi Stockunde, parganah Mah-machakya.	Rs. A. P. 5,634 15 8	Not the whole estate.	Residue share after subtraction of accounts (if small share).	Tripura Sundari Dohya; Hara Sundari Dohya; Hara Sundari Dohya, mother and guardian of Shyam Prasad Mo-sunder and Jethada Mohan Das, Morunder; Rajani Kanta Chowdhury; Terini Kanta Chowdhury; Nil Kanta Chowdhury; Dwarka Kanta Chowdhury; Barada Kanta Chowdhury; Karada Kanta Chowdhury; Sarada Sundari Dohya Chowdhury; Brahman May Dohya Chowdhury, mother and Manager of Stockunde Chowdhury and Lakshmi Kanta Chowdhury; Mahim Kanta Chowdhury; Prasanna Nath Chowdhury; and Krishna Sundari Dohya.	Rs. A. P. 4,631 7 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 41 15 11

Bogra Collectorate, the 19th May 1888.

H. LEE, Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land which are no longer required by Government for the purpose for which they were acquired will be put up to auction at the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 14th of August 1888, and will be sold to the highest bidder on the conditions specified below :-

(a). On the termination of the sale the auction purchaser will be required to deposit a sum equal to one-fourth of the purchase money, failing which the land will be resold immediately.

(b). Within a period of 30 days from the date of sale, the auction purchaser must pay the entire amount due from him on account of the sale; in the event of his failing to pay in the money within the prescribed time, the deposit of one-fourth money will be forfeited by him and the land resold.

(c). If the price obtained by the second sale falls short of that offered in the original sale, the first auction purchaser will be required to make good the difference.

Number.	Values of land.															Plots of land.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Rs. A. P.
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3 18 2
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5 14 7
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2 0 1
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	6 0 14
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1 6 2
	Total															11 28 8

A. W. B. FOWNS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13 of Act XI of 1849, that the undermentioned estates and share of estates in the district of Meuzafferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 4th day of July 1888, corresponding with the eleventh day of Asarh 1295 A., Wednesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of March 1888 —

Serial No.	Page No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	2 11 puzzam of whole estate	The specification of share of shares with the name of the proprietor or proprietors to be sold	Butcher puzzam of such share or shares to be sold	Arrears due from such estates	The specification of such share or shares, with the name of the proprietor or proprietors and the Government revenue of such share or shares to be excluded from sale
1	231	Drahanpur pergunnah Bahal	Rs 638 0 0	Entire estate belonging to Raja Hmabulab Na rayan Singh Bahadur	Rs 4 7 535 11 0	Rs 4 7 167 1 0	NIL.
2	307	Akhil, pergunnah Bahal (Chumpani)	1 173 5 0	12a 12b 1c 2d 12f be- longing to Bahadur Deo Bahadur Singh	268 8 1	74 14 4	12a 7b 1c 2d 3e with its Gov- ernment revenue Rs 906 15-2, belonging to Musamat Tirband Kaur and others
3	1974	Akhilpur Kauri Tappu Bhindalah	1,525 15 4	On 10p 2c 2d 15p be- longing to Hapur Syed Mahomed Taki Khan	338 11 2	10 6 0	On 1p 1c 2d 7c with its Gov- ernment revenue Rs 181-15-2, belonging to Bahadur Sahi and others
4	2153	Abul Hapur, per- gunnah Bahal	827 4 7	On 12p 2c belonging to Khalid Ali Gaur, Manoo rath Singh and others	138 4 0	68 15 4	11c 7p 2c with its Government revenue Rs 100 14 12 belonging to Kachhari Singh, Mune Kumar, Maharam Raj Koo Kumar and others
5	3484	Purba Barama per- gunnah ditto	1,083 10 7	12a 17p 1c, belonging to Bera Lal Nahu, Kesho Nayan and others	1 739 7 10	28 4 7	1c 2p 1c with its Government revenue Rs 284-20, belonging to Shukh Hander Bux and others
6	2481	Powra Modan Singh pergunnah ditto	815 15 7	7a 8p 1c 2d 2e belong- ing to Gadder Singh and Lungot Singh	248 1 7	11 1 11	On 11p 2c 2d 18a with its Government revenue Rs 178-12, belonging to Raja Bahari Singh Raja Bahawan Singh and others
7	2706	Me Mohan pergunnah ditto	9107 6 5	1c 1p 1c 7c belonging to Bhawan Thakur Jamma Peshad and others	201 11 4	68 13 11	14a 18p 2c 1d 1d 18r with its Government revenue Rs 200 8-2, belonging to Abhim Ali Khan, Raja Peer Dilim Khan and others
8	3176	Bhabhazore Mutal Jaya Upadhy per- gunnah Bahal	1 433 7 0	3a belonging to Awdan Khan	209 12 3	28 13 6	11a with its Government rev- enue Rs 1 167-15 7, belonging to Dul Peshad, Ghansham Singh and others
9	3497	Bidhupore pergunnah ditto	1 015 10 8	Entire estate belonging to Del Charnu Mahi Raj Kumar Singh and others	1 013 10 8	274 6 4	NIL
10	3533	Jahanpur Bahal pergunnah ditto	556 18 11	On 11p 1c belonging to (over) Bunker Chowdhri and Bunker Lal	207 8 1	72 12 10	16a 3p 3c with its Government revenue Rs 280 2 belonging to Bhawan Kaur, Shoo Peshad and others
11	3533	Jahanpur Bahal, per- gunnah ditto	785 14 11	1a 10p 3c 1d belonging to Baman Rai and others	91 8 2	9 11 0	On 2p 2c 2d with its Govern- ment revenue Rs 193 10-1 be- longing to Lachmi Kaur and others
	3533	Ditto	735 14 11	On 3c belonging to Bama Dhan Singh and others	16 5 1	6 8 0	
	3533	Ditto	735 10 11	On 10p 2c belonging to Kurga Peshad and others	108 8 1	17 1 7	
12	3594	Shukhore Kowalpur, pergunnah ditto	505 10 8	On 4p 2c, belonging to Hera Bahal Singh	235 2 7	74 1 10	On 11p 2c with its Government revenue Rs 271-3-1, belonging to Gobind Jha, Ram Bahal Singh and others
13	3619	Chandpur pergun- nah ditto	1,235 8 0	On 15p 1c 1d belonging to Khalid Lal Musar	308 10 8	173 10 0	12a 3p 2c 1d with its Govern- ment revenue Rs 564-16-2, belonging to Gobal Kaur and others
14	3641	Dowar Kauri Kaur Mutal Singh Bahadur pergunnah ditto	556 14 0	1a 10p belonging to Gul- zar Bahal	60 5 11	60 5 6	14a 11p with its Government revenue Rs 774 8-2, belonging to Nathoo Singh and others
15	3659	Musamir pergunnah ditto	732 0 3	On belonging to Lal Bahadur Singh	210 14 9	41 7 3	On, belonging to Ajab Nayan Singh and others, with its Gov- ernment revenue Rs 481-3-6, NIL
16	3657	Hittanpur Chakrabar Kaur pergunnah ditto	705 7 11	Entire estate, belonging to Raj Jai Kishan	705 7 0	92 4 2	
17	4516	Nandana Pura, per- gunnah Bahal	561 11 10	Entire estate belonging to Bama Kishan Bahal	561 11 10	245 11 10	NIL.
18	5677	Mam-pore, pergunnah Bahal	507 12 11	On 15p belonging to Ram Raj Singh Musamat Shigwan Kaur and others	348 11 1	44 3 3	On 5p with its Government revenue Rs 200-1-8, belonging to Thakur Jhal Singh
19	5689	Chintanpur, per- gunnah Bahal	763 5 7	12a belonging to Raghu Nath Keshad and others	672 7 11	39 2 11	On with its Government reve- nue Rs 180-14-3, belonging to Raghu Nath Peshad.
20	7097	Madhwa Fakar per- gunnah ditto	720 13 1	Entire estate, belonging to Raghunath Nayan and others	720 13 1	5 0 6	NIL
21	7271	Agral Khurd, pergun- nah Bahal	702 4 11	Entire estate belonging to Raghunath Bahal	702 4 9	108 8 0	NIL.
22	7392	Jahanpur Salo- khim pergunnah ditto	536 7 3	On 17p 2c, belonging to Hema Chowdhari and others	205 15 0	19 5 6	On 4p 1c with its Government revenue Rs 122-14-3, belonging to Mahraj Lechmahwar Singh Bahadur.
	7392	Ditto ditto	546 7 3	On 16p 1c, belonging to Jagannath Peshad and others	227 8 3	1 0 8	
23	7456	Sarmastpur, pergun- nah ditto	550 11 6	On, belonging to Nand Kishwar Bahal	137 11 10	68 5 7	On 4p 3c with its Government revenue Rs 300-5-2, belonging to Musamat Kamalwar Kaur and others.
	7456	Ditto ditto	550 11 6	On 15p 3c 1d, belonging to Kuldip Nayan Singh and Anant Nayan Singh	200 8 3	35 3 11	
24	7620	Karnowti, pergunnah ditto	1,870 1 0	On 5p 1c 1d 1d 16r, belonging to Narala Datta Singh and others	721 2 0	9 10 5	On 24p 1c 1d 1d 16r with its Government revenue Rs 446-15-1, belonging to Nal Bahadur Singh.

Serial No.	Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Bidder sum of whole estate.	The specification of share or shares with the name of the proprietor or proprietors to be sold	Bidder sum of all share or shares to be sold	Arrears due from such estates	The specification of such share or shares with the name of the proprietor or proprietors and the (lower) most revenue of such share or shares to be excluded from sale
25	9998	1200 Bachi, Kowbar Bazar, pergunnah Badhabasandh	Rs A P 8,085 5 0	5a 7p belonging to Rajpal Singh and Lakshmi Singh and others	Rs A P 288 7 8	Rs A P 0 13 4	4a with its Government revenue Rs 218 7 6 belongs to Jai Murali Pershad and Dabi Datt Singh
	9999	Ditto ditto	8,005 5 0	6a 1p belonging to Behari Das Narain and others	360 0 0	75 4 0	
26	9997	Kajapukur Chakla Gopowal pergunnah Bishrah	600 3 4	Entire estate belonging to Durgahi Lal	600 3 4	02 4 4	Nil
27	10074	1200 Kowbar, Terah, Bazar, pergunnah Bishrah	57 13 8	Entire estate belonging to Syed Iqbaluddin	57 13 9	203 13 8	Nil
28	10075	1200 Kowbar, Terah, Bazar, pergunnah Bishrah	1,814 5 0	Entire estate belonging to Anand Kumar	1,814 5 0	0 13 9	Nil
29	10076	1200 Kowbar, Terah, Bazar, pergunnah Bishrah	678 2 10	Entire estate belonging to Musammat Mohd. Khan	678 2 10	9 4 10	Nil
30	10077	1200 Kowbar, Terah, Bazar, pergunnah Bishrah	1,021 3 0	Entire estate belonging to Bala Lal, Jaitab Narain Singh	1,021 3 0	292 4 8	Nil
31	11843	1200 Kowbar, Terah, Bazar, pergunnah Bishrah	27 4 10	14 1p 2a 2p 3p belonging to Jai Murali Pershad and others	213 7 0	7 14 3	1a 10p 2a 1d Rs with its Government revenue Rs 111 13 10 belonging to Jai Murali Pershad and others
32	11844	1200 Kowbar, Terah, Bazar, pergunnah Bishrah	358 0 0	2a belonging to Ganga Bux Singh	707 0 0	28 9 0	2a 10p 2c with its Government revenue Rs 110 11 belonging to Jai Murali Pershad and others
	11845	Ditto ditto	378 0 0	3a belonging to Bhawdeo Narain Singh	378 0 0	95 13 0	
	11846	Ditto ditto	350 0 0	12 2a belonging to Ganga Bux Singh	14 13 0	24 11 0	

Mozafferpore Collectorate, the 25th May 1888

W. H. D'Oyly, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Barwan will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th June 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th March 1888, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town number.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Bidder sum of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the bidder sum of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
66	Palma, pergunnah Dhanu	7,000 11 11		In this estate the 11 annas 14 panna 2 karni 1 karni share belonging to Ganga Bux Singh and others the bidder sum of which is Rs 21 0 0 for which a separate account has been opened and will remain unaffected. The present estate comprising 11 2 annas 1 share which stands in the name of Hira Mohan Chandra the bidder sum of which is Rs 226 1 8 for which a separate account has been opened, and the 8 annas 5 panna 1 karni 2 karni share the bidder sum of which is Rs 3 8 1/2 (total 11 annas 5 panna 1 karni and 2 karni) the bidder sum of which is Rs 4 150 11 4 (comprising the present estate and separate account shares) will be sold.	Hira Mohan Chandra and Jai Murali Pershad and others	18 4 1	Rs A P	Rs A P 357 16 4
70	Patnali, pergunnah Patnali	9,881 11 0		In this estate the 8 annas share standing in the name of Ganga Bux Singh and others the bidder sum of which is Rs 1 440 18 10 for which a separate account has been opened, will remain unaffected. The remaining present estate comprising the 5 annas share the bidder sum of which is Rs 1,410 13 10, will be sold.	Ganga Bux Singh	1 440 13 10		402 6 3
101	Chandpore, pergunnah Amrahat and Uthrahat	1,740 8 1	Will be sold.		Radhu Mukhi Gupta guar-dian of minor Ram Mohan Mukhi, and others	0 3 11		

Barwan, the 1st June 1888

W. Oldham, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates, in the district of Furrceepore, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June 1888, corresponding with 13th Ashar 1296, B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
294	Char Panchas Huzar, property of individuals, pergunnah Shuhajpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,621 0 9	The whole	.....	Mukunda Lal, Ishan Chandra Roy Chowdhury and others.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 2,277 6 6	Rs. A. P.
385	Ditto	1,475 0 0	Ditto	.....	Rama Sundari Chowdhuran and Durga Charan Das.	.....	454 8 3	.....
3455	Taking Rainsowar Pal, pergunnah Nauratahali.	2,550 13 4	Ditto	.....	Satya Charan Ghosh, Sarada Charan Pal Chowdhuri and others.	.....	308 7 2	.....
4025	Taking Basdu Beh Roy, pergunnah Kajusgore.	4,179 4 34	.....	10 shares	Mathura Mohan, Kishori Mohan, Baidanta Mohan Roy Chowdhuri and others.	2,174 8 11	.....	518 1 4
4028	Ditto	.....	.....	8 shares share deducting the portion for which a separate account for Rs. 15-10 has been opened in the name of Hriday Krishna and Kali Basi Saha.	Sasi Mohan, Lal Mohan, Harindra Lal Pal Chowdhuri and others.	1,481 10 04	.....	318 15 04
4120	Taking Hissa Nilmoni Sen, pergunnah Rajasore.	837 12 3	.....	7 1/2 shares	Raj Kumar, Mohina Charitra Pal and others.	280 2 34	.....	45 1 04
4302	Duarah resumed estate, Char Mahaladia, pergunnah Patpalar.	4,000 0 0	The whole	.....	Narendra Nath, Manindra Nath, Nil Ratan, Ujendra Nath Mukhopadhyay and others.	.....	7,130 15 0	.....

Furrceepore Collectorate, the 13th May 1888.

■ Dn. Offg. Collector.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Furrceepore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 26th June 1888, corresponding with 13th Ashar 1296 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
3794	Zemindari of Choban, Ullah, Salajpur.	Rs. A. P. 1,651 10 11 1/2	.....	3 annas of chakla Kobirajpur.	Amrita Charan, Bhagabati Charan Biswas and others, proprietors of the separate account.	Rs. A. P. 45 2 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 56 4
3796	Ditto	.....	.....	Remaining share, i.e. the share which remained after separation of annas Nos. 1, 2 and 7.	Joy Kishori Chowdhuran and Majendra Chandra Roy.	376 4 11	.....	133 11 04

Furrceepore Collectorate, the 12th May 1888

B. Dn. Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to sale at the Collector's office of this district on the 10th June 1888, corresponding to 7th Ashar 1295 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands for March quarter, 1888, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number and description of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, all the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
273	Kumrat pergunnah Barok Singh, pergunnah Barok Singh	Rs A P 2,102 0 1		1/10th share of 11 g 3 k 6 d 16 c	Kaisachand Chowdhury and others	Rs A P 1,202 3 4	Rs A P	Rs A P 7 15 10
280	Kumrat pergunnah Mahalandi, pergunnah Mahalandi	705 2 9	Entire estate		Chandra Nath Rai Chowdhury and others		2 0 4	
285	Kumrat taraf Rur Shuk pergunnah Barok Singh	245 0 0		1/10th share of 8 a and 8 1/2 g	Chowdhury Nazim ulah bucar and others	379 12 8		170 13 7
320	Kumrat monrah Id rakpur jagannath Khargrao	1,515 8 2		1/10th share of 11 a and 6 p	Raiah Chandra Ghose and others	214 4 11		355 3 11
354	Kumrat char Gota pergunnah Shama Khami	757 6 0	Entire estate		Brikantha Chatterjee		189 10 0	

G. J. B. T. DALTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 9th July 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1888.

When in columns 6, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other shares or estates in the estates are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of the property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number and description of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, all the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
125	Bishtopur, pergunnah Bishtopur	Rs A P 926 9 0		1/10th share of 1	Mati Lal Bose, and others	Rs A P 76 3 48		Rs A P 20 8 10
126	Kulbaria Taraf, pergunnah Mahomed Sahi	4,125 2 11		Do " 1 "	Bardah Churn, Tola Maudia and others	335 3 2		24 6 4
128	Ditto	5,245 2 11		Do " 5 "	Bipin Churn Mukerjee and others	160 6 0		15 4 5
220	Panami Taraf, pergunnah Mahomed Sahi	1,520 1 2		Do " 1 "	Harnamoy Dasgupta, and others	1,140 0 11		59 0 6
220	Gangadapur, pergunnah Ukhra	4,169 0 7		Do " 8 "	Bama Charan Chaudhury	25 2 0		15 16 11

Jessore Collector's Office, the 4th June 1888

F. H. BARROW, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Purnea will be put up for sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on 6th July 1888, for arrears of revenue.

When in columns 6, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other shares are excluded from sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Towji No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number and description of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold, all the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it
442	Tafak Sandhapore, pergunnah Sandhapore	Rs A P 1,201 3 0	Not the whole estate	Part 5, the share of which is 1,182-7-101.	Kamath Das and others.	Rs A P 1,182 7 101		Rs A P 1 11 6 1/2
	Tafak Sandhapore, pergunnah Sandhapore	331 4 4 1/2	The whole estate		Shuk Ram Mohomed.		0 0 1 1/2	

Purnea Collectorate, the 1st June 1888.

D. APLEN, Offg. Collector.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870

THE following packages, landed at the Jetty from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consigners.	Ships.
1888.			
May 25	2 Cases, D N B by E	Order	S S. "Kilbrannen."
" 25	1 Case, K C B by E	Ditto	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, Locke	Ditto	Ditto.
" 25	8 Cases, M in a diamond, E top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 25	6 Cases, R B S in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, G G & Co. in a diamond, S & S by C below.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 31	2 Cases, no mark, or 930 in a diamond, W C top	Ditto	Ditto.
June 4	1 Case, J W by H in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, P S by 399 in a triangle	Ditto	Ditto.
" 6	No mark, 360 packages, iron	Ditto	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case cement, G in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 6	1 Bar flat, H white or no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 6	2 Cases, N M by 8 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 6	12 Cases, 501 in a diamond, W L below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, K B S	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, N L D in a diamond, D G top	Ditto	Ditto.
May 28	5 Cases, D & Co. in a diamond	Ditto	S S. "Coromandel."
" 28	6 Cases, M C S in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 28	1 Case, W in a diamond, M below	Ditto	Ditto.
June 1	1 Case, R M & Co. in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	6 Packages, 19 in a diamond, A L below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	5 Packages, 540 in a diamond, A B & Co. outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Packages, 427 in a diamond, A B & Co. outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	12 Cases, 550 in a diamond, A B & Co. outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, A by 46 in a diamond, R M top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	6 Cases, B & W in a diamond, G F & Co. outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, B H S by N in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Bale, H B & Co	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, B C B by 740 in a diamond, L below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, B B P by 128 in a diamond, C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Trust, the Behar Corporation Association Company.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, C B A Co. by 8 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 389 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Cases, 1377 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 26 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, E A. D'Silva, 2, Park Street	Addressed	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, H K by 137 in a diamond, C below	Order	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, H C G & Co. in a diamond, S and S by C below.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, Hart Brothers	Addressed	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, H C G by 10 in a diamond, M below	Order	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, H M B	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, J C S by N M in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Cases, J F	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, J C in a diamond, L S & Co. outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, K N & Co. in a diamond, Lucknow below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, K M by 176 in a diamond, H B & Co. outside.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, K by 185 in a triangle, A B top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, K K in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, L M	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, Locke	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, M S	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, N C D & Co. in a diamond, S and S by C below.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 1669 in a diamond, O S top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	6 Cases, R M A Co. in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, R W E by 300, Lucknow below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, S K L & Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, S S in a block	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, Revd. W M Spencer, 6, Barrackpore	Addressed	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, S A by N M in a diamond, J. R. Williams & Co. top. Emmett, Chambers & Co. below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, S B H & Co. by N M in a diamond, J. R. Williams & Co. top. Emmett, Chambers & Co. below.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, 102 in a triangle, S D & Co. below	Order	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 800 in a triangle, S M & Co. below	Ditto	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1888,			
June 7	2 Cases, 56 by 230 in a diamond. T B & Co outside	Order	■ S. "Coromandel"
" 7	1 Case 684 in a double triangle	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	11 Cases, V H & Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 571 in a diamond W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	7 Cases, 578 in a diamond W L below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	■ Cases, 612 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	■ Cases, 591 in a diamond W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, 575 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, A by 48 in a diamond, R M top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	18 Stones, D by 51 in a diamond, or no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, M C G	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, 100 in a diamond, N P top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, O R R C S by Lucknow in a diamond, H B top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	59 Bottles, 2 silver, R ■ P in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 602 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, W L in a diamond, O C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Parcel, House, Miller & Co	Addressed	Ditto.
" 8	1 Tin box, Secretary, Bengal Club	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Parcel, Watson and Murray	Ditto	Ditto.
" 8	1 Parcel, Meliswell and Mettison grants	Ditto	Ditto.
May 30	4 Cases, 609 in a diamond P B C outside	Order	■ S. "Navarino"
" 30	1 Case, C M by 118 in a diamond M below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	2 Cases, K K by 709 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	2 Cases, H K 208 in a diamond C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	1 Case, C in a diamond, C P C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	1 Case, 300 in a diamond L S & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	1 Case, L M B in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	4 Cases, A 77 by 2653 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	2 Cases, IB	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	2 Cases, 509 in a diamond A B & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 30	2 Cases, B A & Co, in a triangle, C & B below	Serajuddin Abdool Gany.	Ditto
" 30	7 Packages, B by D R in a diamond	Order	Ditto.
" 30	4 Cases, B L D	Behary Lall Daw	Ditto.
" 30	1 Case, 25 in a diamond B K below	Order	Ditto.
June 7	3 Cases, C 272 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 356 by 25 in a diamond, C B A Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 356 by 17 in a diamond C B & Co outside...	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, 321 in a diamond C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 356 by 27 in a diamond, C B & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, The Canton President Office Slips First Leinster Regiment, Fort William Calcutta.	Addressed	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, D N K by 26 in a diamond, M top	Order	Ditto.
" 7	41 Cases, D & Co	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	17 Cases, F & Co in a triangle C & B below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Bales, G L in a diamond, D L top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	7 Bales, G L by N	Gopce Canto Sen	Ditto.
" 7	1 Truss, Hingun & Son	Addressed	Ditto.
" 7	2 Packages iron no mark	Order	Ditto.
" 7	4 Iron plates, R	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Cases, J P & Co by 152 in a diamond, H B & C outside Allahabad below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, J P & Co by 150 in a diamond, H B & C outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case J P & Co by 161 in a diamond, H B & C outside, Allahabad top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case J W & Co in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, J D S in a diamond, or no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, K R by 153 in a diamond, C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, K R by 984 in a diamond, C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Bales, 13 B K in a cross	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	5 Cases, 17 in a diamond, L S & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 300 in a diamond, L S & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, M D C in a diamond, F below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, H T Turner, Esq, care of Finlay, Muir & Co or F S W C	Addressed	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, M A by 210 in a diamond, C below	Order	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, M S by 9 in a diamond, S & S by C below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, M D C in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, or C I C or no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Packages, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, 480 in a block, N C J outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Cases, 490 in a block, N C J outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Bags, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	4 Packages, O E R C S by Lucknow in a diamond, H B & Co outside,	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, S A R in a triangle, C & B below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, S N D by 169 in a diamond, O below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	18 Packages, 764 in a diamond, W L below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	3 Kegs, W N in a diamond, Moulmein below	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, 260 in a block triangle, W H N below	Order	Ditto.

Date of removal to August Warehouses.	Number, mark, and description.	Consignee.	Ships.
1888.			
June 7	1 Case, W 67 in a diamond	Order	S S "Navarino."
" 7	2 Cases, 587 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 528 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Round bars iron, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, N C D & Co in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, A B M Y by E T	Ditto	S S "City of Ox-
" 7	2 Cases, 6973 in a block, B M & Co outside	Ditto	ford."
" 7	2 Cases, 6075 in a triangle, B M top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 1008 in a block, B M & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 432 in a diamond, C H L & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 200 in a triangle, C H L & Co top	Ashunoola A Rob-	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 1598 in a diamond	Order	Ditto
" 7	1 Case, 1597 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 291 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, F H by K 6	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	104 Bundles, H M in a diamond, A C S top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, Locke	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Bundle, shovels, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	9 Loose buckets	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Bale, 515 in a block, N C J outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	2 Cases, R by 27 in a diamond, C B & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, R by 143 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	8 Cases, R by 331 in a diamond, C B & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, S G D in a block	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 630 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 563 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, 684 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 7	24 Bars-iron, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.

Calcutta the 19th June 1888.

(1594-1)

G. H. SIMMONS, Traffic Manager.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Office, are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers, any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
W-104 of 1888	R-89-66786	50	Kristo Chunder
"	R-93-66770	100	Dey Santhir
			Barar, district
			Beerbhoom.

H. KEENE.

Asst. Compt. Genl. in charge, Paper Currency.
Paper Currency Dept., the 21st May 1888.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos 230782 and 236783 of the 4 per cent loan, 1865, of Rs 500 each, originally standing in the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to General Dunder Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate notes in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

HARI TABUN BHATTACHARYA.

154, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

(1537-3)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 2nd, till Monday, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the 15th June 1888

(1592-1)

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, at his sale-room in the Court-house on Saturday, the 21st, of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court made in and N 263 of 1886 (wherein Ryemchun Bannergjee is plaintiff and Jemomath Ghose and another are defendants) and dated, respectively, the 6th of August 1886 and 20th of March 1888, the following property —

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation 32 satahs 8 chutacks and 19 square feet, lie the same a little more or less situate at and being premises No 3, holding No 218, and Block No 19, Ramtunpoo Boro's Lane, Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the dwelling-house of Chunder Mohun Bannergjee, on the south by Ramtunpoo Boro's Lane, on the east by the family dwelling house of Bonomally Dey, and on the west by the dwelling-house of Deoga Churn Boro.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, Original Side, and at the office of Baboo Shamul Dhone Dutt, Attorney for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R BALCHAMUNUS, Registrar.

Shamul Dhone Dutt, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta
High Court, Original Side, the 9th day of June
1888 (1589-1)

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

IN pursuance of section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Hugh Archibald McAlister Kerr, late of Calcutta, and afterwards of Bombay, merchant, who died at sea on the 2nd day of June 1887, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September next, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate will be distributed.

BENJAMIN BRIDGES SIMMONS, Agent for W B Jamieson,
Administrator to the estate of the deceased.
11, Olive St. Rd., Calcutta, 12th June 1888 (1590-3)

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.

A NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 8 annas 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 12 annas 8, per pound tin Rs. 24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 8 annas 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 16 annas 8, per pound tin Rs. 32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin, eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4 annas 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8 annas 8; per pound tin, Rs. 16 annas 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 6 annas 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10 annas 8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Oudh Forest Department.**BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.**

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of all beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.	
22 " " " 2-12 "	
23 " " " 2-14 "	
24 " " " 3 "	

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.	
Under 12 and over 7 " 2-4 "	
Under 7 feet " 2 "	

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For *Planking, Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge. By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KARNYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Bahramghat Division.

Bahramghat, the 1st April 1888.

Notice.

WANTED an Assistant Manager for the Wards' Estates of this district for one year, with prospect of being made permanent, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem (subject, if Government servant, to a contribution towards pension allowance). Candidates to send their application with testimonials on or before the 21st June 1888, to the undersigned, mentioning age, parentage, native place, and qualifications in Survey and English, and also the nature of the property which it is proposed to pledge in security to the amount of Rs. 2,000.

A. MAXSON, Collector.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 1st June 1888.

(1876—2)

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the head mastership of the Samastipur Board, Middle English School, in the district of Durbhanga. Only natives of Behar need apply, and preference will be given to those who have passed the First Arts Examination or read up to that standard. The pay of the post is Rs. 26 a month. C. A. MARTIN, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle.

Bankipore, the 21st May 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 10,410 maunds steam rubble coal at the different depôts in the Jessore district by the end of October next. The quality to be approved of by the District Engineer. The dust must not exceed 5 per cent., and that screening be of less diameter than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. Particulars as to quantity and situation of the depôts on the different rivers can be learnt on applying to District Engineer's office. Some of these depôts are only accessible to boats during the floods. Security will have to be deposited to the extent of Rs. 500 for due fulfilment of the contract. Sealed tenders will be received up to the 16th July 1888 by the Chairman of the District Board, Jessore.

F. H. BARNOW, Chairman,

District Board, Jessore.

Jessore, the 15th May 1888.

(1888—9)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Dinagore.**EXECUTION CASE No. ■ of 1888.**

(1) Chitra Nath Choudhury, and (2) Tanka Nath Choudhury, minor sons and heirs of late Radhi Nath Choudhury by Babu Durga Das Bagchi, Manager under Court of Wards, Decree-holders, versus Pyari Mohun Choudhury, Judgment debtor.

TO be sold by the Nuzir of the Dinagore Judge's Court, at the Court-house, on Monday, the 2nd July 1888.

Lot No. 1.—Six annas share of above Judgment-debtor in lot Pariah, Tuke Munishgong, pergunnah Dehatia, No. 174, in Touji of the Collectorate of Dinagore, *sudder jama* of these six annas share being Rs. 881-11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ and that of the entire mahal Rs. 2,351-4-5. BARODA PRASAD SHOME, Subordinate Judge.

Sub-Judge's Court, Dinagore,

The 4th June 1888.

(1871—2)

TENDERS are invited for construction of, and repairs to, a Nawab's buildings at Moorshedabad to the amount of Rs. 19,000. Apply for particulars to Executive Engineer, Nudda Rivers Division, by the 30th June 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the construction under regular contract of a B class post office at Gutwa. For quantities of work and conditions apply to the Executive Engineer, Nudda Rivers Division, Berhampore, Bengal.

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hugh Archibald McAlister Kerr in our firm ceased on 3rd June 1888.

Mr. Kapin Bihari Sircar is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

KERR, TRENCH & Co.

Calcutta, 4th June 1888.

(1844—8)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Behar Tramways Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that Saturday, the 30th day of June instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been fixed for the hearing of an application by the Official Liquidator of the above Company for an order that a call be made on all contributors of the said Company of the full balance remaining unpaid by them on their shares. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and at such hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 11th day of June 1888.

(1887—2)

B. BULCHAMERS, Registrar.

NO. 59A.—"When no separate arrangements are made for the removal of refuse resulting from any business, trade, or profession, which refuse is of a description that ought to be removed, the Commissioners will charge the person carrying on such business, trade or profession the same fee for its removal as if it had actually been deposited in the public streets."

(1598-3)

Estate Henry Hartigan, deceased.

IN pursuance of section 31 of the Administrator Act, 1874 (Act II of 1874), notice is hereby given that by an instrument in writing, dated the 16th day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, under the hand of Catherine Hartigan, of No. 57, Post Office Street, Barrackpore, at present residing at No. 1, Gangaram Puli's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, the Executrix to whom probate having effect throughout British India was granted by and out of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 4th day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven of the Will and Codicil thereto of Henry Hartigan, formerly a Sergeant of the 9th Regiment of Lancers and an Out Pensioner of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea and Keeper of the High Court at Calcutta, and late of No. 71, Bazar Road in the Cantonment of Barrackpore, and a Government Pensioner, deceased, the said Catherine Hartigan has transferred to the Administrator-General of Bengal all estates, effects and interests vested in her by virtue of such probate as aforesaid.

Dated this 16th day of June 1888.

DIGNAM, ROBINSON, AND SPARKES, Attorneys for the said Executrix, Catherine Hartigan.
4, Strand, Calcutta. (1572-1)

Notice.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

IT is hereby notified that the High Level Canal, Ranges II and III, which had been closed for repairs, as per notice published at page 348, Part II of the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th March last, were re-opened on the 3rd June 1888.

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1888.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

IT is hereby notified that the Western Main Series of the Sone Canals, which had been closed at 7 A.M. of the 1st June 1888, as per this Department notice, dated the 5th instant, were re-opened at 4 P.M. of the 13th June 1888.

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1888.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

the matter of MOORALLYDHUR and BUNGSEODHUR, both lately residing at No. 9, Sobharam Bysack's Street, in Burra Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business together in co-partnership as merchants, commission agents, and bankers at No. 11, Puggysputty Street, in Burra Bazar aforesaid, under the name, style, and firm of Moorallydhur Bungseodhar, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 9th day of June instant, it was, on the petition of Juma Buss and Bromo Dutt, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Moorallydhur and Bungseodhar have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic, Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Gamell, Attorney.

(1596-2)

In the matter of GEORGE ALEXIS POFHAM, an insolvent. Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 25th day of June instant, at the hour of half past ten o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any creditor of the said insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

E. J. Fink, Attorney.

(1597-1)

In the matter of CLARENCE DANZIL, an insolvent

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 542-14-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1598-1)

In the matter of ALEXANDRE MOIR PORTEOUS, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 404-8-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 18 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1599-1)

In the matter of CHARLES COLEMAN, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 350-5-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-11 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1600-1)

In the matter of GREGORY ARBATOUN SARKIS, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 213-8-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8-12 per cent. upon such of the debts as are admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and such claims as shall be proved or substantiated to the satisfaction of the said Assignee in proportion to their several debts, with leave to the Official Assignee to apply to this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1601-1)

In the matter of CARAPIET THADDEUS AVETOOM and another, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 16th day of January 1887 to the 31st day of May last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

"Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1602-1)

In the matter of **NISSEM NISSEM ADIS**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 15th day of September 1886 to the 31st day of May last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1603—1)

In the matter of **CATHIEK THADDEUS AVETOOM (AVETOOM AND CO.)**, insolvents.

On Saturday the 2nd day of June instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 10th day of December 1886 to the 31st day of May last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 7th day of July next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said insolvents may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

(1604—1)

In the matter of **HEPHELAITH SEN**, an insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of May last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of July next, with liberty to the said insolvent to amend his schedule filed in this matter, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person

(1605—1)

In the matter of **WILLIAM THOMAS HENRY NEWING**, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 7th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person

(1606—2)

In the matter of **WILLIAM THOMAS HENRY NEWING**, who resides at No. 15, Duttin's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic. Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday the 7th day of June instant and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person

(1607—1)

In the matter of **GEORGE WILLIAM MCKIM**, formerly of No. 9, Turnbull's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, but at present of No. 17, McLeod Street, in the said town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the Photographic Branch of the Surveyor-General's Office, an insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic. Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 28th day of April last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person

(1608—1)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th day of June 1888

In the matter of **NOBEEN CHAND KYBORTTA**, an insolvent.

NOBEEN CHAND KYBORTTA, son of Lokhinaram Kybortta, deceased, of Bashoria, pergunnah Pukhria, zillah Mymensingh, was declared an insolvent, and the Nazim of this Court was appointed Receiver of his property.

J. PRATT, District Judge.

Mymensingh District Judge's Court, dated the 7th June 1888

(1678—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
1888.		
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colony through United Kingdom.	23rd June ...	Per P. & O. steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (book-post and pattern packets)	22nd " "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Reunion, and Réunion.	23rd " "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	26th " "	Per P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
Ditto ditto	4th July ...	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	20th June ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	4th July ...	Ditto.
Straits and Hong Kong	23rd June ...	Per steamer Wingamp.
Rangoon and Mandalay	27th " "	Ditto Alknap.
Ditto ditto	29th " "	Ditto Saida.
Akyah, Kyaukpada, and Bhamo	27th " "	Ditto Kaptan.
Per Mail and Camorta	24th " "	Ditto Madras.
Rangoon and Mandalay	22nd " "	Ditto Calcutta.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON, Presy. Post Master.

General Post Office, the 19th June 1888

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th June 1888.

Cargill, Miss.
Chapman, D. Arcey
Heriot, S. H.
Jew & Co.
Mason & Hamilton

Pandolphi, H.
Pisani, Raffaele
Tait, W. E.
Tilley, E. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbot, S. H.
Adels, E. J.
Anderson, F. L.
Angus, E.
Austin, Miss R. J.
Baird, Arthur.
Belcham, G.
Betta, W. M.
Blake, S. T.
Bolton, G. A.
Boswell, Mrs. L.
Bremner, W.
Brown, B.
Bruse, Sante.
Cargill, Miss.
C. C. M., Mr.
Chodette, A. T.
Christian, C.
Christophen, E.
Clifford, Charles.
Clifton, Talbot.
Comar, Mrs.
Conway, T.
Cooper, Captain J. H.
Greiner, Miss L.
Gunning, John W.
Curran, Miss M. A.
David, S.
Davis, C. T.
De Mello, Lt. A.
Dewitt, E.
Droz, C.
Epstein, K.
Farmer, J.
Feltzer, F.
Freedman, J. J.
Frerdenker, J.
Frisch, Antonio.

Gellet, T. B.
Gooch, H. F.
Goodwin, James.
Goodwin, D. B.
Harper, A.
Johnston, W.
Jones, J. H.
Keighly, Mrs. A. M.
Lanc, W.
Latham, Mrs. Z. Z.
Lemon, Mrs. J. A. K.
Lester, J. H.
Lonsden, L. K.
Lonsden, Captain A.
Macdermott, Mrs. F.
Marshall, Mrs. E. A.
Marty, S. R.
Maison, Mon.
Moskier, Anna.
Nasser, L. A.
Nind, B.
Oliver, Mrs.
Pentile, Mrs. W.
Playle, W.
Piemirger, T.
" R."
Richardson, M.
Rind, E.
Robins, W. T.
Robinson, T.
Robson, F. E. M. A.
Rosenstein, E.
Rosenthal, Leb.
Rushall, R. H.
Sander, Angela.
Shastri, K.
Smith, E.
Smith, M. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Stevenson, Mrs. Vazoulin, W. E.
Sullivan, John. Williams, J. M.
Telly, H. L. Williams, A. O.
Templeton, Florence M. Young, H.
Thomas, W. L. Young, J. D.
Van Lennep, H. J. D.

Registered Letters.

Doyle, J. H. Murray, R. C.
Freethinker, Jacob. Reed, P. J.
Hood, Jean. Rosenthal, Dora.
Kelly, R. N. C. Shapira, Kopil.
Lorocharsky, Robert.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th June 1893.

Berral, C. D. Lattey, D.
Burboza, A. V. Nicholson, W.
Cook, Thomas. Sanyal, A. T.
Dawson, Mrs. E. A. Steele, Mr.
Hartwig, S. J. S. Thoratou, Mrs.
Henderson, G.

E. HURRON,
Prov. Post Master, Calcutta

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 15th June 1893.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	REMARKS.
		Ft. in.	
Shugrad.	Entrance from Ganges at Farakka ...	6 3	5½ ft. on bar 1 mile below
	Thence to Nurpur ...	2 0	Nurpur.
	From Nurpur to Jangpur ...	3 0	Jangpur.
	From Jangpur to Barhampur ...	3 0	Barhampur.
	From Barhampur to Cutwa ...	2 0	Cutwa.
Bhuyab-Jellinghi.	Entrance from Ganges ...	5 6	
	Thence to Akraganj ...	3 0	
	Akraganj to junction of the Bhuyab and Jellinghi ...	6 0	Kuladanga.
	Thence to Patkhabari ...	6 0	Patkhabari.
Matabanza.	Entrance from Ganges ...	1 4	
	Thence to Chaypara ...	1 8	Chaypara.
	From Chaypara to Shikarpur ...	0 9	Shikarpur.
	Shikarpur to Boalia ...	1 0	Boalia.
	Boalia to Choudanga ...	2 0	Choudanga.
	Choudanga to Kasetganj and Harekhal ...	2 0	Harekhal.

Gauge Readings.

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Weight above mean sea level.	REMARKS.
		A.M.	Feet.	Fath.	
Ganges.	Sahabganj ...	15-4-93	0	0.91	53.91
	Barrage Boalia ...	15-4-93	12	2.45	46.14
	Entrance of Bhakirati ...	15-5-93	7	5.07	50.78
	Entrance of Bhuyab-Jellinghi ...	17-5-93	...	7.00	45.54
	Entrance of Matabanza ...	...	...	...	...
Shugrad.	Barhampur ...	15-5-93	12	2.45	46.14
	Shikarpur ...	15-5-93	...	...	...
	Boalia ...	15-5-93	...	...	...
	Choudanga ...	15-5-93	...	...	...

C. E. LIVESAY, C.E.

Res. Engr., Nudda River Division.

Barrackpore, the 18th June 1893.

Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta) and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Nagasingge). Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 30 for 1892-93. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
For one issue ...	Rs. 20	Rs. 14	Rs. 9
" three issues ...	" 55	" 38	" 24
" six " ...	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine " ...	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve " ...	" 180	" 120	" 80

THE following Reports of the Bengal Meteorological Department, issued by orders by the Government of Bengal, can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed:—

1st.—Bay of Bengal Daily Report giving observations taken at 26 stations on or near the coast of the Bay, with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Calcutta Storm Signal Service. The report giving 10 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by noon in Calcutta after 4 P.M. Price to subscribers in Calcutta, Rs. 2 per mensem.

2nd.—Bengal Daily Report containing observations taken at 37 meteorological stations, and transmitted to Calcutta by weather telegrams, with a brief summary of the weather in Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. The report giving the 10 A.M. observations of each day is printed in time for the evening mail. This report for the present will only be published during the south-west monsoon, i.e., from May 15th to November 15th. Price Rs. 2-8 per mensem, including postage.

3rd.—A Weekly and Monthly Statement of Meteorological Observations taken at 44 observing stations, and of rainfall recorded at 245 sub-divisional stations together with summaries of the more important features of the meteorology of the past week or month of the province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the Weekly Report including postage, Rs. 6 per annum, payable in advance, and of the Monthly Summary Report, Rs. 2 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions payable to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for the Bay of Bengal Daily Report, and to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, for the other reports.

ANEX. PUBLISHERS.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.
Meteorological Office, Bengal, the 17th March 1893.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of 1887 ...	Rs. 0 12 per copy.
Ditto ditto 1888 ...	" 1 6 "
Ditto ditto 1889 ...	" 2 4 "
Ditto ditto 1890 ...	" 2 6 "
Ditto ditto 1891 ...	" 3 0 "
Ditto ditto 1892 ...	" 3 0 "
Ditto ditto 1893 ...	" 3 0 "
Ditto ditto 1894 ...	" 3 0 "
Administration Report of 1870-71 ...	" 0 4 "
Ditto ditto 1871-72 ...	" 0 4 "
Ditto ditto 1872-73 ...	" 0 4 "
Ditto ditto 1873-74 ...	" 0 4 "
Ditto ditto 1874-75 ...	" 0 4 "

A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 85 Stations in Northern India 0 4 "

Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874 2 6 "

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

JAMES BRADY, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1875.

List of Books for Sale
AT THE
LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
OF BENGAL,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

67 AND 68, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

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Atharvaveda Upanishad (Sansk.), fasc. I—V @ /6/ each	1	14
Agni Purāṇa (Sansk.), fasc. I—XIV @ /6/ each	5	4
Atareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda (Sansk.), fasc. I—V @ /6/ each	1	14
Aphorisms of Sāṅkhya (Eng.), fasc. I	0	6
Aphorisms of the Vedānta (Sansk.), fasc. III—XIII @ /6/ each	4	3
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Bṛhat Aranyaka Upanishad (Sansk.), fasc. VI, VII and IX @ /6/ each	1	3
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Chaturvarga Chintāmanī (Sansk.), Vols. I, fasc. 1—11; II, 1—25; III, 1—13, @ /6/ each fasc.	18	6
Chhāndogya Upanishad (Eng.), fasc. II	0	6
Gopatha Brāhmaṇa Sans. & Eng., fasc. I and II @ /6/ each	0	12
Gobhilya Gṛhya Sūtra (Sansk.), fasc. 1—XII @ /6/ each	4	8
Hindu Astronomy (Eng.), fasc. I—III @ /6/ each	1	3
Kālamādhava fasc. I and II @ /6/ each	0	12
Kātantra (Sansk.), fasc. I—VI @ /12/ each	4	8
Katha Sarit Sāgara (Eng.), fasc. I—XIII @ /12/ each	9	12
Kurma Purāṇa, fasc. I	0	6
Lalitā Vistara (Eng.), fasc. I—II @ /12/ each	1	8
Manutikā Sangraha, fasc. I	0	6
Mīmāṃsa Darśana (Sansk.), fasc. II—XVII @ /6/ each	6	6
Markandeya Purāṇa (Sansk.), fasc. IV—VII @ /6/ each	1	8
Nṛsiṃha Tapana (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ /6/ each	1	3
Nirukta (Sansk.), Vol. I, fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, fasc. 1 to 6; Vol. III, fasc. 1—4 @ /6/ each fasc.	6	0
Nārada Smṛiti, fasc. I and II @ /6/	0	12
Nyaya Darśana (Sansk.), fasc. III	0	6
Nitisara, or, The Elements of Polity by Kaṇadaka (Sansk.), fasc. II—V @ /6/ each	1	8
Paraschthapurvāna (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ /6/ each	1	3
Pitāgala Chhandah Sūtra (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ /6/ each	1	3
Prithvi Rāsa (Sansk.), fasc. I—V @ /6/ each	1	1
Ditto (Eng.), fasc. I	0	12
Pali Grammar (Eng.), fasc. I and II @ /6/ each	1	8
Prākṛita Lakṣaṇam (Sansk.), fasc. I	1	3
Parāśara Smṛiti (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ /6/ each	4	8
Brāhṇa Sūtra of Apastamba (Sansk.), fasc. I—XI @ /6/ each	4	2
Ditto Kevalayana (Sansk.), fasc. I—XI @ /6/ each	4	2
Ditto Latrayana (Sansk.), fasc. I—IX @ /6/ each	8	6
Ditto Śāukhyana, fasc. I and II (Sansk.) @ /6/ each	0	12
Sama Veda Samhitā (Sansk.), Vol. I, fasc. 1—10 II, 1—6, III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8 @ /6/ each fasc.	13	14

	Rs.	A.
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Sāhitya Aphorisms of Kapila (Eng.), fasc. I and II @ /6/ each	0	12
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Ditto Brāhmaṇa (Sansk.), fasc. I—XXIV @ /6/ each	9	0
Ditto Samhitā (Sansk.), fasc. I—XXXIII @ /6/ each	13	6
Ditto Pratishākhya (Sansk.), fasc. I—III @ /6/ each	1	2
Ditto and Atareya Upanishads (Sansk.), fasc. II and III @ /6/ each	0	12
Ditto Atareya Svetāśvatara Kena Id Upanishads (Eng.), fasc. I and II @ /6/ each	0	12
Tāndyā Brāhmaṇa (Sansk.), fasc. I—XIX @ /6/ each	7	3
Tatta Chintāmanī, fasc. I—III (Sansk.) @ /6/ each	1	3
Uttara Nāṣhadha (Sansk.), fasc. III—XII @ /6/ each	4	12
Vayu Purāṇa (Sansk.), Vol. I, fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, fasc. 1—6 @ /6/ each fasc	4	8
Vishnu Smṛiti (Sansk.) fasc. I—II @ /6/ each	0	12
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Vṛhadāraṇyaka Purāṇa, fasc. I	0	6
Yoga Sūtra of Patañjali (Sansk. & Eng.), fasc. I—V @ /14/ each	4	4
The same, bound in cloth	5	2

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgir-nāmah, with Index (text), fasc. I—XIII @ /6/ each	4	14
Am-i-Akbari (text), fasc. I—XXII @ /1/ each	22	0
Ditto (Eng.), Vol. I, fasc. I—VII	12	4
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government specified in the conditions of sale below, to the undermentioned estate situate in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale at the Hooghly Collectorate on Thursday, the 28th June 1888, corresponding with 16th Asar 1259. The purchaser will be subject to the following conditions of sale:—

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The estate shall be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price. The purchaser of the estate will be considered the proprietor of the estate, and the entire proprietary right of Government in the estate will be transferred to him, subject to the revenue fixed in perpetuity.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the rights conferred by the settlement proceedings and by the laws in force, and the purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the schedule of assessment prepared by the Revenue authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or, if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled (the sum deposited being forfeited to Government) and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Number in statement of Government estates.	Number in the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Government revenue assessed.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
	180	484	Gopeshthore, pergunnah Bellari.	A. R. P. 0 0 11	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	The ryot of the pargul has occupancy right; the purchaser will have proprietary right from 1st April 1891.

Hooghly Collectorate, the 24th April 1888.

G. TOWNSEN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 25th day of February 1888.

MEHAL NOABAD.

Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number of tahsil Register No. 1	Number of dependent tenures	Name of dependent tenure with its situation	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
		<i>Thana Teknaf</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4		Mouzah Dakhin White, taluk Brumati Khosanih Chailapo Chailapo Koo-khai Brumati Chailapo, Brumati Wra	590 0 0	25 2 8	252 9 9	7 8 0	260 8 8	
		<i>Mouzah Uiter Nalla</i>						
33	1576	Taluk Naya Choudhury (hart Choudhury) Brumati Dhama Mamproo Chailapo Nhaturi	990 0 0	37 16 6	454 0 0	18 3 8	472 3 8	The entire taluk will be sold.
		<i>Mouzah Teknaf</i>						
44	1301	Taluk Brumati Thari Choudhury	1,217 0 0	54 14 6	615 0 0	19 4 6	634 4 6	
		<i>Thana Ramoo</i>						
■	49	Mouzah Patuli, taluk Boidya Nath (anongoo)	1,492 4 9	223 1 6	1,492 4 8	223 1 6	1,715 6 3	
		<i>Thana Chakarria</i>						
■	235	Mouzah Lakhyar Chirtaluk Ishan Chandra Bishui	1,474 0 0	64 8 0	737 0 0		737 0 0	

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 23rd day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of December 1887.

MEHAL NOABAD.

Cox's Bazar Khas Mehal.

Number of Tahsil Register No. 1	Number of dependent tenures	Name of dependent tenure with its situation	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE IS TO BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
		<i>Thana Chakarria</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
433	1204	Mouzah kakre Nalbila taluk Neri Jan Chowdhury	1,673 0 0	116 16 6	736 0 0	38 16 6	774 16 6	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act II (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenure in the Patia Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 16th day of July 1888 for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 26th day of February 1888.

MEHAL NOABAD.

Patia Khas Mehal.

Number of Tahsil Register No. 1	Number of dependent tenures	Name of dependent tenure with its situation	ANNUAL RENTAL.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD.			REMARKS.
			Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
		<i>Thana Patia.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
12448	1879 24.0	Mouzah Gomdandee Shaboo Isara Golam Ali Basir, B.M. Taluk Abdulla Khan.	756 8 4	85 1 6	377 0 0	17 2 0	394 2 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 5th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, section 11 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Act XI (B.C.) of 1871, that the undermentioned dependent tenures in the Satkania Khas Mehal, in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of July 1888, for arrears of rent and cesses remaining unpaid after the latest day of payment, the 25th day of February 1888.

Number of depend. and tenure.	Name of dependent tenure, with its situation.	ANNUAL RENTALS.		AMOUNT OF ARREARS FOR WHICH THE TENURE WILL BE SOLD			REMARKS.
		Rent.	Cesses.	Rent.	Cesses.	Total.	
1688	Thana Satkania. Moush Nakom, Hal, taluk Haj Komar Boy and Brimall Brajswari. Babot taluk No. 541-482, Bishnawares Naba Kumar.	Rs. A. P. 1,017 3 0	Rs. A. P. 44 5 0	Rs. A. P. 407 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21 10 0	Rs. A. P. 518 10 0	The entire taluk will be sold.

Chittagong Collectorate, the 7th June 1888.

A. MANSON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6, 7, and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate or shares of estate in the district of Pubna will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on Tuesday, the 10th July 1888, corresponding with the 27th Ahar 1295 (B.E.), for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on 28th March 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Towji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Bidder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold the adder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
1702	Char Sholagno Pochakhole, pergunnah Isfahin.	Rs. A. P. 562 0 0	Whole	Ma proprietary right and right of temporary settlement in the whole mehal.	Hari Churn Mondal, Chundar Bhattacharya and others.	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	..	The proprietary right and right of temporary settlement in the mehal will be sold.

Pubna Collectorate, the 6th June 1888.

P. K. DUTT, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned mehal in the district of Noakhally will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Thursday, 28th June 1888, corresponding with 15 Ahar 1295, for arrears of revenue due for last 28th March 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Towji No.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Bidder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold the adder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	REMARKS.
1	Hightanna share of pergunnah Alahad, Pongy Mohamad Barakatullah, Mohamed Barakatullah, Rezauddin Ahmed, Montaruddin Ahmed, Montaruddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Jinnatunnissa, Bostam Meah, Mehar Afroz Chowdhurani.	Rs. A. P. 1,724 3 3	Whole	..	Amnuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Hattaruddin Ahmed, Montaruddin Ahmed, Montaruddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Jinnatunnissa, Bostam Meah, Mehar Afroz Chowdhurani.	..	Rs. A. P. 627 5 2	..	

Noakhally, the 5th May 1888.

A. BOWMAN, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land which are no longer required by Government for the purpose for which they were acquired will be put up to auction at the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 14th of August 1888, and will be sold to the highest bidders on the conditions specified below.

- (a). On the termination of the sale the auction purchaser will be required to deposit a sum equal to one-fourth of the purchase money, failing which the land will be resold immediately.
- (b). Within a period of 15 days from the date of sale, the auction purchaser must pay the entire amount due from him on account of the sale; in the event of his failing to pay in the money within the prescribed time, the deposit of one-fourth money will be forfeited by him and the land resold.
- (c). If the price obtained by the second sale falls short of that offered in the original sale, the first auction purchaser will be required to make good the difference.

Number.	Names of mouzas.															Plots of land.
																B. C. M.
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5 10 2
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5 10 7
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2 0 1
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0 0 10
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1 0 1
Total																11 10 6

A. W. B. POWERS, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 4, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of the 24-Pargunnahs will be put up to sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 19th August 1888, for arrears of revenue which fell due on the 25th March 1888.

CLASS I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pargunnah.	Sudder jumra of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sudder jumra of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Kiamut Kangon Bariah, &c., pargunnah Magorah.	2,833 5 0	.....	Excluding the share of the estate for which separate account has been opened, the residuary land share 16, 18g. 34, 12g. 15, 17-2-2.	Kelly Promanno Roy Choudhuri and others.	1,869 1 2	.....	30 12 8
17	Mouzah Santoshpur, &c., pargunnah Magorah.	918 1 8	Whole estate.	.....	Radha Mondal Mohan and others.	.....	40 33 11	.....
25	Kiamut Abgachia, &c., pargunnah Magorah.	965 14 7	.....	Excluding the share of the estate separated under section 11, Act XI of 1859, the residuary jumrah share.	Hurish Chander Roy Choudhuri and others.	261 11 10	.....	179 6 9
26	Kiamut Sererampur and others, pargunnah Magorah.	830 11 3	Whole estate.	.....	Joysoni Devi	.....	300 5 8	.....
28	Kiamut Akochia, &c., pargunnah Magorah.	1,273 5 7	.....	Excluding the shares separated, the residuary jumrah share 8as.	Apurva Kumari Das and others.	685 10 9	.....	159 34 31
29	Kiamut Mohanpur and others, pargunnah Magorah.	453 3 11	Whole estate.	.....	Radha Mondal Mohan and others.	.....	51 0 4	.....
125	Mouzah Dea-ruck and others, pargunnah Magorah.	459 0 1	Ditto	.....	Parbatty Churn Roy and others.	.....	127 5 3	.....
151	Chak Hatorah, &c., pargunnah Basidihally.	49,834 11 11	.....	Shares consisting of 18as, 18g. 24, 13g.	Trilalaha Nath and others.	26,374 1 11	.....	305 0 5
200	Kiamut Dhakuria, &c., pargunnah Khairpur.	1,004 11 10	Whole estate.	.....	Radha Mondal Mohan and others.	.....	78 10 2	.....
203	Mouzah Alampur and others, pargunnah Moorachia.	10,565 0 2	.....	Excluding the shares separated under section 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859, the residuary jumrah share.	Apurva Kumari Das and others.	6,438 6 11	.....	105 6 21
343	Kiamut Raipur, &c., pargunnah Chak.	2,667 1 42	Whole estate.	.....	Kelly Mondal Krishna and others.	.....	573 15 26	.....
352	Mouzah Rajerampur and others, pargunnah Balia.	1,124 3 5	.....	12 annas share	Apurva Kumari Das and others.	806 10 7	.....	40 7 1
355	Tarad Hoda Rashidiah, &c., pargunnah Azimabad.	20,434 6 14	.....	Excluding the share separated, the residuary jumrah share 14as. 17g. 24.	Radha Mondal Mohan and others.	18,054 11 6	.....	744 5 42
359	Kiamut Santoshpur and others, pargunnah Balia.	9,444 2 7	.....	Excluding the share separated, the residuary jumrah share 14as. 17g. 24.	Ditto	3,771 5 8	.....	30 15 6
364	Tarad Kineorpur and others, pargunnah Azimabad.	7,140 12 9	.....	Excluding the share separated, the residuary jumrah share 14as. 17g. 24.	Ditto	4,968 13 6	.....	304 0 11
401	Hoda Banikrishnapur and others, pargunnah Azimabad.	8,941 9 7	.....	Excluding the share separated, the residuary jumrah share 14as. 17g. 24.	Ditto	6,312 14 12	.....	126 10 24
404	Kiamut Ramnagar and others, pargunnah Azimabad.	1,850 1 3	.....	Excluding the share separated, the residuary jumrah share 8 annas.	Apurva Kumari Das and others.	680 0 10	.....	114 20 0
411	Kiamut Dhunakhola and others, pargunnah Magorah.	2,612 11 10	Whole estate.	.....	Hurish Chander Roy Choudhuri.	.....	1,073 10 0	.....
425	Tarad Satra, &c., pargunnah Moyda.	14,261 0 4	.....	The share separated under section 10, Act XI, 1859, Sec. 4g. 34.	Kiamut Mohan Roy and others.	1,808 7 4	.....	1,090 12 10
2030	Mouzah Haripur, &c., pargunnah Ukrah.	772 15 11	Whole estate.	.....	Radhamoy Day Choudhuri and others.	.....	48 4 2	.....
2123	Mouzah Taphoria, &c., pargunnah Ukrah.	648 10 8	Ditto	.....	Harish Promanno Chuttopadhye.	.....	48 14 11	.....
2327	Kiamut Debi Par Patna, &c., pargunnah Ukrah.	6,901 11 11	Ditto	.....	Radhamoy Day Choudhuri and others.	.....	420 5 5	.....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Radder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specify the share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the radder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due for it.
5013	Cher Shuk Chua Lorga Bham Bhawad	Rs. A. P. 11 0 0		1 annas 17 gundas	Lala Chandan Baram Bui and others	Rs. A. P. 160 4 0		
5014	Cher Charnora Subarnaspur, Baram Bham Bhawad	705 3 10	Entire		Pargana Khamar Chakraverty and others		53 0 11	"
5174	Cher Bham Bham Bhawad	876 0 0	Do		Gobinda Chandra Baram Bham Bhawad and others		227 0 0	"
5240	Cher Charnora Subarnaspur, Baram Bham Bhawad	4994 3 3	Do		Ramachandra Datta Choudhury and others		169 10 0	
5498	Cher Charnora Subarnaspur, Baram Bham Bhawad	549 12 0	Do		Mohamed Akbar		59 9 0	"
6123	Cher Charnora Subarnaspur, Baram Bham Bhawad	571 0 0		Entire share with the exclusion of the share of the Charnora Subarnaspur, Baram Bhawad of Act XI of 1860	Laloda Kishore Akbar Choudhury and others	167 13 7		13 8 4

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 17th May 1888.

R. C. Dutt, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13 Act XI of 1850, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 27th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estates are excluded from the sale—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Radder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specify the share or shares	Name of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the radder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
16	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	Rs. A. P. 100 14 10		Share of Raja Bari and Makuluti &c	Panna Chandra and others	Rs. A. P. 253 6 0		Rs. A. P. 63 1 0
106	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	219 4 11		Residuary share	Maula Abdul Haq and others	1026 0 4		491 9 11
251	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	10 15 5	16 annas		Jahangir Lal Bui Choudhury and others		17 11 3	
217	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	15 5 10		Share of 2 annas	Nona Kishore Dey	189 7 4		160 15 10
212	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	6 1 4		Share of 1 anna 11 gundas	Jagat Chandra Datta	38 1 4		38 10 3
300	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	11 2 0		Residuary share	Rup Lal Datta and others	337 15 7		337 15 14
326	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	511 0 0		Entire	Dharam Narain Chakraverty and others	132 12 11		10 11 1
360	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 3 0		Share of 10 gundas	Forst Wahan Mukherjee and others	17 0 0		2 3 0
760	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	1053 4 8	16 annas		Ram Prasad Bora and others	243 2 6		42 0 0
3434	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Ram Mukhi Datta and others		14 9 6	
3453	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Ram Nath Pare and others		154 4 0	
3084	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Rafiquddin and others	109 11 9		1 0 0
3101	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Jafar Ali Choudhury and others		171 0 0	
3434	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Krishna Datta and others		140 0 0	
3453	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Eyed Hossain Ali and others		2 0 0	
3762	Pargunnah Baram Bham Bhawad	154 0 0	Entire		Munir Hossain and others		154 0 0	

Dacca Collectorate the 16th May 1888.

ANUND CHANDRA BAI, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Khooza will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it
111	Kiamat, pergunnah Bagipur	R. A. P. 2,121 9 11		Share No 1, 10, 11p 28 7p	Sejram Dibi and others	R. A. P. 129 1 6	R. A. P.	R. A. P. 6 9 2
159	Kiamat, Rajdang, pergunnah Sharpanpur	500 13 8		Share No 4, 2 annas	Hira Chandra Maumbar and others	18 11 8		30 8 5
160	Ditto ditto	558 12 8		Share No 14, 15, 17p 14 14	Dwarika Nath Sarker and others	94 9 0		25 6 9

Khooza Collectorate, the 19th May 1888.

R. M. WATFORD, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Maldah will be put up for sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of June 1888 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold a separate account is kept for each share, and other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it	REMARKS
226	16 annas land Shubhozpur per gunnah Jaldih townah	R. A. P. 1,547 14 0	Entire estate		Mahomed Ismail Choudhury		R. A. P. 48 0 0		Arrears due for the 4th quarter of 1887 are ditto
237	Pinchay Campa path Jaldih townah southern portion per gunnah Gungupath Jaldih pur	1,700 0 0	Ditto		Parash Nath Choudhury and Mahomed Choudhury		100 0 0		

Maldah Collectorate, the 4th May 1888.

E. B. HARRIS, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Jessore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on 9th July 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 29th March 1888.

When in columns 5, 7, and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estates are excluded from the sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold the sudder jumma of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
98	Bishtapur, pergunnah Jendpur	R. A. P. 514 9 0	.....	Share No. 1 ..	Mata Lal Bose, and others	R. A. P. 76 3 40		R. A. P. 24 8 54
105	Kulbaria, Tera, pergunnah Mahomed Shah.	2,200 11 1	..	Do. „ 1 ..	Bairab Chandra Tel Mauda and others	905 2 2		24 8 6
120	Ditto ..	2,205 11 1	..	Do. „ 2 ..	Kipra Chandra Mukerjee and another	180 0 0		25 4 5
206	Panand, Tera, pergunnah Mahomed Shah.	1,500 1 3	.....	Do. „ 1 ..	Harnamoy Dasgupta, and others.	1,240 0 11		80 9 6
208	Gangadapur, pergunnah Ukhera.	5,100 9 7	.....	Do. „ 6 ..	Babu Chandra Choudhury	11 9 0		25 15 11

Jessore Collector's Office, the 4th June 1888.

F. H. BARROW, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 4 and 13 of Act XI of 1869, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Mozafterpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 4th day of July 1888, corresponding with the eleventh day of Asarh 1295F., Wednesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1888 —

Serial No.	Town No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	holder name of which estate.	The specification of shares or shares with the name of the proprietor or proprietors to be sold.	holder name of such share or shares to be sold.	Arrears due from such estates.	The specifications of such shares or shares, with the name of the proprietor or proprietors and the Government revenues of such share or shares to be excluded from sale.
1	261	Dumtampur pergunnah Bahad.	Rs. A. P. 535 0 9	Prund estate belonging to Raja Hachabul Naryan Singh Bahadur	Rs. A. P. 535 0 9	107 1 0	Nil.
2	267	Akhtab pergunnah Bahadur Chumputia.	1174 5 0	1a 1p 2 2k 12r, belonging to Bahadur Naryan Singh	286 8 1	74 14 4	12a 7p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 906-12-2, belonging to Musamat Turbat Kaur and others.
3	1270	Akhtab pergunnah Bahadur Chumputia.	1,025 13 4	2a 16p 2e 2d 18r, belonging to Haysa Syed Mahomed Laki Khan	408 14 2	19 6 0	2a 7p to 2d 7r with its Government revenue Rs. 881-15-1, belonging to Bahadur Bahl and others.
4	2153	Abul Haseenpur chowki Gurnah pergunnah Bahadur	827 4 5	2a 11p 2r, belonging to Bahadur Gaur, Musamat Singh and others.	136 4 6	10 15 4	1a 7p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 440-13-11, belonging to Bahadur Singh, Musamat Kaur, Bahadur Raj Kaur, Kaur and others.
	2155	Abul Haseenpur chowki Gurnah pergunnah Bahadur	1,493 10 7	1a 17p 3r, belonging to Haysa Laki Khan, Kaur and others.	1,340 7 10	29 1 7	1a 2p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 934-2-0, belonging to Bahadur Bahl and others.
6	2487	Pawan Madan Singh pergunnah Bahadur	513 18 7	1a 2p to 2d 2r, belonging to Bahadur Singh and Bahadur Singh	442 1 7	11 1 11	2a 11p 2r 2d 18r with its Government revenue Rs. 716-12-2, belonging to Bahadur Singh, Bahadur Bahadur Singh and others.
7	2766	Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	1,107 6 6	1a 1p to 2d 2r, belonging to Bahadur Singh, Bahadur Singh and others.	204 15 6	66 13 6	1a 1p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 270-4-9, belonging to Bahadur Singh, Bahadur Singh and others.
8	3178	Shahabpore, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	1,145 7 11	1a belonging to Bahadur Singh	309 12 2	28 13 6	1a with its Government revenue Rs. 1,105-1-7, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
9	3407	Bahadur, pergunnah Bahadur	1,011 10 1	Entire estate belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	1,619 15 5	274 0 4	Nil.
10	3602	Jahangirpore, Bahadur, pergunnah Bahadur	506 10 11	2a 7p to 2d 2r, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	265 6 11	76 12 10	1a 7p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 705-1-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh, Bahadur Singh and others.
11	3603	Jahangirpore, Bahadur, pergunnah Bahadur	733 10 11	1a 17p 2r 1d, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	41 8 0	8 11 0	2a 2p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 412-10-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
	3618	Doitto	736 10 11	2a 3c 2k belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	10 5 0	6 8 0	Nil.
	3633	Doitto	715 10 11	1a 10p 2e belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	265 8 1	17 1 7	Nil.
12	3638	Shahabpore, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	508 14 9	1a 7p 2r, belonging to Bahadur Singh	235 2 7	54 2 10	2a 11p 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 271-4-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
13	3641	Shahabpore, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	1,201 9 0	1a 3p to 2d 2r, belonging to Bahadur Singh	309 11 11	173 10 0	1a 7p to 2d 2r with its Government revenue Rs. 844-14-3, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
14	3651	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	854 14 0	1a 10p belonging to Bahadur Singh	80 5 5	80 5 5	1a 10p with its Government revenue Rs. 774-4-7, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
	3658	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	782 9 3	2a belonging to Bahadur Singh	390 14 11	41 7 5	2a, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others, with its Government revenue Rs. 301-1-1.
16	3647	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	706 7 0	Entire estate, belonging to Bahadur Singh	706 7 0	02 4 2	Nil.
17	4374	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	661 11 10	Entire estate, belonging to Bahadur Singh	661 11 10	245 13 11	Nil.
18	4371	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	407 12 0	2a 17p belonging to Bahadur Singh, Bahadur Singh and others.	346 11 1	46 2 8	2a 5p, with its Government revenue Rs. 240-1-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh.
19	4398	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	706 8 7	1a belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	272 7 2	39 3 8	2a with its Government revenue Rs. 120-1-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh.
20	7067	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	726 13 1	Entire estate, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	726 13 1	5 0 4	Nil.
21	7273	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	715 4 8	Entire estate, belonging to Bahadur Singh.	715 4 8	165 3 0	Nil.
22	7411	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	656 7 3	2a 17p 2r, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	596 14 6	10 5 8	2a 6p, 1a, with its Government revenue Rs. 124-1-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
	7412	Doitto	636 7 0	2a 16p 1r, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	287 0 3	1 4 8	Nil.
23	7455	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	560 11 6	2a, belonging to Bahadur Singh.	137 14 10	40 8 7	2a 4p, 1a, with its Government revenue Rs. 205-4-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.
	7456	Doitto	640 11 6	2a 16p 3r 1k, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	303 8 3	11 6 11	Nil.
24	7451	Bahadur, Mahabadi, pergunnah Bahadur	1,370 1 0	2a 4p, 1a 1k 1d 13r, belonging to Bahadur Singh and others.	721 3 3	0 10 8	2a 16p, 1a 1k 1d 13r, with its Government revenue Rs. 564-1-1, belonging to Bahadur Singh.

Serial No.	Town.	Name of mahal and pergunnah.	Sudder jumma of whole estate.	The specification of share or shares with the name of the proprietor or proprietors to be sold.	Sudder jumma of such share or shares to be sold.	Arrears due from such estates.	The specification of such share or shares, with the name of the proprietor or proprietors and the Government revenue of such share or shares to be excluded from sale.
26	9462	Imai Breh, Newbar	Rs A P 9,462 5 0	5a 7p, belonging to Raj pal Singh and Lakshmi Singh and others	Rs A P 201 7 0	Rs A P 0 13 4	5a with its Government revenue Rs 216 7 8 belonging to Jai Munzal Farahad and Jai Chah Singh.
	9469	Iditto ditto	8 065 5 0	5a 14p, belonging to Behan Dan Naram and others	309 5 0	75 4 0	
27	9812	Rajpukur Chokla (Cargah), pergunnah Bhurah	600 5 4	Entire estate belonging to Dargah Lall.	600 5 4	62 4 4	Nil
27	10374	Jani Newbar Terah	517 11 3	Entire estate belonging to Jyot Faaluddin	517 13 3	2 2 12 8	Nil
28	10660	Bhogwanore pergunnah Karamuddin	1,014 5 6	Entire estate belonging to Aodh Kuwar	1,014 5 6	9 11 8	Nil
29	10672	Majhiwla, pergunnah Bogra	373 2 10	Entire estate belonging to Mousamat Mohd Razi Kuwar	771 2 10	9 4 10	Nil
30	10682	Mudhoban pergunnah Kugra	1 023 3 0	Entire estate, belonging to Baboo Sahi Partab Bahadur Singh	1 021 7 8	2 12 4 4	Nil
31	11843	Dhara Raghupore pergunnah Asimabad	997 4 10	1a 1c 2d 2f belonging to Jaima Pershad Shukul and others	812 7 0	7 14 3	1a 14p 2c 2d 2f with its Government revenue Rs 114 13 10 belonging to Ajah Naram Singh, Dargah Naram Singh and others
32	11864	Rampore Karami Raji pergunnah Rajpore	868 0 0	5a belonging to Girda Buz Singh	107 0 0	28 0 0	5a 14p 2c 2d 2f with its Government revenue Rs 318 11 belonging to Aji Buz Singh, Jadoo Naram Singh and others
	11866	Iditto ditto	878 0 0	5a belonging to Bhawden Karam Singh	874 8 8	29 13 0	
	11864	Iditto ditto	860 4 0	1a 2c belonging to Soony Kuwar,	54 13 0	24 11 0	

Muzafferpore Collectorate, the 26th May 1888.

W. H. D OYLE, Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Burdwan, will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 28th June 1888, for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th March 1888, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from the sale—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town number	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Sudder jumma of whole estate	Whether (1) whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold specification of such share or shares	Name of proprietor or proprietors to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the sudder jumma of such share	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it	If only a share is to be sold the arrears due from it
28	Palkona, pergunnah Bhurah.	Rs A P 7,400 11 11		In this estate the 5 annas 14 gundas 2 kharas 1 bunti share belonging to Jaima Karam Chandra and others the sudder jumma of which is Rs 2,020 0 0 for which a separate account has been opened will remain unaffected. The parent estate comprising the 3 annas 6 gundas which stands in the name of Hasan Mohd Chaudhary the sudder jumma of which is Rs 2,376 0 0 for which a separate account has been opened and the 5 annas 5 gundas 1 kharas 2 buntis share the sudder jumma of which is Rs 5,820 10 10 (total 10 annas 5 gundas 1 kharas and 2 buntis the sudder jumma of which is Rs 4,750 12 4 comprising the parent estate and separate account shares) will be sold.	Hasan Mohd Chandra and Tara Devi and others	Rs A P 4,750 12 4	Rs A P 18 4 2	Rs A P 357 15 4
	Patnoli, pergunnah Bhurah.	2,381 11 8		In this estate the 3 annas share standing in the name of Ganes Chandra Choudhary and others the sudder jumma of which is Rs 1,440 13 10, for which a separate account has been opened, will remain unaffected. The remaining parent estate comprising the 4 annas share, the sudder jumma of which is Rs 1,440 13 10, will be sold.	Pan Mohi Debbya	1,440 13 10		Details— Karam Choudhary of Jaima Choudhary— 187 13 4 Parent estate— 250 2 0
301	Chandpora, pergunnah Asimabad, Bhurah and Patnoli.	1,340 4 8	Will be sold.		Sibu Mukhi Gupta, mother of minor Karami Mohd Mukhi, and others	0 3 11		

Burdwan, the 1st June 1888.

W. OLDHAM, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1860, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Balasore will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 7th of Shravana 1296 B.S., corresponding with 20th July 1888, for arrears of land revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same

No.	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Saddar jamaat : I whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If a share is to be sold specify it as if a share or shares	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold the saddar jamaat of such share	If whole estate is to be sold, the area due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the area due from it
Nam- ber on the roll	Name of mahal and pergunnah	Ras A Y		Ras A P	Names of proprietors of the property to be sold	Ras A P	Ras A. Y.	Ras A. P.
681	Gobindpur per- gunnah Kund	751 15 11 1/2		0 13 0	Sadarina Das Hidayath Nath Nakh Samarail Nakh Sadhar Pangrahi Braja Mohan Das Moh das Prasad Das Kachinathi Prasad Das Son Nath Prasad Das Hidayath Prasad Das Nishi Babya Joy Kishor Das Baidari Pra- sad Das Chaitany Prasad Das Narayana Das and Ananth Prasad Das	659 13 0 11 1/2		511 17
682	Hirapur, pergun- nah Talabong	914 11 0 1/2	"	0 11 7 1/2	Modin Mohan Das Braj Kisor Camara Chandraya Gopala Molipatra Raj Das Maharaja Parman Raj Prat Gobind Ram Hajibai Camara Fuchimori Camara Saradham Dal and Siva Sharma	897 0 0 1/2		125 4 1/2
683	Aranj Parkah mouzah Brans- pur	1,040 2 0 1/2	Whole estate is to be sold		Jarn Bai abhis Jarn Das Jankun Bai Jarn Kishor Madon Mahan Das Mahon Bawa mother and guardian of Barja Barja minor Sugandha Daji minor and guardian of Cheta ram Bawa minor Lokanath Barja Nakh phuri Barja Bai Chor n Pina Harsh Rai h Barja Kish Chor n Barja and Markand Harsh		55 11 4 1/2	

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 18, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Saran will be put up for sale at the Collector's office of that district at Chapra, on 16th July 1886, corresponding with 23rd Aashad 1936F (Monday), for arrears of revenue and other demands due on 28th March 1885, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other share or shares in the estate are excluded from sale:—

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mohal and parganah	Number of shares or whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such shares	If the whole estate is to be sold, the amount due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the amount due from it
875	Saltanah parganah and Kumbhar Bhatra	Rs. A. P. 111 0 0	Whole estate	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	John Purnan Singh and others	Rs. A. P. 404 0 0	Rs. A. P. 340 0 0	Rs. A. P. 188 12 0
876	Do.	Rs. A. P. 11 0 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
877	Do.	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
878	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 18 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
879	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
880	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
881	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
882	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
883	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
884	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
885	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
886	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
887	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
888	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
889	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
890	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
891	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
892	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
893	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
894	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
895	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
896	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
897	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
898	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
899	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
900	Alimnagar parganah and Madhal	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0	Do.	1/10th - 1/10th in mohal Saltanah	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Saran Collectorate, the 21st June 1882

J. A. BORDEN, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 11 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Puri, will be put up for sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on 6th July 1882, for arrears of revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the appended statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, a separate account is kept for such share, and the other shares are calculated from sale.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town No.	Name of mohal and parganah	Number of shares or whole estate	Whether the whole estate is to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares	Names of proprietors of property to be sold	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such shares	If the whole estate is to be sold, the amount due from it	If only a share is to be sold, the amount due from it
243	Taluk Sandhapani parganah Sandhapani	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	1/10th the whole estate	Part of the whole estate	Kamath Das and others	Rs. A. P. 1,000 7 10	Do.	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0
	Taluk Sandhapani parganah Sandhapani	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	The whole estate	Do.	Shree Ram Mahomed.	Do.	0 0 10	Do.

Purba Collectorate, the 1st June 1882.

D. ASHBY, Offg. Collector.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Town No.	Names of mohal and pergunnah.	Number of shares of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the number of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Remarks.
604 2034	Thannas Hathazari, Patra, Bansa and Bunder Taraft Shih Durga Chandra Chowdry	2928 8 8	Shares will be sold.	Accounts having been presented under Act No. 1 of 1887 share No. 2 of Shalab Chandra Das will be sold.	Shalab Chandra Das	25 14 5		8 12 10	Represent arrears, the latest day for payment of which was the 23rd February 1888.
605 2115	Thannas Chakaria Taraft Sher Mulla Khan Chowdry	127 8 0	Ditto	Accounts having been presented under Act No. 1 of 1887 share No. 1, belonging to Fazal Ahmed and others, will be sold.	Mannar Babar Khan Chandra Das and his wife and Fazal Ahmed and Bazar Ramad	103 18 0		41 0 4	Ditto
606 2680	Thannas Bhatia or L. Chandra and Hathazari Joriff (Shahid) Shik, Mahmud and Shik and Mahmud Ali	079 7 0	Ditto	Accounts having been presented under Act No. 1 of 1887 share No. 1 the remaining proprietors will be sold.	Shik Mahmud Khan and his wife and his children and others	311 2 3		54 14 11	Ditto.
607 2800	Thannas Patra, Chakaria, Hathazari, Bansa, Bunder and Bhatia Taraft Radha Bhatia	1,910 0 0	Only one share will be sold.	Accounts having been presented under Act No. 1 of 1887 share No. 4 of Bhatia will be sold.	Bhatia Das Mohan and his wife and his children and others	311 2 3		110 15 7	Ditto

A. MANSON, Collector.

In the Court of the District Judge of Bankoora.

EXECUTION CASE No. 47 of 1887.

Bishnu Chandra Bhattacharyya, of Laksipur, Chowki Bankoora, decree-holder, versus (1) Srimati Nikumari Debi, (2) Mohur Simha Deb, of Radhamadhab Kumpagar, judgment debtors.

To be sold by the order of this Court at 12 o'clock on the 28th July for the satisfaction of the decree in original suit No. 11 of 1887 for Rs. 1,110, including costs and interests, the interest of the judgment-debtors, in the following properties—

No. of lot	Description of the property to be sold	Government revenue assessed on the estate	Details of encumbrances furnished by the decree-holder
1	Estate pergunnah Raipur, bearing topi No. 995 of the revenue roll of the Bankoora Collectorate, bounded on the— (1) East by the limits of Ramgarh, (2) West by the limits of Amulansagore, (3) South by the limits of Samsundarpur, (4) North by the limits of Bheladaha	Rs. A. P. 2,670 4 1	1. The entire estate has been mortgaged to Messrs. Gishborne and Company for Rs. 1,18,000 by a registered deed, bearing date the 24th November 1875 (1282). 2. The Rakha-jungla (reserved forests) of the pergunnah, including the land on which they grow and the large trees in the direct possession of the debtor, have been mortgaged to Lohra Mohan Mohapatra, of Chitorea, for Rs. 600 on the 10th Aasar 1287.
3	Fifty-six aras 6 sahs of paddy due to debtor from Ram Dhan Barik and others, tenants of monash Eladan, have been assigned over to Khatra Deth Mohapatra of Chitorea by the Indenture of the 3rd Falgun 1287 to secure a loan of Rs. 600.		
4	The estate has been mortgaged to Lakhu Kanta Sahu of Raipur Bazar for Rs. 637 on the 7th Aasar 1291.		
5	The estate has been mortgaged again to Messrs. Gishborne and Company of Calcutta for Rs. 21,000 by a registered deed of the 22nd August 1884, corresponding with 7th Bhadra 1291.		
6	The estate has been mortgaged to Lakhu Kanta Sahu for Rs. 2,115 on the 27th Falgun 1292.		
7	Ditto ditto to Ananta Ram Rathi of Bankoora for Rs. 300 in Magh 1293.		
8	Ditto ditto to Ramswar Sahu of Raipur Bazar for Rs. 600 in 1293.		

E. C. SEAL, District Judge.

Bankoora Judge's Office, the 22nd June 1888.

(1632—1)

Printed and Published by the District Board of Begun for the year ending 31st March 1882.

Account	Budget estimate	Previous year	1897	EXPENDITURE	Budget estimate	Previous year	1896
RECEIPTS							
RECEIPTS							
General fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	General fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Special fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	Special fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	Total	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
EXPENDITURE							
EXPENDITURE							
General fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	General fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Special fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	Special fund	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	Total	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00

**H. Lutz,
Chairman.**

**B. M. Blette,
Vice Chairman.**

BRUNDA KATH GARDNER,
GOUR GERAL ROE,
Merrill's, Madison Community.

(T-0231)

Annual Accounts of the District Board of Backergunge for the year ending 31st March 1888.

RECEIPTS.	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	1897-98.	EXPENDITURE.	Budget estimate.	Previous year.	1897-98.
ORDINARY BALANCE				REVENUE			
				Establishment and contingencies of District and Local Board's Office	100 0 0		61 1 3
				Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Accounts, Control and Audit	3,444 0 0		3,091 6 3
					3,444 0 0		3,091 6 3
				EDUCATION.			
				Establishment and contingencies	12,149 0 0		10,884 11 10
				Scholarships	1,800 0 0		19,405 4 8
				Miscellaneous	23,164 0 0		20,361 0 7
				Total	37,113 0 0		
				MEDICAL.			
				Vaccination			
				Dispensary			
				Hospital and dispensary			
				Miscellaneous			
				Total			
				MINOR DEPARTMENTS.			
				Public Exhibitions and Fairs			
				Total			
				SUPERINTENDENCE.			
				Pensions			
				Gratuities			
				Total			
				STATIONERY AND PRINTING			
				Original works			
				Reprints			
				Stationery			
				Water-supply and water-works			
				Miscellaneous public improvements			
				Establishment of Divisional Superintendent of Works			
				Total			
				MISCELLANEOUS.			
				Storing bungalows and serais establishment and contingencies			
				Gratuities for destruction of wild animals			
				Miscellaneous			
				Total			
				PAVING RELIEF			
				ADVANCES			
				DEPOSITS			
				Total Expenditure			
				Balance on 1st March 1899			
				GRAND TOTAL			

可，應予查照。

B. H. D. 100.

Dr. E. B. Dowd,

U. N. D. A. S. S. I. A. N. I. N. T. E. R. N. A. T. I. O. N. A. L. I. N. S. T. I. T. U. T. E. O. F. S. T. U. D. I. E. S.

12-100T-21

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Under section 69 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item they will be sold under section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse	Number, mark, and description.	Consignment.	Ships.
1888.			
June 2	1 Hogshhead, E Brown, Esq., Sunyma Tea Estate, Sonada, Darjeeling, care of Messrs. S. Kilburn & Co	Addressed	S. S. "Arabia."
" 2	1 Case, B C M by 66 in a diamond	Order	Ditto
" 3	1 Case, Chandrakal, care of Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., 25, Cornwallis Street	Addressed	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 99 in a diamond	Order	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, 1344 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto
" 2	7 Bales, E S in a triangle, A S top	Ditto	Ditto
" 2	3 Packages, H & Co. in a diamond, M below	Ditto	Ditto
" 2	3 Cases, 6233 A in a diamond, J H & Co outside	Ditto	Ditto
" 2	1 Case, J M in a diamond, P J top	Messrs. John Davis & Co.	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, Locke	Order	Ditto
" 2	2 Cases 1652 in a diamond, O S top	Ditto	Ditto
" 2	1 Bale, S B	Ditto	Ditto
" 2	1 Case, 685 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto
" 12	1 Parcel, D in a triangle, J C top and C below	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	5 Cases, 1010 in a diamond, A S top	Ditto	S S "Media"
" 11	1 Case, A S G T outside of the diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, 9037 in a diamond, A S top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	15 Cases, B N	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, 4423 in a block	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	3 Cases, B C M	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, H D M	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, K E by R E	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	1 Case, H R in a block, R top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	3 Cases, H & Co in a triangle	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, H C in a triangle	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, H S & L A	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	1 Case, H & Co. ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	1 Case, J N	C. Nicolaide, Esq.	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, M I in a block	Order	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, S H Z in a block within a triangle, B top, L S & Co below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, S J	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	8 Cases, T in a triangle	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	3 Bags, K G	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	1 Bag nuts, N by S S	Ditto	Ditto
" 11	2 Bags nuts, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	3 Cases, 5152 in a block, B M & Co. outside	Ditto	S S "Capella."
" 12	3 Cases, 5237 in a block	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 282 in a diamond, C & Co top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 190 in a diamond, K top	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 100 by E B in a diamond, H B & Co. outside.	Messrs. H. Ballantine & Co.	Ditto.
" 12	10 Cases, J D C in a diamond, Q below	Messrs. John Davis & Co.	Ditto.
" 12	16 Cases, J D C in a diamond, P below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, J D C in a diamond, C C top, Q below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	2 Bales, N M F in a block	Order	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 597 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 613 in a diamond, W below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 12	1 Parcel, Messrs. Schene, Kilburn & Co., Calcutta	Addressed	Ditto.
" 12	1 Parcel, Vulcanista, S K below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	1 Case, 1 by B 36 in a triangle, B M top	Order	S. S. "Clan Buchanan."
" 16	1 Case, 148 in a diamond, O below	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	6 Cases, J L & Co	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	1 Drum, no mark or A	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	1 Case, J M	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	2 Cases, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	1 Bundle, sheet iron, S X in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	1 Bundle, loose sheet iron, K X by 23 in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	6 Bars, tee-iron	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	4 Broken pieces, flat iron, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
" 16	1 Bundle, heavy iron, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1888.

(1619-1)

C. N. SIMMONS, Traffic Manager.

Notification.

THE following revised schedule of rates and charges on goods passing over the Inland Vessels' Wharves, having been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is published under the provisions of section 65 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, for general information.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. A. DONNITHORNE,

Secretary, Port Commissioners.

The 6th June 1888.

Schedule of Rates and Charges on the Inland Vessels' Wharves.

A rate of two annas per ton will be levied on all goods landed from or shipped on vessels, not being seagoing vessels, using the above wharves.

In addition to the foregoing charge, on all goods landed on Sundays and authorized holidays, an extra fee, amounting to 25 per cent. of the ordinary charge, will be levied.

For work done before 8 A.M. or after 6 P.M. a charge of one rupee per hour will be made in addition to the tonnage rate.

As regards the following classes of goods, the ton shall be reckoned at the respective weights and measurements hereunder appended to each class of goods, that is to say—

Articles.	Rate.
Brated waters—	
Cases under 3 dozens	8 cases per ton.
Do. over 3 and under 8 dozens	4 " "
Do. " 8 and under 12 "	2 " "
Do. " 12 dozens	1 case "
Loose	20 dozens "
Alum, in casks	3 casks "
Ammonia	3 cwts. "
Arrowroot, in bags	20 " "
Ditto, in cases	5 cases "
Arsenic, in cases	4 " "
Ditto, in bags	20 cwts. "
Ditto, in kegs	20 kegs "
Asphalt, in barrels	5 barrels "
Asafetida, in cases	4 cases "
Ditto, in bags	20 cwts. "
Bamboo	100 to the ton.
Bark, in bags	8 cwts. per ton.
Barley	19 " "
Barrel, empty	14 to the ton.
Bay-leaves	16 cwts. per ton.
Beeswax, in cases	6 cases "
Ditto, in bags	20 cwts. "
Beta-leaves	20 " "
Biscuit, in barrels	7 barrels "
Ditto, in bags	14 bags "
Blankets and other woollen goods, in bales	3 bales "
Bras	20 cwts. "
Bricks	750 to the ton.
Bullocks	Each as one ton.
Bundles of fishing poles	4 bundles to the ton.
Button-leaf, in cases	5 cases per ton.
Cake-lard, in bags	16 cwts. "
Camphor	8 cases "
Ditto, in bags	8 bags "
Ditto, in tubs	8 tubs "
Candle, in boxes	40 boxes "
Candlers, empty	100 to the ton.
Carpas, in rolls	10 rolls "
Ditto, string, and stationary, bales and rolls	4 packages "
Cardamum, in rebarms	6 cwts. "
Carriage, of 4 wheels	Each as two tons.
Ditto, of 2 "	" as one ton.
Cassia	20 " "
Castor-oil	20 " "
Chairs	2 dozens "
Chalk, in bags	20 cwts. "
Do. in bales	6 cases "
Charcoal, soft, and white	20 cwts. "
Chick, or chicken, dressed	5 " "
Chick, in bags	10 cwts. "
Ditto, in bales	5 bales "
Chick, in cases	8 cases "
Chick, in bags	11 cwts. "

Articles.	Rate.
China-ware, in cases—	
Under 3 dozens	8 cases per ton.
Over 3 " to 5 dozens	4 " "
Do. " 5 " to 12 "	2 " "
Do. " 12 "	1 case "
Chusson, screwed	3 bales "
Ditto, loose	4 bales "
Cigars, in cases of various sizes	1 case "
Do., in boxes containing not more than 500	20 boxes "
Cinnamon	6 cwts. "
Cloves, in bags	8 " "
Cocoanuts, in bags or loose	600 " "
Cocunut-shells, in bags	500 " "
Cocoons	2 bales "
Ditto, loose	6 bales "
Coffee, in robbins and casks	10 cwts. "
Do., in bags	13 " "
Coin, in bales	6 bales "
Do., in bundles	10 bundles "
Coin-matting	8 rolls "
Coin-yarn	25 bundles "
Ditto, in skeins	200 skeins "
Cook, in bags	8 cwts. "
Copper, in bags	24 " "
Ditto coin, in cases	4 cases "
Ditto " in bags	8 bags "
Ditto tiles	20 cwts. "
Coprah (cocoanut kernels)	4 robbins to the ton.
Ditto (ditto)	15 bales "
Ditto, in half robbins	10 robbins "
Coriander-seed	20 cwts. per ton.
Cork, in cases	8 cases "
Cotton, jute, and hemp, in screwed bales	4 bales "
Cotton, jute, in loose bales or bags	10 bales or bags per ton.
Cotton (Bangoon), in bales	6 bales per ton.
Curry-seed	10 cwts. "
Cutch	20 " "
Do., in cases	16 cases "
Covering, in bags	134 bags "
Dal, loose	20 cwts. "
Dates, dry	16 " "
Do., in large mat bags	4 bags to the ton.
Do., wet ditto	10 " "
Do., in small mat bags	20 bags per ton.
Do., in jars	40 jars "
Do., in cases	4 cases "
Drums and buckets, empty	50 to the ton.
Dry fish, in bags	134 bags per ton.
Dry goods, not enumerated, in cases—	
Of 1 to 2 dozens	20 cases to the ton.
Of 3 to 4 "	7 " "
Of 5 to 6 "	4 " "
Of over 6 "	2 " "
Dunnage-wood	200 pieces "
Dunnage-vents	500 " "
Earthenware pots and jars, in dingshaws	50 cwts. "
Empty bottles, in cases	4 cases per ton.
Ditto, in crates	2 crates "
Ditto, loose	500 to the ton.
Fire-bricks	500 to the ton.
Fire-clay, in cases	6 cases per ton.
Ditto, in bags	20 cwts. "
Floor, in barrels	7 barrels to the ton.
Do., in bags	20 cwts. per ton.
Fowls and other poultry	100 to the ton.
Furniture	8 packages or 4 packages per ton.
Gambier, in buckets	10 cwts. per ton.
Ganja, in bags	6 bags "
Do., in boxes	2 boxes "
Garlic and onion	12 cwts. "
Ghee	10 " "
Ginger	10 " "
Do., in boxes	8 boxes "
Do., in bags	10 bags "
Do., in packets	50 packets "
Glass and earthenware—	
Cases under 3 dozens	8 cases per ton.
Do. over 3 dozens to 5 dozens	4 " "
Do. " 5 " to 12 "	2 " "
Do. " 12 "	1 case "
Casks, large	1 case "
Crates, large	1 crate "
Do., small	2 crates "
Gold, in cases	4 cases "
Gram, loose	10 cwts. "
Gum-gambier	5 cases "
Ditto, in bags	10 bags "
Gunny-bags, in bales	3 bales of 350 each per ton.
Ditto, loose, in bundles, 50 or 25 pieces	600 bags to the ton.
Ditto, pockets	1 bale of 1,000 pieces per ton.
Ditto, cloth	2 bales per ton.
Ditto, (wool-pieces)	4 bales of 50 pieces per ton.

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Hemp, in cases or casks ...	8, cwt. per ton.	Portland cement	8 barrels per ton.
Hardware, in casks, large ...	3 cwt. "	Ditto, in bags	20 cwt. "
Ditto, in cases 1 to 2 dozens	15 cwt. "	Potatoes	20 "
Ditto, ditto 3 to 4 "	8 "	Provisions, salted (hogheads and barrels)	4 hogheads or barrels per ton.
Ditto, ditto 5 to 6 "	5 "	Do. do. in cases	4 cases per ton.
Ditto, ditto 7 to 12 " and upwards.	8 "	Pitch, leaves, in bales	5 bales "
Hay, in bales (Australian)	5 bales "	Quarter sacks	4 packages "
Do., in bundles	4,500 bundles "	Quackiver	1 cwt. "
Hides (buffalo), cured	1 bala "	Mags	5 bales "
Do., (cow)	1½ bales "	Do., in bundles for bags	10 bundles or 1 per ton.
Do., loose, buffalo	100 pieces "	Rapeseed	20 cwt. "
Do., loose, cow	140 "	Rattan, in bundles	20 "
Do., cuttings	4 bales "	Red cotton in bags	24 "
Do., salt	20 cwt. "	Ditto, in ribbons	18 ribbons "
Hoglah-mat	1,000 pieces "	Red wood, in pieces	100 pieces of 15 cwt. per ton.
Hoglah	10 cwt. "	Rice-bowls, in casks	3 casks per ton.
Hog-lard, in cases	8 cases "	Ditto, in logs	12½ bags of 2 mds each per ton.
Do., in hog-heads	8 hogheads "	Rice, loose, in boats	20 cwt. per ton.
Do., in tierces	8 tierces "	Rope, coir, in coils	8 coils "
Do., in small tierces	4 "	Do., jute	10 "
Horn	500 pieces "	Rosin, in barrels	5 barrels "
Do., tips	15 cwt. "	Do., in bags	16 cwt. "
Horses	Each as one ton	Ram	2 punchams, 5 barrels or 4 hogheads per ton.
Horse-boxes	1 box per ton.	Sage, in bags of 1 cwt. each	14 bags to the ton.
Ice	20 cwt. "	Sajimatty, in bags	12½ " per ton.
India-rubber, in bags of 1 cwt.	15 bags "	Safflower	8 bales "
Indigo	1 chest "	Ditto, in bags	4 bags "
Do., in bags	6 bags "	Salt-leaves	16 cwt. "
Do., seed, in bags or chests	10 cwt. "	Salt pots, large	4 to the ton.
Iron	20 "	Ditto, small	8 "
Do., chests	2 to the ton.	Saltpetre and sugar	11 bags per ton.
Do., tanks, empty	2 tanks per ton.	Sand	60 c. ft. "
Ivory	1 cwt. "	Santal-wood	14 cwt. "
Jute-cuttings, in bags	10 bags "	Sapen-wood	10 "
Ditto, in bales	5 bales "	Ditto, in cases	9 cases "
Jute, in drums	20 drums "	Seal-lac, in bags	18 cwt. "
Jute-rejections, in bags and bundles	10 bags or bundles per ton.	Ditto, in chests	5 chests "
Kerosene-oil, in cases of 4 tins	5 cases per ton.	Shell-lac, ditto	6 "
Ditto, in cases of 2 "	10 "	Sheep and goats	4 to the ton.
Kholes, or cylindrical tiles	2,000 pieces "	Shovels, in bundles	12 bundles per ton.
Lime	30 c. ft. "	Silk, in bales	1 bala "
Lanaced and other seeds	20 cwt. "	Do. piece-goods, in cases	1 case "
Ditto and other oil-cakes	20 "	Silver, in cases	4 cases "
Ditto, lumps	20 "	Skins, in bales	2 bales "
Ditto, pockets of half-mound each	65 pockets "	Do., loose, sheep and goats	300 to the ton.
Marble tiles	50 tiles "	Slate, in tuns	6 cases per ton.
Ditto black	15 c. ft. "	Soap (country), in bags	15 cwt. "
Mats, in bundles	20 cwt. "	Sorkay	60 c. ft. per ton.
Medical stores, in cases—		Spelter	20 cwt. "
1 to 2 dozens	20 cases "	Spices	8 "
3 to 4 "	7 "	Steel, in tub or keg	20 "
5 to 6 "	4 "	Stick-lac, in bags	16 "
Over 6 "	2 "	Stone	16 c. ft. "
Millinery, in cases—		Straw	8 kuburs "
1 to 2 dozens	20 "	Sugarcandy	10 cwt. "
3 to 4 "	7 "	Ditto, in koondas	55 koondas "
5 to 6 "	4 "	Sulphate of iron	6 barrels "
Over 6 "	2 "	Sulphur, in bags	30 cwt. "
Molasses, in casks	6 casks "	Ditto, in cases	5 cases "
Ditto, in earthen-pots	20 cwt. "	Sulphuric acid, in cases—	
Munjit	5 bales "	1 to 2 dozens	30 cases to the ton.
Ditto, in bags	18 bags "	3 to 4 "	7 "
Munks and German tiles	500 pieces "	5 to 6 "	4 "
Myrabolams	16 cwt. "	Over 6 "	3 "
Ditto, in pockets	10 "	Sundries—	
Nails, kegs 24 "	80 kegs "	In cases, 1 to 2 dozens	20 cases per ton.
Do., 30 "	40 "	" " " 3 to 4 "	7 "
Do., 112 "	20 "	Sundries—	
Do., 224 "	10 "	In cases, 5 to 6 dozens	4 "
Naxtonica	18 cwt. "	" " " over 6 "	2 "
Oakum, in bales	5 bales "	Tamarind	20 cwt. "
Do., in drums	10 drums "	Two-chest boards, in bundles	20 bundles "
Oats	16 cwt. "	Ten	24 chests of 200 lbs. per ton.
Oil, in casks	19 "	Ten-seeds, in chests	10 chests per ton.
Oilman's stores, in cases—		Do., in bags	8 cwt. "
1 to 2 dozens	20 cases to the ton.	Tel-sal, in do.	20 "
3 to 4 "	7 "	Telegraph wire, in bundles	16 bundles to the ton.
5 to 6 "	4 "	Timber	40 c. ft. per ton.
Over 6 "	3 "	Tin, in slabs	20 cwt. "
Opium	1 chest "	Do. plates, in boxes	20 packages "
Paddy	16 cwt. "	Tiles, flat	350 to the ton.
Paints, kegs 25 lb.	80 kegs "	Tobacco, in bales or bundles	10 cwt. per ton.
Do., 50 "	40 "	Turner's	16 "
Do., 112 "	20 "	Do., in pockets	54 packages "
Do., 224 "	10 "	Twine, in single bundles	20 bundles "
Palkes	1 "	Do., in double bundles	10 "
Paper, in reams, loose	4 cwt. "	Do., in bags	4 bags "
Peasbuck	10 "	Twist, bales and cases	6 bales or cases per ton.
Pepper, long	12 "	Umbrella, cotton, in cases—	
Do., black	14 "	1 to 3 dozens	20 cases to the ton.
Perfumery, in cases	4 cases per ton.	3 to 6 "	7 "
Piece-goods and twists, bales and cases	4 bales or cases per ton.	6 to 8 "	4 "
Pig-lard	20 cwt. per ton.	Over 8 "	3 "
Pitch and tar	5 barrels "		
Do., in hogheads	4 hogheads "		
Poppy-seeds	20 cwt. "		
Poppy-seeds	20 "		

Articles.	Rate.		
Vermilline, in bags	8 packages to the ton.		
Wild animals	2 to the ton.		
Window glass, in boxes	20 packages per ton.		
Wines, beer, and spirits			
bottled beer, casks & dozens	8 casks		
Ditto " 6 "	7 " "		
Bells or pipes	3 to the ton.		
Cases, 9 dozens and under	20 cases per ton.		
Do., 9 "	4 " "		
Do., 6 "	7 " "		
Hogsheds	4 hogsheds		
Quarter casks	7 q. casks		
Wooden casks and cases, empty	20 " "		
Zinc	20 cwts.		

N.B.—For all other goods the ton shall be reckoned as 20 cwts.

I. Goods left in the export shed on the Inland Vessels' Wharves in course of landing or shipping will incur no charge for wharf-rent during the first 36 hours.

II. Goods left beyond the 36 hours shall incur a wharf-rent charge of four annas per package per day for the first week, eight annas per package per day for the second week, and one rupee per package for every succeeding day, without reference to the size of the package.

III. The Commissioners accept no responsibility in reference to goods left in the sheds.

IV. Passes granted for landing or shipping of goods shall be in force only for three clear days in addition to the day on which the pass is issued.

(1574—3)

District Charitable Society.

Abstract of accounts for the month of May 1888.

RECEIPTS.	May 1888.	From 1st January to 31st May 1888.	PAYMENTS.	May 1888.	From 1st January to 31st May 1888.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions and Donations—			District Committee	1,238 4 8	6,171 13 1
From Government	1,509 8 0	6,000 0 0	Native Committee, monthly grant	1,009 2 8	6,000 12 2
" Calcutta Municipality	100 0 0	500 0 0	" Refunded deposit	13 0 0	103 0 0
" Port Commissioners	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	Deputy Commissioner of Police	381 10 0	2,104 0 2
" the Public	500 0 0	12,781 0 0	" Bookbinder, E. I. R., Howrah	20 0 0	105 0 0
Allowances towards cost of establishment—			Central Office Pensions	305 11 5	1,018 0 0
From Government	250 0 0	1,250 0 0	Mutiny Relief Fund	463 0 0	5,316 0 0
" Mutiny Relief Fund	50 0 0	250 0 0	Schooling fees	77 0 0	424 1 0
Alms House proceeds	87 0 0	255 0 0	Alms House:—Establishment	372 0 0	1,360 0 0
Mutiny Relief Fund	800 0 0	2,300 0 0	Dieting	701 0 0	3,973 1 0
Deposits and Advances	114 11 2	301 3 3	Boots and shoes (Police Ward)	10 14 8	34 8 8
Native Committee's Deposit	8 0 0	32 0 0	Contingencies	177 1 0	645 0 4
Interest on Invested Funds	4,005 0 8	16,005 13 4	Clothing and bedding ... ..	.....	333 0 0
" on Trust Funds ... ..	.....	.....	Municipal taxes ... ..	.....	61 2 3
Loans ... ..	.....	.....	Leprosy Asylum:—Establishment	155 0 0	705 0 0
" Miscellaneous Receipts	0 4 4	1 8 8	Dieting	407 0 0	3,916 0 0
Capital Account of Doh Churn Law's Fund ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	Medicines and contingencies	82 0 0	201 12 0
			Municipal taxes ... ..	.....	20 0 0
			Bedding and clothing	30 0 0	500 0 2
			Control Office:—Establishment	408 8 0	2,300 0 11
			Rent	30 0 0	154 0 0
			Contingencies	110 1 8	400 1 0
			Printing and advertising	265 0 0	834 10 0
			Interest on overdraft	20 3 4	114 16 7
			Bank's commission	8 4 5	25 0 0
			Law charges ... ..	.....	.....
			Commission on collections	35 2 3	403 7 1
			Auditing fees ... ..	.....	150 0 0
			Deposits and advances	171 7 0	500 3 8
			Purchase of Government Security ... ..	.....	1,001 14 12
Total	7,031 8 8	43,034 13 2	Total	7,803 11 0	38,097 7 9

MEMO.

Balance at above	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
" at Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1888, Rs. 2,311-1-4, less Rs. 100-14-3, cash balance on that date	2,210 11 0	32,097 7 9
Total	43,034 13 2	43,034 13 2

Checked by
27th June 1888.

H. MARRAS.

Accountant.

P. McGINN.

Secretary.

Public Works Department.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

TENDERS are invited for manufacturing and delivering the materials noted below. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NAME OF WORK.	Tender to be in Form No.	Amount of earnest money to accompany each tender.	Date and hour of opening tenders.	Date of commencement of work.	Date of completion of work.	Deposit money required to be paid by the successful tenderer.	REMARKS.
Manufacturing and delivering at Nankhally for Civil Buildings— 22 lakhs of table moulded and pugged bricks, 50,000 cubic feet first class work, 50,000 cubic feet of brick material for concrete.	Public Works Department Form No. 14M. (supply of materials).	Fide table on the form quoted above.	31st July 1888 (12 noon).	Half before the 31st March 1889.	(1888) 31st July 1889.	10 per cent. on the total value of the supply.	Particulars and specification can be seen— At the office of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division. At the office of the Executive Engineer, Dacca Division. At the Head Office of the Chittagong Division, "Chittagong." Samples of materials required can be seen at Chittagong.

Chittagong, the 1st June 1888.

F. SILL, C.E., Executive Engineer, Chittagong Division.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June 1888.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	44,20,526	10	0
Reserve Fund	50,50,308	15	0	Other authorized Investments	62,67,087	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	81,54,277	9	11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	26,35,900	10	11
Ditto ditto at Branches	1,45,97,837	12	3	Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto	58,61,470	8	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,90,56,877	0	9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,89,08,161	4	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,10,137	4	4	Balances with other Banks	8,75,187	13	0
Sundries	21,95,034	1	2	Billion	714	13	0
				Dawl Stock	11,11,938	10	0
				Stamps	11,648	0	0
				Sundries	7,49,862	11	1
					5,47,48,528	8	7
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	21,86,704	10	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,94,91,619	9	0
					3,46,92,381	3	5
Rupees	8,93,70,962	12	0	Rupees	8,93,70,962	12	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 21st June 1888.R. L. SILL, Chief Acctt.
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 3 1/2.By order of the Directors,
W. D. CHATTERJEE,
Secy. and Treasurer.
(1615-1)

India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of June, at noon. Warrants for such dividend as may be declared will be forwarded by post to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on the 29th June, from which date until the 6th July inclusive, the Company's share transfer register will be closed.

By order of the Directors,
SCHONE, KILBURN & Co., Managing Agents
(1622-1)

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 1, Hastings Street, on Friday, the 8th July 1888, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts for the half-year ending 30th April 1888, declaring a dividend, electing auditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

The share transfer books of this Company will be closed from 22nd instant to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

A. R. McINTOSH & Co., Managing Agents.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the 18th June 1888.
(1609-2)

Kamptie Gwallie Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kamptie Gwallie Tea Company, Limited, will be held at No. 33, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 4th day of July 1888, at 3 p.m., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 6th day of June 1888.

HOARE, MILLER & Co., Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 22nd June 1888. (1617-1)

Notice.

LALLAH BAJRANGEE SAHAY and **Lallah Lachman Sahay**, sons of the late Moonshi Bhawani Sahay, and **Lallah Kooldip Sahay**, son of Moonshi Chumroo Lal, inhabitants of mouzah Poolwaria, pergunnah Mulki, district Monghyr, at present of mohallah Nayachuck, City Bhagalpore, have executed and registered an ekranama, dated the 17th April 1888, setting forth that since the demise of Musamat Unpoorna Koori, widow of the late Durga Pershad, on the 2nd Bysak 1294, they have been in joint possession of his estate in equal shares; and that Kooldip Sahay, nephew of the two other parties, shall act as manager, without power of alienation or transfer or of incurring debt. The money-lenders and others are therefore warned that they should not lend or advance money to any one of them singly or two of them jointly, unless all the three persons join in the transaction. Should they act otherwise, they would do so at their own risk. The joint family or estate would not be bound by or liable for it.

Crystalline Cinchona Febrifuge.

A NEW and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallised Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 6 *ans.* 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 12 *ans.* 8, per pound tin Rs. 24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—Per four ounce tin Rs. 8 *ans.* 8, per eight ounce tin Rs. 16 *ans.* 8, per pound tin Rs. 32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage four annas per 4 oz. tin; eight annas per 8 oz. tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Government Cinchona Febrifuge.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 4 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 8 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, Rs. 16 *ans.* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin, Rs. 6 *ans.* 8; per eight ounce tin, Rs. 10 *ans.* 8; per pound tin, Rs. 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 oz. tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

Oudh Forest Department.**BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.**

ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

FROM this date the prices of all beams and scantlings supplied from this depot will be as follows:—

BEAMS.—21 feet length, at Rs. 2-10 per cubic foot.

22	"	"	2-12	"
23	"	"	2-14	"
24	"	"	3	"

Above the length given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS.—From 12 to 20 feet, at Rs. 2-8 per c. ft.
Under 12 and over 7 " 2-4 "
Under 7 feet " 2

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes. For *Planing, Sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and Third Class Timber will be sold and price fixed by agreement.

Auction Sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N. W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,
Bahramghat Division.

Bahramghat, the 1st April 1888.

NO. 594.—"When no separate arrangements are made for the removal of refuse resulting from any business, trade or profession, which refuse is of a description that ought to be removed, the Commissioners will charge the person carrying on such business, trade or profession the same fee for its removal as if it had actually been deposited in the public streets."

(1593-3)

TENDERS are invited for construction of, and repairs to, a Nawab's buildings at Moorshedabad to the amount of Rs. 10,000. Apply for particulars to Executive Engineer, Nuddes Rivers Division, by the 30th June 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the construction under regular contract of a B class post office at Cutwa. For quantities of work and conditions apply to the Executive Engineer, Nuddes Rivers Division, Berhampore, Bengal.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore.**EXECUTION CASE No. 25 of 1888.**

Siri Mati Kiristo Ramni Dasi, decree-holder, versus Baboo Kedar Nath Chakrabarti and others, judgment-debtors.

TO be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court Bhagulpore, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 16th July 1888, in the District Judge's Court-house at Bhagulpore, the property named below for satisfaction of a rent decree of Rs. 5,074-4-7.—Five annas three pies patni share, out of seven annas patni share, in talooka Gangapur Rajni, pergunnah Nisankpur Kodha, paying Rs. 8,379-11-3 annual patni rent, besides road and public works cesses to the decree-holder proprietress, situated in district Bhagulpore within the subdivision of Madhepurah.

GOPAL CHANDRA BOSE, Offg. Subordinate Judge.

Bhagulpore Subordinate Judge's Court, the 14th June 1888. (1618 1)

In the Court of the Second Subordinate Judge of Sarun at Chupra.**EXECUTION CASE No. 122 of 1888.**

Moulvi Shaukh Khurshed Husain, decree-holder, versus Bibee Umat Fatma, judgment-debtor.

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the Judge's Court at 12 o'clock of 2nd July 1888 for realization of the judgment-debt Rs. 6,064-11, the right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtor in the following properties:—

One anna four pies of mehal Itwa Kodai, pergunnah Bura, former touzi No. 800 and present 993, within thana Sewan, sub-registry Sewan, zillah Sarun, approximate value Rs. 260, Government revenue Rs. 693-6-3½.

One anna four pies of mehal Papivoor, pergunnah Bura, former touzi No. 806 and present 1368, within thana Sewan, sub-registry Sewan, zillah Sarun, approximate value Rs. 100, and Government revenue Rs. 1,192-11-11½.

MENU LALL CHATTERJEE,

2nd Subordinate Judge of Sarun.

Chupra, the 23rd June 1888.

(1621-1)

In the Court of the First Subordinate Judge of Patna.**EXECUTION OF DECREE No. 5 of 1888.**

Adul Singh, son of Jadda Singh, deceased, resident and proprietor of mouzah Rani Bigha, pergunnah Behar, zillah Patna, decree-holder, versus Shaikh Zahur Hussain, son of Shaikh Inayet Hussain, deceased, of Mohulla Sheopur in Behar and Mussammat Umratulunnisa, alias Umdan, wife of Shaikh Zahur Hussain of Mohulla aforesaid, judgment-debtors.

THE property mentioned below will be sold in execution of a mortgage decree on the 16th July 1888, at 12 a.m., by the Nazir in the Court-house of the District Judge for the recovery of Rs. 16,547-1 10 (fifteen thousand five hundred and forty-five rupees one anna and ten pies only).

A five annas ten dams share (moenrari title) of mouzah Sarbhadi, appertaining to mehal Sarbhadi pergunnah, thana and sub-division Behar, zillah Patna, the touzi number of which is 598 and the revenue payable for the share being Rs. 5,788-13-1 (five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight rupees thirteen annas and one pie only).

GHIS CHANDRA CHAUDHARY, First Subordinate Judge. (1620-1)

Notice.

WANTED an Excise Sheristadar and Head Clerk for this district. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 2. None need apply who has not a thorough experience in the Excise Department, with knowledge of English and Hindi. Applications will be received up to 15th July next.

E. G. LALLIBERSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Lohardugga.

Ranchi, the 20th June 1888.

Notification.

TO be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale-room on Saturday, the 4th of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court made in suit No. 331 of 1886 (wherein Sett Gooool Doss and another are plaintiffs and Hurry Doss Bysack is defendant), and dated, respectively, the 9th of August 1886 and the 2nd of July 1887, the undermentioned property—

Lot I—All that upper roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, situate at and being at No. 65, Ahireetollah Street, in Ahireetollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and containing by estimation five cottahs or a little more or less, and which property is bounded on the north by Ahireetollah Street, on the south and west by Government drain, and on the east by Nemy Churn Bysack's dwelling-house.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen in the Registrar's Office in the High Court, and also at the office of Mr. M. Camell, at No. 6, Old Post Office Street, in Calcutta, on any day before the sale, and will be produced in the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

M. Camell, Attorney for the Plaintiffs.

Calcutta High Court, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, the 16th day of June 1888. (1614—1)

WILLIAM MITCHELL, deceased. Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 23rd and 24th Victoria C. 36, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Mitchell, late of No. 3, Jermyn Street, in the County of Middlesex, a retired Lieutenant Colonel, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, 32nd Regiment, B.N. 1, deceased who died on the 22nd day of March 1848 intestate, and to whose estate letters of administration were, on the 17th day of May instant, granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice to Lieutenant-General William Thomas Freke Farwell of Westwood, Lansdown Bath in the County of Somerset one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August next, after which time the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts and claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution for the assets so distributed, and all persons having any property or effects belonging to the estate of the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to forward, or deliver the same to us, the undersigned. Dated this 23rd day of May 1888.

C. R. BRINKLEY & SON, 4, Grays Inn Square, London. (1611—2)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of **MOORALLYDHUR and BANGSEEDHUR**, both lately residing at No. 9, Sobharam Bysack's Street, in Burrha Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business together in co-partnership as merchants, commission agents, and bankers at No. 11, Puggypetty Street, in Burrha Bazar aforesaid, under the name, style, and firm of Moorallydhur Bangseedhur, insolvents.

On Saturday, the 9th day of June instant, it was, on the petition of Jurnna Doss and Brooma Dutt, creditors of the said insolvents, adjudged that the said Moorallydhur and Bangseedhur have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic. Chap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the assets and effects of the said insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, Attorney

(1598—2)

In the matter of **WILLIAM THOMAS HENRY NEWISE**, an insolvent.

On Thursday, the 7th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

(1606—2)

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th day of June 1888

Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned dividend is lying unclaimed—

Estate **CHARLES EDMUND HUBBARD**, an insolvent.

No	NAME OF CREDITOR	Amount of claim	Int. dividend at 5% per cent
		Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.
1	Alliance Bank of India	4,755 0 0	578 6

(1605—1)

A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee.

Notice

IS hereby given that **Kandarp Das**, son of **Krishna Chandra Das**, deceased, inhabitant of **Singhan in Sahajapur, chowki Holpur**, in the district of **Birbhum**, has been declared an insolvent, and that the **Nasir** of this Court has been appointed Receiver of his estate.

J. WHITMORE, District Judge.

Birbhum District Court the 1st May 1888.

(1448—1)

In the matter of **TARRA SING and LUCEMON SING**, insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the death of **Daby Sing**, one of the trustees mentioned in the composition deed executed by the insolvents in favour of the creditors on the 5th day of November 1887, has rendered it necessary to apply to the Court to vary the order made herein on the 3rd day of March 1888 by ordering the payment of assets to **Behary Sing** the sole surviving trustee of the said composition deed, which said application will be made to the Insolvent Commissioner on the 7th July 1888.

Dated 26th June 1888

(1624—1)

C. G. LEWIS, Insolvents' Attorney

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
	1888	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colony through United Kingdom	30th June	Per P. & O. steamer from Hongkong.
Do do (6 ok-post and eastern packets)	20th "	Do do
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Neche land, India, Japan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	4th July	Per P. & O. steamer from Calcutta.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania	4th "	Do do
Madras, Cochin, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	8th "	Per French steamer 24hrs.
Straits and Hong Kong	11th July	Per steamer, Tainan
Bangkok and Mo do do	4th "	Do do Paitana
Do do do	29th June	Do do Okinawa.
Akyab, Kynakpyu, and Bhamo	27th "	Do do Kaporhale
Do do do	4th July	Do do Madras
Port Blair and (Amoy)	24th June	Do do Mahorani.
Port Blair via Bangkok	4th July	Do do Paitana.
Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney	27th June	Do do Adelaide.
Do do do	27th "	Do do Zuepichien.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour inland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 p.m.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 9-30 a.m., and late letters will be received up to 9 p.m.

E. HUTTON, Proprietor, Press Machine

General Post Office, the 26th June 1888.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th June 1888.

Cargill, Miss. Jack & Co.
Dundas, R. H. D. Mason & Hamilton.
Hallagah, M. A. Murray, Surgeon-Major
Hiscoil, F. W. F.
Orchall, Mrs. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbot, S. H. Kelly, A. R.
Anderson, F. L. Lane, W.
Angus, E. Latham, Mrs. Z. Z.
Austin, Miss E. J. Lamey, J. T.
A. K. Laudon, S.
Andrews, H. W. Lennox, Mrs. J. A. R.
Anthony, E. T. Lester, J. H.
Atkinson, D. Lumsden, Captain A.
Bell, J. Macdermott, Mrs. F.
Belohain, G. Marshall, Mrs. E. A.
Blake, S. T. Marty, E. R.
Bolton, G. A. Matison, Mon.
Boswell, Mrs. L. Moserker, Anna.
Brenner, W. Muddy, H.
Brown, B. Nasser, L. A.
Bruce, Sante. Newton, Mrs. H.
C. C. M., Mr. Nind, B.
Christian, C. Oliver, Mrs.
Christopher, E. Owen, J.
Clifton, Talbot. Pentie, Mrs. J.
Comar, Mrs. Playle, W.
Conway, T. Plummer, T.
Cooper, Captain J. H. "R."
Cremor, Miss L. R. A.
Cunning, John W. Rind, B.
Curran, Miss M. A. Ritchie, W. T.
David, S. Robinson, T.
Davis, C. T. Robson, F. R. M. A.
DeMello, Lt. A. Rosenstein, E.
Dewitt, B. Rosenthal, Leb.
Driver, J. C. M. Rushall, R. B.
Droa, C. Sauder, Angela.
Epstein, K. Salvo, B.
Farmer, J. Scott, A. G.
Ferrell, J. B. Shastangi, K.
Foltz, F. Smith, M.
Freedman, J. J. Stevenson, Mrs.
Frederker, J. Sullivan, John.
Frisoni, Antonio. Tolly, H. L.
Gasture, Esq. Templeton, Florence M.
Gellott, T. H. Thomas, W. L.
Goosh, H. F. Van Lennop, H. J. D.
Goodwin, James. Vauquelin, W. E.
Goodwin, D. B. Vernon, S. W.
Harper, A. Wall, Mrs.
Hall, J. T. Walter, Mr. G. C.
Harrison, J. H. Wilkinson, W. C.
Johnston, W. Williams, J. M.
Johnson, Mrs. L. Williams, A. O.
Jones, J. H. Young, H.
Judge, A. J. Young, J. D.
Keighly, Mrs. A. M.

Registered Letters.

Boyle, J. H. Lorocharsky, Robert.
Freethinker, Jacob. Murray, R. C.
Hood, Jenn. Reed, P. J.
Kelly, R. N. C. Rosenthal, Dora.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th June 1888

Bondow, J. P. Bandy, A. T.
B. er, Lt. P. Steele, Mr.
Flanagan, M. Thornton, Mrs.
Linton, G. A. Tregeor,
Rairo, G. N. Uddy, W. C.
Bydquist, G. F.

E. Rogers,
Post-Master, Calcutta.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Report showing the least depths of water for the week ending Friday, the 22nd June 1888.

Name of river.	Reach of river.	Least depth of water soundings.	Remarks.
Ganges.	Entrance from Ganges at Farakha.	11 3	On bar 1 mile below Farakha entrance, 8' 3" Joyrampora on bar, 4' 3".
	Thence to Narpar.	2 0	Medinapore.
	From Narpar to Jangipar.	3 2	Rachulpore.
	" Jangipar to Berhampore.	3 0	Arispora.
	" Berhampore to Cutwa.	2 3	Nokora.
Bhagirathi.	" Cutwa to Nudda.	3 0	Metuary.
	Entrance from Ganges.	3 0	
	Thence to Akriam.	2 0	
	Akriam to junction of the Bhayub and Jellinghi.	4 0	Chikrama.
	Thence to Pakkuri.	5 0	Lairinger.
Matibanga.	Pakkuri to Nudda.	4 0	Boiranda.
	Entrance from Ganges.	1 0	
	Thence to Chrypara.	1 2	Jamelpot.
	From Chrypara to Bhikarpur.	1 2	Mekna.
	" Bhikarpur to Boala.	1 2	Puerto.
Bhagirathi.	" Boala to Choudanga.	2 2	Bolmarty.
	" Choudanga to Kumbhgar and Hanchhal.	1 2	Guampore.

Gauge Readings.

Locality.	Date.	Hour.	Height above zero.	Height above mean sea level.	Remarks.
Ganges.	Sahabganj.	22-6-88	5	9' 23	66' 18
	Rampore Boala.	22-6-88	12	9' 27	44' 37
	Entrance of Bhagirathi.	22-6-88	7	8' 30	30' 43
	Entrance of Bhayub-Jellinghi.	22-6-88	...	8' 50	44' 36
	Entrance of Matibanga.	22-6-88	...	9' 23	...
Bhagirathi.	Berhampore.	22-6-88	12	2' 30	38' 32
Jellinghi.	Rachinagar.	22-6-88	...	3' 75	12' 34
Matibanga.	Hanchhal.	22-6-88	...	2' 25	15' 10
	Narappur.	22-6-88	6	6' 00	9' 30

C. E. LIVERAY, C.E.

For Engr, Nudda Rivers Division.
Berhampore, the 25th June 1888.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
For one issue	Rs. 20	Rs. 14	Rs. 9
" three issues	55	38	24
" six "	100	68	45
" nine "	145	96	64
" twelve "	180	120	80

1 Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a series of progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its Chief Port (Calcutta) and each of its Subordinate Ports (Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Naraingunge). Volumes I and II. Price Rs. 20 for 1886-87. Published at the Calcutta Custom House. Previous years volumes can also be obtained at the same price.

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Sanskrit Series.

	Rs. A.
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Gobhiliya Gṛhya Sūtra (Sansk.), fasc. I-XII @ 1/8 each	4 5
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Kurma Purāna, fasc. I	0 6
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Mīmāṃsa Darśana (Sansk.), fasc. II-XVII @ 1/8 each	6 6
Markandeya Purāna (Sansk.), fasc. IV-VII @ 1/8 each	1 2
Nṛsiṃha Tapani (Sansk.), fasc. I-III @ 1/8 each	1 2
Nirukta (Sansk.), Vol. I, fasc. 1-5; Vol. II, fasc. 1 to 6; Vol. III, fasc. 1-4 @ 1/8 each fasc.	6 0
Nīrad Smṛiti, fasc. I and II @ 1/8	0 12
Nyaya Darśana (Sansk.), fasc. III	0 6
Nihara, or, The Elements of Polity by Kamandaki (Sansk.), fasc. II-V @ 1/8 each	1 4
Parinirvāṇaparyāya (Sansk.), fasc. I-III @ 1/8 each	1 2
Pāṇḍya Chāndak Sūtra (Sansk.), fasc. I-III @ 1/8 each	1 2
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Uttara Nāṭhadha (Sansk.), fasc. III-XII @ 1/8 each	4 12
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R. H. WILSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 24th February 1886.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1888.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following further preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th January, 1888, and is, together with Part I of Chapter II of the Bill as further amended by the Select Committee, by order of the President, published for general information:—

The Committee having completed the revision of Part I of Chapter II of the Bill relating to the constitution of the Corporation, think it desirable, looking to the special interest which attaches to that portion of the Bill, to submit a preliminary report to the Council showing the modifications which they have made.

1. The Committee have carefully considered the letters of the Trades' Association and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association objecting to the proposed constitution of the Corporation, supported as they are in general terms by the letter of the Chamber of Commerce; but they do not, all things considered, see their way to remodelling the wards of the Corporation as recommended in paragraph 8 of the letter of the Trades' Association, or to introducing the principle of nationality as recommended in the letter of the Anglo-Indian and European Defence Association. They have also come to the conclusion that the number 75, a number which is almost necessitated by the retention of 25 wards, is not so excessive as to constitute any serious objection to the Bill as it at present stands. They have ascertained that at Bombay, where the number of the Corporation has hitherto been fixed at 64, the draft Bill now under consideration proposes to raise the number to 72, and much as the draft Bill has been criticised by the Bombay Corporation, no objection has been taken to the proposed increase in the number of the Councillors.

2. On the other hand, the Committee have come to the conclusion that some change is equitably called for in section 9, as urged in the letter of the Trades' Association, paragraph 11. They find that at every election in Ward No. 12 the Commissioners have been either wholly or partially elected by the vote of the electors, who owe their qualification in that ward to their practising in the High Court or Small Cause Court; and they think that the Commissioners for so influential a ward as No. 12, and one which pays such heavy rates, should be elected by those whose interest in the ward is greater than that of a professional man who only practises in the law courts in that ward. They have therefore attached the professional vote to the ward in which the voter resides, unless he has an office and pays rates for it in the ward in which he works. For the same reason the Committee have on fuller consideration required Fellows and Graduates of the University to vote in the ward in which they reside; otherwise the residents of Ward No. 8—the most populous ward in the town—will practically be deprived of their second member. The question whether a vote should be given to University Fellows and Graduates is one of principle on which the Committee are almost equally divided, and they consider that it should be left by them for the decision of the Council.

3. The Committee have also come to the conclusion that very great weight is due to the objection of the Trades' Association to plural votes as at present conferred by sections 11 to 13 of the draft Bill, though they are of opinion that the equitable solution of the question should be sought in the opposite direction to that recommended by the Association, viz., by giving a plural vote to all communities on an equal footing. As this is a very important matter, they consider that it should be more fully entered into in the reasons which have led them to this

4 The plural vote has hitherto been exercised in Calcutta. It is bestowed by the present Act, directly in section 9, so far as different wards are concerned; but it has also been habitually exercised by Hindu joint families paying Rs. 50 and upwards in rates and taxes, on the ground that each member of the family pays his proportional share of such taxation, and that if five members, say, of a family pay Rs. 200, each pays in effect Rs. 40. Of course it follows that if five members only pay Rs. 100, each pays less than Rs. 25, and all are disqualified; but under such circumstances the existence of these members would ordinarily be kept in the background by the election agents when applying for registration. Such a system is obviously susceptible of great abuses, and sections 11 to 13 were therefore framed with the view of regulating the practice and bringing it within definite and fixed limits; but on fuller consideration the Committee admit that it will still give undue weight to one community, and the inequality should therefore be done away with.

5. But the Committee are very strongly of opinion that the inequality should be removed, not by depriving those who pay the highest rates and taxes of their legitimate influence, but by distinctly recognising the right of those who contribute most to the maintenance of the Corporation to a more potent voice in electing the governing body. It has been the rule in England to recognise the plural vote in measures of local self-government. In the Parish Vestries as constituted by 58 Geo. III, c. 69, and 59 Geo. III, c. 12 and c. 81, the rate-payers can give from one to six votes, a vote being given for every £25 of rating. In the most important unit of local self-government, the Union as constituted by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, the governing body consists of the resident Justices, who are nominated by the Government, and of guardians elected by the rate-payers; one vote in the election of guardians is given for every £50 of rating up to a maximum of six votes. Similarly, in the urban districts, constituted local government districts under the Public Health Act of 1875, the members of the Board are elected by owners and rate-payers, plural votes up to a maximum of six votes being allowed: one vote for every £50 of rating.

6. It appears, therefore, that whether the practice hitherto obtaining in Calcutta is looked to, or English legislation, there is ample precedent for allowing plural votes; but the Committee base their decision far more on the intrinsic equity of the principle and its extreme importance in the best interests of a city such as Calcutta. It is difficult to conceive that it can be seriously contended that a person who just pays Rs. 25 is entitled to an equal voice in the election of the Commissioners with the large commercial houses which are the chief factors in the prosperity of the town, or that a landlord of many of the largest and most heavily-rated houses in the town ought to have his vote balanced by that of a clerk in an office living in a house rented at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a month. Although the effect of this proposal will obviously be to assist the European community somewhat in election contests, as they on the average live in much more heavily rated houses than the native rate-payers, the Committee do not consider that it will make any very material difference in the nationality of the Corporation; nor do they mainly adopt it on that ground. In general the wealthier Europeans will be voting in the same ward with the poorer Europeans, and the wealthier natives with the poorer natives; but the Committee consider that the quality of the persons who will become candidates for election will be everywhere improved. If the one-man-one vote principle is adopted, the Committee consider it certain that as the poorer rate-payers who will everywhere be the majority, learn to use their power, the status of those who present themselves for election will gradually but inevitably decline; while if wealth is given its due weight, better and more influential persons will be willing to offer themselves for election. The Committee hope that on fuller consideration the Association will see that the remedy which they suggest would be even worse than the disease, and would lead to precisely the opposite result to that which they wish to attain.

7. On the other hand, the Committee consider that the question is one which should be dealt with in a practical manner; they do not consider that it would be right or expedient to multiply votes in direct proportion to the multiples of taxation. A single person who can give 10 votes does practically exercise more influence on an election than 10 separate voters each with one vote. They have therefore allowed no one to give more than six times as many votes as the poorest voters in ordinary elections. In bye-elections the plurality will be augmented but these are too few and comparatively unimportant to constitute any serious objection. They do not consider that there will be any difficulty in working the system, and the provisions which deal with Companies, &c., would in any case be requisite in order to determine who should be entitled to the single vote, so that they cannot be regarded as a complication due to the plural vote. Indeed, the plural system will rather tend to solve such difficulties as, where the members do not agree, they may be able to divide the votes among themselves instead of being obliged to vote as one person.

8. But the Committee trust that no difference of opinion regarding details will divert attention from the far more important question of principle. Are all rate-payers who contribute up to a certain minimum to be placed on an equal footing, or are those who contribute most, and who in the great majority of cases are better qualified to judge of the needs of the town, to have a more influential voice? The majority of the Committee are in favour of the latter principle.

9. A change has also been made in section 29, which requires explanation. The clause which enabled the Committee to contribute to primary education has been omitted. Nearly half of the Committee were in favour of abandoning the limitation regarding primary education, but this was negatived. These members then held that it was better to allow

contribution to education at all than to maintain the restriction; hence the majority against the clause

The Committee will submit their final report as soon as they are in a position to do so.

CALCUTTA;

The 4th January, 1888.

H. L. HARRISON.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
C. MACAULAY.
T. T. ALLEN.
G. IRVING.

I sign this report subject to my objections to sections 7 and 8.

ABDUL JUBBAR.

I regret I cannot sign this report as I am entirely opposed to the principle adopted by my colleagues.

KALI NATH MITTER.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

CHAPTER II.

AS FURTHER AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

PART I.—Of the constitution of the Corporation.

4. The Commissioners of Calcutta shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and seventy-five members to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall by the name of the "Corporation of Calcutta" be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The seventy-five members shall be male persons residing, carrying on business, or personally working for gain in Calcutta, who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interests of whatsoever nature and kind therein now vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Commissioners, and all rights and interests in immoveable property situated within the area by this Act added to the town of Calcutta which are now vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta, shall become vested in the Commissioners of Calcutta.

6. All moveable property and all interests of whatsoever kind therein now vested in the Commissioners of the Suburbs shall be divided by the Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta and the Magistrate of the 24 Pargannas between the Commissioners of Calcutta, the Commissioners of the North Suburban Municipality, the Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality, and the Commissioners of such other municipality as may appear to be entitled, in such proportions as may to the Chairman and Magistrate seem fair and equitable.

If in making such division the Chairman and Magistrate disagree, or if the Commissioners of any of the Municipalities concerned are dissatisfied in any respect with the division, the point or points in issue shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

7. Of the said seventy-five members, fifteen shall be appointed by the Local Government as soon as may be after the declaration of the result of the elections hereinafter prescribed shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date from which such election takes effect.

8. Of the remaining members, fifty shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons resident in Calcutta, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall be qualified to elect in one of the following ways:—

- (a) Being the owner and occupier of any land or house in Calcutta separately numbered and valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 150 per annum.
- (b) Being the owner of any land or house in Calcutta separately numbered and valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 300 per annum.
- (c) Being the occupier of any house in Calcutta separately numbered and valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 300 per annum.
- (d) Having taken out a license for the year in which the election is held under Class I, II, III or IV of the Third Schedule.
- (e) Having paid on his sole account and in his own name, not less than Rs. 24 either in respect of rates levied under Chapter IV or in respect of taxes under Part I and Part II of Chapter III, or in respect of both such rates and taxes for the year preceding that in which the election is held.
- (f) Being a fellow or graduate of the University of Calcutta.

And ten shall be elected in accordance with rules to be made by the Local Government for the purpose of regulating the election as follows:—

four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
four by the Calcutta Trades' Association,
and

two by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

9. A person qualified to vote under clauses

Ward in which votes to be given.

(a), (c), or (f) of section 8 shall vote in the ward in which he resides

A person qualified under clause (b) of section 8 shall vote in the ward in which the property is situated

A person qualified under clause (c) of section 8 shall vote in the ward in which he is an occupier

A person qualified under clause (d) of section 8 shall, if he pays rates direct to the Commissioners for his place of business, vote in the ward in which his place of business is situated, if he does not pay rates for any place of business direct to the Commissioners, he shall vote in the ward in which he resides

A person qualified under clauses (a), (c) or (f) of section 8 shall not be entitled to vote under any other clause, and may give two votes only in the ward in which he is entitled to vote under the last preceding section, or one vote only if only one Commissioner is to be elected.

10. A person qualified to vote under clause (b) of section 8 in respect of any house or land in any ward, valued at Rs. 300 or upwards, shall be entitled to vote according to the following scale:—

Voting under section 8 (b)

If the aggregate annual value of all the premises owned by him in the ward is not less than—

Ra.		
600	...	1 additional vote.
1,000	...	2 " votes
1,500	...	3 " "
2,000	...	4 " "
2,500	...	5 " "
3,000	...	6 " "
3,500	...	7 " "
4,000	...	8 " "
4,500	...	9 " "
5,000	...	10 " "

11. A person qualified to vote under clause (c) of section 8 as occupier of a house or houses in any ward, valued at Rs. 300 or upwards, shall be entitled to vote according to the following scale:—

Voting under section 8 (c)

If the aggregate annual value of all the houses occupied by him in the ward is not less than—

Ra.		
600	...	1 additional vote.
1,000	...	2 " votes.
1,500	...	3 " "
2,000	...	4 " "
2,500	...	5 " "
3,000	...	6 " "
3,500	...	7 " "
4,000	...	8 " "
4,500	...	9 " "
5,000	...	10 " "

A person living in his own house is entitled to the votes assigned to him as owner as well as to those assigned to him as occupier.

12. A person qualified to vote under clause (d) of section 8 shall be entitled, if he holds a license under class IV of the third Schedule to as many votes as there are Commissioners to be elected, if in class III to one more vote, if in class II to two more votes, and if in class I to three more votes.

A person may give as many votes as he is entitled to under clauses (b), (c), and (d) of section 8 combined, up to a maximum of 10 additional votes in any one ward, but under no circumstances shall any person give more than 12 votes in any one ward, or 11 votes when there is only one Commissioner to be elected.

13. In sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 the word 'person' includes a company, firm, or association of persons who may be registered as the owners of any house or land, or as the occupiers of any house under clauses (b) and (c) of section 8, or may be stated in any license to be the holders thereof. Votes under clauses (a) and (c) of section 8 can only be claimed by a single individual paying the rates or taxes in his own name.

14. Any person qualified to vote under any of the preceding sections shall, subject to the provisions of section 32, be qualified to be elected a Commissioner for any ward in Calcutta:

Provided that his candidature is duly announced, and his name duly proposed, seconded and approved in the manner hereinafter prescribed:

Provided also that no officer of the Corporation while in office shall be eligible for election.

15. For the purpose of the election of Commissioners, the town shall be divided into twenty-five wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the Second Schedule. The electors of each of the twenty-five wards may elect two Commissioners.

Every person qualified to vote may give all the votes to which he is entitled in any ward, to any candidate in such ward or may distribute them amongst the candidates in such manner as he thinks fit.

16. If the electors of any ward shall elect but one Commissioner, or shall not elect any Commissioner, the Local Government shall appoint, in the former case, one Commissioner, and in the latter case, two Commissioners.

17. If any person is elected a Commissioner for more than one ward, he shall, within five days from the date of the election, declare for which ward he will serve; and if he fails to make such declaration, the Chairman shall forthwith declare the ward for which such person shall serve; and in either case such person shall be held to be elected in the ward in respect of which either of such declarations has been made; and thereupon the electors of the other ward or wards in which such person has been elected shall proceed to elect a Commissioner in the manner hereinafter provided.

Procedure if a person is elected a Commissioner in more than one ward.

18. Whenever an equal number of votes is given to two or more candidates at any election under this Act and the addition of a vote is necessary to entitle any one of such candidates to be elected, the Chairman shall give such vote, and the candidate or candidates to whom such vote is given shall be held to be elected.

19. The first election under this Act shall take place at the end of the year 1888-89, so that the result of the election may be declared on or before the 31st March, and the election shall take effect from the 1st April 1889. Until such election shall take effect, this Act shall be read as if the Commissioners elected and appointed under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, and the Commissioners elected for those parts of the Suburbs of Calcutta which correspond with wards 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, as defined in this Act, and the Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta nominated by Government and resident in Calcutta were duly appointed and elected under this Act.

All subsequent elections shall be held at intervals of three years, and shall take effect from the 1st April in the years in which they are so held.

The votes at all elections shall be given personally at the polling stations.

The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules not being inconsistent with this Act for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with elections, and may direct that voting at elections shall be by ballot, and may from time to time cancel or modify any rules so made.

The Local Government may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any such rules:

Provided that no higher penalty than a fine of fifty rupees shall be incurred by the breach of any such rules.

The expenses incurred in respect of all elections under this Act shall be paid out of the funds of the Corporation, and the result of all such elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

20. The Chairman shall cause to be prepared from the registers in his office a list of all the persons qualified to vote under clauses (b), (c), and (d) of section 8, and of the number of votes to which they are respectively entitled, and shall publish such list at the Municipal office and at such other places as he may think fit, or as the Commissioners in meeting may direct, not less than sixty days before the date fixed for an election.

21. Any person qualified under clauses (a), (c) or (f) of section 8 may, within fifteen days after the publication of the list of voters, apply to the Chairman to have his name added thereto.

Any person whose name does not appear in the list, and who claims the right of voting under clauses (b), (c) or (d) of section 8, may, within fifteen days of the publication thereof, apply to the Chairman to have his name added to the list, or substituted for any name on the list.

Any person claiming more votes than are allotted to him in the list may, within fifteen

days after the publication thereof, apply to have more votes allotted to him, or to have votes allotted to any other person transferred to him:

Provided that no claim to vote as an owner under clause (b) of section 8 shall be entertained unless the name of the claimant is registered as such under section 111, and no claim to vote as an occupier under clause (c) of section 8 shall be entertained unless the name of the claimant is registered as such under section 111, or unless he can show that he has paid the rates as occupier for the quarter immediately preceding the quarter in which the claim is preferred.

No claim to vote under clause (d) of section 8 shall be entertained unless the license is taken out in the name of the claimant.

Any person who considers that any name in the list of voters prepared under section 20 ought to be omitted or that the votes allotted to any person ought to be reduced, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the list, apply to have such name omitted or the number of votes reduced as the case may be.

22. All applications for the revision of the list under the last preceding section shall be considered and decided by the Chairman with all reasonable despatch, and not less than fifteen days before the date of the election the Chairman shall publish a revised list in the same manner as the original list containing all the alterations or amendments made by his order or by order of the Magistrate under the next succeeding section in such original list.

23. Any person whose application under section 21 has been refused may, within eight days after such refusal, apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an order to have his name inserted in, or a name omitted from, or the number of votes allotted to any person altered in the list of voters, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name or as to the alteration of the number of votes allotted to any person as appears to him to be just; and the Chairman shall, upon receipt of a copy of such order, give effect to the same and such order shall be final.

The list thus prepared and amended shall remain valid for all bye elections under section 33 during the interval of three years.

Provided that at any time any person whose name is not in the list may apply to the Chairman to enter his name therein, and sections 22 and 23 shall be held applicable to such claim.

And if such application is made not less than fifteen days before an election under section 33, it shall be decided in time for such election, but not otherwise.

24. The Chairman shall not less than thirty days before the date of election send a letter to every company, firm and association of persons entitled to votes requesting them to fill in a form, which shall accompany such letter, with the name of the person authorized to vote on behalf of such company, firm or association of persons, and to return the same within seven days. Upon receipt of the form, the Chairman shall cause the name stated therein to be entered in the revised list published under section 22, and the person whose

name is thus entered in the revised list shall be deemed to be duly authorized to vote on behalf of the company, firm or association of persons which caused his name to be entered in the form until the contrary is proved.

25. If the members of any company, firm or association of persons cannot agree amongst themselves as to who shall give the votes to which they are entitled, they may at any time, not less than five days before the date of election, apply to the Chairman to decide, and his decision shall be final so far as regards the right of voting at the forthcoming election, but shall have no effect as regards the respective rights of the members of such company, firm or association of persons.

26. No vote shall be given by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India or the Local Government as owner or occupier of any house or land.

27. The Chairman may, with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, delegate to the Vice-Chairman or any officer of the Corporation appointed under section 25, the duty of receiving and disposing of applications under section 21 or 25, and the decisions of such officers in all cases made over to them by the Chairman shall have the same effect as if given by the Chairman.

28. The Commissioners in meeting may appoint a suitable person to perform all or any of the duties assigned to the Chairman under sections 21 and 25, or may appoint such person to assist the Chairman in carrying out all or any of those duties, and the decision of such person shall have the same effect as if given by the Chairman. The Commissioners in meeting may assign to such person such remuneration as may seem to them reasonable.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners in meeting under this section shall be subject to the confirmation of the Local Government.

29. No election shall be deemed to be invalid or shall be in any way affected by reason of the name of any person qualified to vote being omitted from the list of voters, or by reason of the name of any person not qualified to vote being inserted therein, and no election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of any failure to observe the rules hereinafter prescribed or to comply with any rule made under section 19.

30. The Commissioners shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, for a term of three years; at the expiration of that time they shall cease to be Commissioners, but may be re-appointed or re-elected.

31. The election shall be held on some convenient day to be fixed by the Local Government not earlier than the 1st, nor later than the 15th March, unless the Local Government shall, for some special reason, on the recommendation of the Commissioners in meeting, fix some other day.

Every person who is a candidate for election, shall send in his name to the Chairman in writing not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election, together with the names of two electors who propose and second his candidature, and eight electors who approve his nomination, and shall state the ward or wards for which he proposes to stand. The Chairman shall publish a list of all candidates at the Municipal Office not less than three days before the day fixed for election. In the event of there being not more than two candidates for election in any ward, such candidate or candidates shall be deemed to be elected. In the event of there being more than two candidates, a poll shall take place in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Local Government under section 19.

32. No person shall be qualified for election or shall continue to be a Commissioner who

- (a) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent; or
- (b) has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, or to simple imprisonment for six months or upwards, such sentence not having been set aside on appeal; or
- (c) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the Commissioners in accordance with the second clause of section 53.

No Commissioner who shall be absent from Calcutta for six consecutive months, shall continue in office as a Commissioner.

Provided that no candidate or Commissioner shall be disqualified by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

- (a) a contract entered into between the Commissioners and any incorporated or registered company of which such candidate or Commissioner is a member or shareholder;
- (b) any lease, sale or purchase of land or any agreement for the same;
- (c) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money; or
- (d) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Corporation is inserted.

But no Commissioner shall vote or take any part in any proceedings relating to any matter in which he is interested.

33. In case of the death, resignation or disqualification of any Commissioner, a person shall forthwith be appointed or elected in his stead in the manner hereinbefore provided, and such person shall remain a Commissioner for the residue only of the term for which the Commissioner in whose stead he was appointed or elected was originally appointed or elected.

Provided that no act of the Commissioners, their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that the number of the Commissioners at the time did not amount to seven.

or that a disqualified person has continued to act as a Commissioner;

or that any Commissioner has taken part in any proceedings in contravention of the provisions of section 82.

34. Whoever, being qualified to vote or claiming to be qualified to vote at any election under this Act, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever as a motive or reward for giving or forbearing to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for seven years from the date of his conviction of such offence be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a Commissioner.

And whoever by any gift or reward, or by any promise or agreement, or security for any gift or reward corrupts or procures, or offers to corrupt or procure, any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for seven years be disqualified from voting at any such election and from being elected a Commissioner.

35. All property vested in the Commissioners and all funds received or raised by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorized by this Act.

36. The purposes expressly authorized by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

- (1) Payment of the whole or any portion of the cost of the Fire-brigade for the extinction of fires in Calcutta.
- (2) Provision for lighting the public streets, places, and buildings, and for the securing or removal of dangerous places, buildings, and trades.

(3) Defraying the cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals and of charges of vaccination, registration of births, deaths and marriages, and taking censuses.

(4) Construction and maintenance of public markets, slaughter-houses and places specified in section 287, latrines, privies, buildings for the deposit or discharge of night-soil, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, water-works, wash-houses, public bathing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, squares and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities, and the like.

(5) Watering the streets and cleansing the streets and sewers, scavenging, removal and disposal of offensive matter and noxious vegetation, and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(6) Regulation of offensive trades, of burial and burning grounds, and the removal of, and providing sites for, the same.

(7) Construction, adornment, maintenance and alteration of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts and the like; regulation of buildings, naming streets and numbering houses, planting trees and removal of obstructions and projections.

(8) Construction, adornment and maintenance of public halls, offices and other buildings under the control of the Commissioners or required for municipal purposes.

(9) Maintenance of establishments and cost of printing and stationery.

(10) Survey of houses and land and preparation of plans.

(11) Contribution to the cost incurred on the occasion of any public ceremony or entertainment in Calcutta:

Provided that no expense shall be incurred under clause (11) without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

And generally all objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience.

GORDON LEITH,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA, }
The 10th January, 1888. }



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1888.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

FINAL REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ACT IV (B.C.) OF 1876.

IN submitting our final report we desire to explain that, in order to keep it within reasonable limits, we have abstained as a general rule from making any remarks where we have left the Bill unaltered. We have carefully considered the reports of the public bodies and associations which have been referred to us.

Chapter I.—Preliminary.—We have altered the preamble so as to make it clear that amalgamation of the Town and Suburbs is one of the objects of the Bill.

Section 1 we have altered so as to admit of an election being held under the Act before the rest of the Act comes into force. We have adopted the provision for this purpose in the Bengal Municipalities Act, III (B.C.) of 1884.

We have framed the definitions of "bustee lands," "hut," "house" and "bustee" so as to admit of the separate procedure we have introduced into the Bill for dealing with houses and huts as regards their valuation, the collection of rates, and building regulations.

We have made a slight change in the boundaries of Calcutta. We have introduced from the Bengal Municipalities Act the definitions of sewage and rubbish. We have omitted the definitions of immoveable property, land, and moveable property as being unnecessary.

Chapter II, Part II, contains the section about control. Section 37 enumerates the duties of the Corporation. This section has been enlarged to include all that should be included as the duties of the Commissioners, and section 38 confers ample powers on the Local Government to compel the Corporation to discharge any of those duties, should it neglect to do so. We could not recommend the re-enactment of the cumbrous and unworkable sections of the former law. On the other hand the discretion and forbearance of the Government constitute the best guarantee which can be given to the Corporation against a hasty and injudicious use of this power. We have introduced an appeal of right to the Government of India.

In compliance with the views expressed by the Government of India, we have altered the position of the Chairman (Section 39). Under the present law he is practically irremovable unless he simultaneously loses the confidence both of the Local Government and of the Commissioners. Under the revised section he will be removable if he loses the confidence of either. This will obviously make his position much more insecure, and we have therefore introduced the change with some hesitation. We understand, however, that it is in conformity with the wishes of the Corporation.

In section 41 we have altered the words "shall in all things be under the immediate orders of the Chairman" into "shall be under the orders of the Chairman." The former sentence, if it means anything more than the latter, means more than it ought. The sentence as it stands, seems to make the relationship quite clear.

In section 45 we have introduced several minor changes, the most important of which is an extension of the power of the Commissioners in meeting in the selection of officers on Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 salary. This concession will, we learn, be much valued by the Commissioners as leaving them a power of choice: at the same time, as the choice is limited to one of three candidates nominated by the Chairman, it will be his own fault if any incompetent person is selected.

The other changes introduced by us, down to section 60 inclusive, are comparatively unimportant and explain themselves.

The old section 52, now section 60, has been divided into two sections, and the latter part of it recast. The important clause in the new section 61 is the last. The section as it stood gave only the Chairman and Vice-Chairman power to represent the Commissioners in their executive functions, and it therefore became necessary in every section in which it was intended that a subordinate officer might act without the formal sanction of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman to put in words to that effect. Eventually this was found cumbersome and unnecessary. The new clause seems to meet all that is wanted; the Chairman under his own responsibility distributes the work to the subordinate officers under section 41 or under his general powers, and each officer within the sphere of the work thus made over to him should be considered to be acting with the Chairman's authority, referring to him, when so ordered, or in all important cases, and acting with his implied sanction where authorized to act without reference.

The changes which we have made in the remaining sections of Chapter II and in Parts I, II and III of Chapter III do not call for any special remark.

Chapter III, Part IV—The section authorising the imposition of a duty on petroleum has been recast to meet the objections of the Government of India to any duty being levied on petroleum stored in Calcutta for consumption elsewhere. We have been invited by one of our colleagues to omit the section altogether in consequence of the duty recently levied on petroleum by the Supreme Government; but a careful consideration of the circumstances which resulted in the insertion of this section has led us to conclude that it would not be fair to the enlarged municipality to omit it—at any rate until some equivalent has been proposed.

On the 4th August 1884 a Committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal, consisting of the Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. W. Craik, Raja (then Baboo) Doorga Churn Law, Mr. G. H. Morrison, Baboo Jodoo Lal Mullick, Baboo Kally Nath Mitter, Mr. A. H. Wallis, and Mr. C. E. Buckland, to consider whether the revenues of Calcutta could be augmented by an octroi or in any other similar manner. This Committee considered many proposals for new forms of taxation or for enhancing the revenue from existing forms, and eventually the only proposal they were able to recommend with any approach to unanimity was that for the taxation of petroleum. On this point the Committee were unanimous.

Partly owing to the report of this Committee, the Government in June 1885 appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for the union of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, consisting of Mr. Reynolds as President, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Chairman of the Suburban Corporation, Baboo Kally Nath Mitter, and Dr. Gurn Das Banerjee.

The views of this Committee regarding the financial aspects of the amalgamation question were contained in paragraphs 13 to 18 of the report, and their character will fully appear in the orders of the Government of Bengal passed on the report in the letter to the Government of India, No. 44 of the 24th January 1886, paragraphs 4, 5, and 6.

"PARA. 4. In paragraphs 13--18 of the Report the Committee discuss the probable financial position of the new Corporation, and record their conclusion that any scheme of amalgamation should be accompanied, first, by a substantial increase in the municipal income which will not involve any alteration of the present legal limits of taxation in Calcutta, and also by an agreement on the part of Government to advance at a reasonable rate of interest such funds as the Corporation may require to raise by way of loan for permanent improvements. They calculate that the municipal income of the new Calcutta would be about 34 lakhs at the rate of taxation now obtaining in the town, and they hold, not without reason, that a considerably larger sum will be required. They do not state the amount, but it is understood to be not less than six lakhs. In order to provide this they suggest that the Government should relieve the new metropolis of all charges on account of police, which would be equivalent to an annual contribution of about three lakhs of rupees; that the system on which railways and canals are rated in the Town and Suburbs should be changed; and that some allotment might be made to municipal funds from canal receipts, from the profits of the Orphanage and Panchanogram estates, or from the excise revenue now realised from the town.

"4. In the calculations made by the Committee they have assumed 7½ per cent. as the rate of house-tax. But having regard to what has already passed upon the subject, and the definite expression of the Government of India's views upon it, in estimating the resources of the new Corporation, the full legal rate of the house-tax should have been taken as the basis of calculation, and this would give about four lakhs more than the amount estimated in the report. As, however, it will probably be thought necessary in future legislation to provide for the reduction of the weight of the house-tax in the case of the poorer classes of owners, the above sum should be reduced to three lakhs. The Committee appeal to the

proceedings of the Octroi Committee and the conclusions of the Municipal Commissioners upon that Committee's proposals in support of their opinion that the municipal income should be supplemented from without rather than from within. But both the Octroi Committee and the Municipal Commissioners unanimously recommended that a fee of two annas a case should be levied on all petroleum brought into the town, and it was estimated that such a tax would yield about Rs. 94,000 from Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah; out of which it may safely be assumed that at least Rs. 75,000 would be derived from Calcutta and the Suburbs. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the feasibility of imposing this tax may unobjectionably be considered in the course of the legislation required to carry out the proposed amalgamation.

"5. Turning now to the suggestions made to aid the Corporation, the Lieutenant-Governor can only repeat the desire already more than once expressed by him to relieve the metropolis of all charge on account of police. But, as the Government of India is aware, this Government cannot undertake to defray the charge from the resources now at its disposal. The permanent burthen thrown upon the Bengal revenues by the transfer of the Municipal Police Force in the interior amounts to Rs. 5,11,000 a year, while the total improvement in the provincial receipts from all sources, except Public Works, during the last four years is barely seven and a half lakhs. It is only by rigorously cutting out almost every item of optional expenditure that Sir Rivers Thompson has been able in his forecast for the coming year to provide for a small excess on the receipt side of the Provincial estimate, and it would not be in his power by any practicable retrenchments in other departments to meet the charge for the Metropolitan Police. He ventures to hope therefore that the Government of India will be disposed to assist him in the matter by placing means at his disposal to relieve the new Corporation of the charge.

"In this case the Calcutta Municipality in its new constitution would probably start with the following approximate addition to the increase estimated by the Committee:—

	Rs.
Net increase of house-tax	3,00,000
Storage tax on petroleum	75,000
Amount set free by transfer of police charge	3,00,000
Total	6,75,000

"The suggestion to change the system of rating railways and canals within the municipality practically amounts to a request for an additional contribution from Government; but the Lieutenant-Governor is distinctly of opinion that such aid, if given at all, should be given directly rather than indirectly, and that under present circumstances no more assistance should be given than that involved in the transfer to Government of the police charges. It is therefore unnecessary to dwell on the objections to making any allotments from any of the various branches of Government revenue suggested by the Committee.

"6. The questions connected with borrowing by municipal and other local bodies have been so fully discussed, and the definite decisions of the Government of India and Secretary of State on the subject are so recent, that the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel justified in asking to have the subject re-opened. It is possible that the difficulty now found by public bodies in raising loans in the local market may be merely temporary, and that it may disappear before the new municipality comes into existence. The Lieutenant-Governor is also inclined to hope that the improvements to be made in the constitution and organisation of the Corporation may have the effect of bettering its credit. In any case Sir Rivers Thompson is of opinion that it is at present undesirable to attempt to settle finally the questions connected with the loan operations of the municipality, which it is proposed to re-constitute, and he has touched on the subject here, only because it forms a prominent part of the report of the amalgamation question."

The Government of India having approved in general terms of this letter, the Amalgamation Bill was introduced, and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it was said:—

"In effecting the amalgamation, care has been taken to protect the rate-payers of the town against loss owing to the diversion of their rates and taxes for the benefit of the new area to be added to Calcutta. The rates and taxes levied throughout the enlarged area will be uniform, and it should obviously be the endeavour of the new Corporation to bestow on all parts of the municipality similar advantages, so far as time and circumstances permit. The natural effect of this would be that money would flow, as it does in all similar cases, from the centre to the extremities. To compensate for this the Government proposes to give up the contribution now paid by the Town and Suburbs to the police. This is estimated at about 3 lakhs of rupees per annum, nine-tenths of which is paid by the town. What the present rate-payers of the town will gain by this remission is estimated as approximately equivalent to what they will lose by amalgamation with a more sparsely populated and poorer tract.

"It is proposed to levy a conservancy rate with the same maximum as the police rate and from the same class of rate-payers. By this means the rate-payers of the town will be in a position to contribute annually about Rs. 2,80,000 towards the improvement of the area amalgamated with it, without being any worse off qua taxation than they are at present.

"It is also proposed to allow a storage fee, which may be raised with the consent of Government to a maximum of four annas a case (though two annas is the rate contemplated) on all petroleum brought within municipal limits for storage or consumption. Petroleum passing through Calcutta and not stored in it will not be liable to this tax."

From these proceedings it seems to the Committee that the rate-payers of the Town and Suburbs who are to be amalgamated have been justified in supposing that if it was found feasible to levy a duty on petroleum, at least so far as consumed in Calcutta, that duty would be sanctioned as one of the means of furnishing them with the revenue necessary to enable them to deal adequately with the new responsibilities which will devolve upon the governing body, and this source of income is much more urgently needed now than it was supposed to be at that time. It was found necessary to raise the house-rate to 8 per cent. two years ago to meet the increasing needs of sanitation, and we learn that since then the sanitary requirements of the town have rendered it necessary to estimate for the full 10 per cent. house-rate (the maximum) to meet them during the ensuing year, and to abandon the allotment usually made from revenue for minor town improvements.

The financial prospects of the new Corporation will therefore be seriously injured if this duty, which we believe it would be feasible to collect without hardship or appreciable inconvenience, is abandoned, because petroleum has been subsequently made the subject of imperial taxation. The Bombay Corporation is allowed to levy an import duty on wines and spirits, though equally subjected to imperial taxation, and the revenue they receive from this source amounts to Rs. 1,50,000 a year. The cases seem to be exactly parallel, and we are in hopes that a full exposition of the history of this section may induce the Government to show the same indulgence to one Corporation as has been shown to the other.

Chapter IV.—We have thought it expedient to recast Part I.—'Of imposing the rates.'

In the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which was appointed in 1870 very great importance was attached to making owners and occupiers jointly liable for the rates. The report stated—1. (c) "that in any reform of the existing system of local taxation it is expedient to adjust the system of rating in such a manner that both owners and occupiers may be brought to feel an immediate interest in the increase or decrease of local expenditure and in the administration of local affairs." On this principle we adopted last year a suggestion of our colleague the Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter to consolidate the various rates and levy half from the owners and half from the occupiers in lieu of levying the whole of one rate from owners and the whole of the other rates from occupiers. By this system owners were only interested in keeping down expenditure defrayed from the house-rate, while occupiers were interested in keeping down a different class of expenditure. It was believed that this had worked badly, and the proposal to make each class equally interested in each rate by dividing the consolidated rate had therefore our cordial support.

It has been pointed out, however, in paragraph 18 of the letter of the Trades' Association of the 25th November that this has the effect of transferring a portion of taxation from the owners to the occupiers, as under the existing law the rates are being levied at 9½ and 7½ per cent. respectively, and the Association say that the consolidated rate ought to be divided in the same proportions.

There is much force in this objection; but it is very desirable for obvious reasons to make the division equal; and in addition to the three rates payable by the occupiers, aggregating a maximum of 9½ per cent., they have also to pay fees for the establishment of *mehters* entertained under section 244 of the present Act. These fees are payable by occupiers, and are levied in accordance with a sliding scale, which is as high as 50 per cent. on houses and huts rented at Rs. 2 a month, about 5 per cent. on houses or huts rented at Rs. 20 a month, about 2 per cent. on houses rented at Rs. 200 a month, and ½ per cent. on houses rented at Rs. 2,000 a month. It is evident that if a uniform rate of 2 per cent. for this service could be equitably substituted for this sliding scale of fees, and consolidated with the other rates, it would exactly balance the shares payable by the owners and occupiers, who would each be liable to a maximum rate of 11½ per cent. The consolidated rate, including all these rates and fees, might then with perfect equity be equally divided between owners and occupiers. We have therefore considered the question from the financial point of view of the effect of a 2 per cent. rate, and from the equitable point of view of levying a uniform rate instead of a sliding scale of fees. The scale of fees imposed in the town produces at present a little less than two lacs annually. The scale of fees in the suburbs is perforce much higher than in the town, and produces rather more than one lac. The total present income is therefore somewhat in excess of three lacs. The present assessed annual value of the town and of the portion of the suburbs to be added to it, is about 160 lacs. A 2 per cent. rate on this will produce Rs. 3,20,000 annually, or allowing 5 per cent. for bad debts, about the same as the present fees.

As regards the equity of the change, it presents somewhat greater difficulty. The fees are at present collected only from houses whose privies are disconnected. Houses with connected privies pay nothing, as the establishment performs no service.

We are of opinion, however, that when fully considered the change will be found to be an improvement on the existing system. Occupiers are equally benefited by the Corporation, whether night-soil is removed by an establishment of *mehters* or by underground drains, and for many years past the connection of privies with the underground drains has been refused in all the more crowded parts of the Town, in consequence of the danger of choking up the connections with fecal matter. Only the larger and better built houses have been allowed

to have connections. Practically, therefore, the poorer members of the community have had to pay very heavy fees indeed for an establishment forced upon them by the danger to the health of the Town, which would have resulted from their being allowed to connect, as the owners of many of the wealthier houses have been allowed.

This prohibition, though based hitherto on the non-completion of the water-supply extension, it will, in the opinion of Dr. Simpson and other eminent sanitary authorities, be necessary to retain in the future as well as in the past. In all but the best built houses, and especially in a climate such as that of Calcutta, the present system is far safer than the connected system, and should in the interests of the health of the Town be maintained. If so, it seems fair that the privileged few should pay as much as those to whom connections are refused. This is how the equity of the case has presented itself to the framers of the Bombay Bill, where the establishment has long been in existence for the whole Town, and the new sewers are recently affording an opportunity of making connections. The Ilalakhori rate (section 141) is leviable in respect of premises—

“(a) Situated in any portion of the city in which public notice has been given by the Commissioners that the collection, removal and disposal of all excrementitious and polluted matter from privies, urinals and cess-pools will be undertaken by municipal agency; or

“(b) in which, wherever situate, there is a privy, water-closet, cess-pool, urinal, bathing-place, and cooking-place connected by a drain with a municipal drain.”

In Calcutta also this was the view taken by the Commissioners when the subject was first discussed, though the law (section 211) had been so framed that they could not give effect to their views.

In 1877, a special Committee of 13 Commissioners was appointed “to consider the best arrangements for the removal of night-soil from private houses.”

In paragraph 27 of their report, submitted on the 29th December 1877, they wrote—

“In the course of the discussions regarding the schedule of rates to be adopted, the Chairman expressed an opinion that the better plan for realising a sufficient sum to meet the expenditure for the removal of night-soil from private houses would be the imposition of a 3 per cent. drainage rate payable by occupiers of houses and lands in the entire town, and he proposed that the legislature be moved to sanction such a rate, estimating at the same time the gross proceeds of the rate, less remissions, at Rs. 3,55,000. The sense of the majority went with the Chairman (Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjee, and Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal dissenting), but it was agreed that no immediate action should be taken in the matter at present.”

It will thus be seen that if the proposal as now made is adopted, it will only be endorsing what would have been adopted from the outset had the law permitted it.

The practical benefit which this will confer on the poorer class of rate-payers will be very great. It may be taken as a general rule that the uniformity of rating is almost a first principle for the success of municipal administration. In the present case, the Commissioners supply sewers for the use of the larger and better built houses, a staff of *mekhters* for those which have unconnected privies, and free latrines, maintained at considerable expense, for those which have no privies. They therefore meet the wants of all persons residing in the city; and though no doubt some receive more than others in proportion to what they pay, there seems no more reason for making this payment differential than there is for making the lighting rate differential. In the Parliamentary Committee, already referred to, great stress was laid on this principle. They reported:—

“(5) That the great variety of rates levied by different authorities even in the same area on different assessments with different deductions, and by different Collectors, has produced great confusion and expense, and that in any change of the law as regards local taxation, uniformity, simplicity of assessment and collection, as well as of economy of management, ought to be secured as far as possible.

“(6) That the consolidation into one rate of all local rates collected within the same area is a matter of great importance, and that your Committee concur in the Resolution of the Select Committee on Poor Rates Assessment, 1865, which recommended one consolidated rate.”

The system of Calcutta has never been nearly as confusing as that in England, but nevertheless the present night-soil fees system has been productive of great expense, harassment and inconvenience. About 32,000 premises are served by the establishment of *mekhters*, 32,000 extra bills therefore have to be prepared every quarter, each forming the subject of a separate calculation at a scale different from the ordinary rate-bills. A large establishment has to report constantly the houses in respect to which service is discontinued or newly provided. In very many of these cases, amounting to about 10 per cent. of the whole number of the bills, the report is challenged, and, if adhered to after further enquiry, the amount has to be recovered by the coercive procedure. Thus the time of a large establishment is taken up in preparing the bills, of another establishment in making local enquiries, and of a third establishment in enforcing payment from the poorest rate-payers of the town, of what, even without costs, is a 5 to a 50 per cent. rate on their rent. If our proposals in this matter are approved of, we are satisfied that a very great boon will be conferred on the poorer classes in the town.

In section 117 we have made it obligatory on the Commissioners to levy the consolidated rate on huts from the owners of the land, leaving the latter to recover half the rate of the land and the whole of the rate of the hut from the hut-owners. It is proposed to

allow one-eighth of the rate to the land-owners for the costs of collection. This also will lead to economy of management in the valuation of bustees, and therefore the rate assessed upon them will be fixed once a year for the year, instead of constantly fluctuating with every new hut built or removed, and one bill will be made out for each bustee property instead of a large number. We also cannot doubt that it will relieve the hut-owner from harassment, though this result is questioned. It is said that the little finger of the owner will be thicker than the joint of the municipal collecting establishment; but the hut-owner has already to settle with the owner of the land, who naturally asks as much as he can induce the hut-owner to pay. The hut-owner will have no difficulty whatsoever in ascertaining what he is bound to pay in addition as rates, and it is difficult to see why he should let himself be more fleeced for rates and rent combined than for rent only. On the other hand the municipal collecting establishment with its warrant machinery will be altogether kept aloof from the hut owners, and this cannot but be to their benefit.

The principle is not new in Calcutta. Section 100 of the present Act gives the Commissioners the requisite authority to collect the occupiers' rates from the landlord in the case of small holdings; but as the section does not refer to the house-rate (which the hut has to pay) or to the night soil fees, nothing would have been gained under the existing law by using its provisions.

Chapter II.—The valuation section has again received our best consideration. Last year we estimated 6 per cent. on the ordinary cost price, as the fairest standard of the annual value of houses not built for letting purposes or ordinarily let. This has been challenged in the 'remarks' annexed to the letter of the British Indian Association of the 23rd December last, on two main grounds—first, as being "grossly unsound" in principle; secondly, because 6 per cent. "is notoriously more than owners on an average get from houses which are built for letting purposes." Each of these objections should be separately considered; and to enable the objection as to principle to be fairly estimated, the circumstances which led to the change in the section should be stated. Houses in Calcutta might be divided into three categories for assessment purposes—(1) houses built for letting purposes, whether as residences for Europeans, as tenanted houses for the large number of native gentlemen, students, and others who, leaving their families in the mofussil, reside in Calcutta in pursuance of their avocations, or as business premises for offices, godowns, shops, &c.; (2) houses built by the owners for their own use either as residential houses for their families, or by Government and other large owners as offices and business premises; (3) tiled huts built by one man on another man's land, either for his own occupation, or to let out in rooms to poorer occupants.

Of these three classes, the first has as a rule been fully assessed; the rent *actually* paid has been usually taken as the best test of the rate at which the premises might *reasonably* be expected to let from year to year, and no allowance or deduction has been made for the cost of repairs, these houses have been rated higher than they would have been according to the English system.

Similarly, the third class has been over-assessed; the rate at which such huts let is high, and the cost of repairs heavy; but the full rent without any deduction for repairs is taken as the annual value.

The second class must be divided into two sub-classes—(a) residential family houses; (b) Government or other large buildings.

The latter have been assessed very much on the system proposed in the section, checked by comparison with similar buildings that are constructed for letting purposes. In many cases, the cost price being known, a valuation of 6 per cent. on this price when the building is new has been taken as the annual rent.

But the numerous residential family houses which abound in the north and east of the town have been rated on a very different principle. Not being built for letting purposes and being specially adapted to the family of the owner, it has been argued that the price at which they might reasonably be expected to let from year to year is very small. This principle having been accepted and habitually acted on as the right one by the assessment benches, these houses, amounting to a considerable portion of the assessable property of the town, have been assessed far below their proper value, and have paid far below their fair share of rates. The case quoted by the Association, which is a typical case, clearly illustrates the demoralisation which has resulted from this most inequitable system. In this case a new house with its grounds was known to have cost Rs. 1,80,000, and the assessor, in valuing it at Rs. 100 a month, remarked that this was less than 2½ per cent. on the cost. Evidence of experts was forthcoming that such a house would not command a letting value of more than Rs. 250 a month, or 1.66 per cent. on the cost! We need scarcely say that this is not the correct interpretation of the English law. In the case of such houses in England as are not built to let to tenants from year to year, the rule has been judicially declared to be that "a hypothetical tenant must be assumed, and the terms of such tenancy are not difficult to be conceived; the occupying tenant must be assumed to pay adequate remuneration to a contractor for land and fixed capital vested therein, and the local rateable value would be such a sum as would pay the rent of the land and profit on the fixed capital therein." (Decision of Mr. Justice Wightman quoted in the 7th edition of Lumsley's Law of Parochial Assessments, page 19).

This is precisely the principle which we desire to see clearly expressed in the Bill.

It is worthy of remark, too, that it is in regard to residential houses such as these that a house-tax is selected by economists as one of the best and fairest of taxes, while it is an admitted principle that buildings or portions of buildings occupied *entirely*

nively for business, such as shops, warehouses or manufactories, ought to be exempted from house-tax" (Mill, Book V, clause III, section 6). In Calcutta, while some residential houses have borne but a nominal assessment, business premises have been rated at a rack rent.

So far as the general principle is concerned, we feel no manner of doubt that we are advocating a principle of justice and equity, and that the British Indian Association are endeavouring to defend an untenable abuse.

Whether 6 per cent. is or is not too high a rate is obviously a different question. We have made careful enquiries as to the return which investors in house property generally expect to get for their money. The "remarks" of the British Indian Association assert that it is notorious that house property in Calcutta does not fetch more than 4 per cent. on the outlay. The courts of law as a rule only award 16 years' purchase of the annual value, which would point to 6 per cent. as below the fair annual rental. On the other hand the Rating and House-tax Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Goschen in 1871, as the immediate result of the Report of the Committee of which he was Chairman, contained the following section:—

"The annual gross value of every hereditament shall be the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for it if the tenant undertook to pay all usual tenants' rates and taxes and the tithe commutation rent charge, if any, and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of the repairs and insurance and all other expenses necessary to maintain the hereditament in a state to command that rent.

"The annual rateable value shall be estimated by deducting from the gross annual value the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses above referred to.

"When it appears to the assessing authority that for special reasons a building cannot be fairly valued according to the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay for it, it shall be valued in the following manner:—

"The gross value of any such building shall be a sum equal to 4 per cent. on the capital sum which a purchaser might justly be expected to give for such a building in its actual state and existing mode of occupation. The rateable value shall be the gross value so calculated after making the same deductions as are made in the case of any building valued in the ordinary manner."

This would cut down the rateable value to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the question is whether 6 per cent. in India is a more liberal return for house property than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in England. We have received assurances that some house-owners do not receive a clear 6 per cent. on their house property after making all deductions; and, on the whole, we have come to the conclusion that, looking to the present under-assessment of these houses, it is best to err on the safe side and to take 5 per cent. as the fair net return on house property. This obviously involves the consequence that tenanted houses should be assessed on their net and not on their gross rental, and we have therefore allowed, as is done in similar laws elsewhere, a deduction of 10 per cent. on the actual rental for repairs. The 5 per cent. rate will similarly, we think, be a fairer rate on the expenditure incurred by Government in the construction of its buildings.

In accordance with the strong recommendations of the Port Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Trades' Association, we have re-inserted the proviso exempting machinery. We observe that this proviso, which had similarly been omitted in the Bombay Bill, has been similarly restored there by the Select Committee.

We have as already indicated, introduced (section 124) a new system of rating bustees, by which the value of the bustee at the beginning of the year shall remain unaltered for assessment purposes throughout the year. The valuation may be continued for a similar period by mutual consent of the Commissioners and of the owner, but either of the two parties has the right to insist on a revaluation at the end of the year.

The register of owners is at present very badly kept up, many owners preferring to leave the names of their ancestors or predecessors in title on the register instead of inserting their own. As we have endeavoured to remedy this, we have thought it necessary (section 128) to facilitate the machinery of registration when a claimant's title, though undisputed, cannot be easily proved.

Chapter VI.—We have made no alterations of any consequence in Chapter VI 'of levying the rates.'

Chapter VII deals with the water-supply. In section 150 we have thought it fair to make it obligatory on the Commissioners to treat the crews of vessels lying at the jetties or in the docks as residents of the jetties or docks, and, looking to the large amount of water-rate paid by the Port Commissioners, to supply them with water free of charge. We have maintained, however, the right to make a reasonable charge for water to be taken away from Calcutta for use on the voyage.

Section 153 indicates the pressure which is to be maintained; and as nearly every public body and association that has reported on the Bill, has referred to this section, and begged that the obligations of the Corporation may be clearly defined, it has received our most careful consideration.

We append to this report a note by the Chairman of the Corporation explaining the reasons why pressure cannot, under existing arrangements, be maintained. It seems to us that this note conclusively shows that the scale of ferrules which is at present in

force under the orders of the Commissioners, is so lavish that it is only possible to maintain an adequate pressure, if the supply of water and the engine-power is more than doubled, or if the size of the ferrules is reduced. The former alternative would be far the most satisfactory were not the cost altogether prohibitive. That being so, the only remedy which we regard as practicable is to reduce the size of the ferrules.

It must be borne in mind that the supply which the Commissioners are, under the existing law, bound to give to connected houses is only 1,500 gallons for every rupee of water-rate, and they are entitled to affix a meter and to charge for all water consumed in excess of this scale. It is true that this does not apply to houses assessed at less than Rs. 100 a month, but still the section indicates clearly what is the amount of water which is a fair return for the water-rate paid.

The supply has been increased so much since this scale was prescribed that there will now be no difficulty in guaranteeing 3,000 gallons of filtered water for every rupee of rate. We propose therefore to substitute 3,000 gallons for 1,500 gallons in section 155, and having thus secured the rate-payers double the supply which they are at present entitled to, only those who have consumed much more than this quantity can be aggrieved if the ferrules are reduced, and they are precisely the class who have no claim to have their complaint entertained.

The only question is whether we should leave the Commissioners to revise the scale of ferrules or should revise them by law. It seems to us better to insert the change in the law. The effect of this measure must infallibly be misunderstood at first by the rate-payers at large, and it would be imposing a very hard task on the Commissioners to leave it to them to pass so unpopular a proposal. We appear to have enough data before us to enable us, with the experience of the last 18 years, to fix a fair working schedule of ferrules, and we have left a power with the Local Government on the recommendation of the Commissioners in meeting to revise the scale.

As some houses are so disadvantageously situated that they will get an inferior pressure, we have provided that, whenever it is shown that the ferrule will not give the supply to which a householder is entitled, he shall have a right to such an enlarged ferrule as will give him this supply.

In section 160, by which the Commissioners are empowered to lay open and inspect gas-pipes or other works which are thought to be fouling the water-supply, we have adopted a suggestion of the Health Society to make it incumbent upon the Commissioners at once to purify the water if found to be contaminated.

Chapters VIII and IX—The other alterations made in this Chapter, as well as those made in Chapters VIII and IX, are comparatively unimportant.

Chapter X—‘Of Conservancy and Improvement,’ and *Chapter XI* ‘of Sanitation’ have, in conformity with suggestions made, been re-arranged and divided into Chapter X ‘of Streets and Building Regulations,’ Chapter XI ‘of Drainage Works, Drains and Privies,’ and Chapter XII ‘of Sanitation.’

In Part I of Chapter X “of the Streets” we have added a new section taken from the Bombay Act, in order to make it perfectly clear that the Commissioners, when making new streets, may acquire the land outside the line of the street and may re-sell such land. A comparison of sections 111 and 113 of Act VI of 1863 with sections 150, 157, and 329 of the existing law, has left no doubt on our minds that this had always been the intention of the legislature, and we consider it a perfectly fair and equitable proviso. We have prescribed a limit of 100 feet on each side of the proposed line of the new street for the land to be acquired.

We have also made it clear (section 203) that when a public street is closed the site may be sold, any person injured thereby being compensated, unless he has got an equivalent by the new street which presumably will have been opened in its place.

In consequence of a difficulty experienced in working section 265 in a recent case, we have in the corresponding section (207) made it clear that in exercising the power to set back when a house is pulled down to be rebuilt, the Commissioners are only bound to pay the market value of the land taken, together with severance compensation, and we have given the same power where new streets have been formally projected, as a very important power to be exercised if new suburbs are likely to spring up in the added area.

Parts II and III ‘of Building Regulations,’ regarding houses and huts, have been almost entirely re-written with reference to the recommendations made from many quarters in favour of conferring more ample building powers on the Commissioners, so as to obviate the serious future evils which must ensue from allowing houses to be constructed on no regular lines, as has been done in Rajah Bagan and elsewhere. We are so satisfied that this was needed that we have framed these parts of the Act expressly to meet this difficulty. It will be best to describe the general object of these sections rather than to refer to them in detail.

We have retained the fundamental difference in these chapters as in the chapters on valuations and in the collection of rates, between houses usually built of masonry which are constructed on land belonging to the builders, and huts usually built of mud, where the hut-owner builds on another man’s land.

As regards the construction of houses, we have been invited to pay attention to two main points, (1) their being erected on such sites and in such a manner that they will admit of broad, straight streets running through them; (2) their being so constructed as to guarantee proper ventilation, air spaces, open ground round them, and such other sanitary conditions as are found in the English model bye-laws, and are also introduced into the Bombay Act. We have not admitted the equal importance of each of these requirements.

Full and effective control over the site we have regarded as indispensable not only to regulate the new masonry buildings which are being erected in the town, but still more those which may spring up round the docks or elsewhere; but as regards ventilation and air spaces, we are of opinion that the circumstances of Indian and English life are so different, as well as the climatic conditions, that there is not sufficient experience to justify the legislature in imposing hard-and-fast rules such as are prescribed in the English model bye-laws. We have therefore generally indicated that the Commissioners have control over houses with reference to sufficient ventilation and air spaces, and have made it clear in the law that a person is not entitled, if he owns two or three cottages of land, to cover it all with buildings, causing, if his neighbours choose to do the same with this land, an unremediably insanitary condition; but having laid down this general principle, we have left the application of it to the Health Officer working under the control of the Commissioners, who have power to make bye-laws on the subject.

As regards sites, the Commissioners have power to lay down lines of projected public streets, and private persons may construct streets approved of by the Commissioners; but unless the satisfactory position of the site can be shown with reference to either an existing or a projected public or private street, the Commissioners may refuse sanction to it. The effect of this will be that the lines of streets in building areas must as a general rule be laid down before the buildings can be constructed, being the reverse of what now takes place.

As regards bustees, we have preserved the present power of making improvements after inspection by two medical officers; but we have added a new power which will, we hope, work more widely and systematically. The Commissioners have power to define the limits of each bustee, and, having done so, to call for a standard plan showing how the huts are eventually to be arranged in it, so as to stand in regular lines. Powers are given to enforce the preparation of this plan, and, once prepared, no new hut can be constructed or existing hut reconstructed except in accordance with it.

If these provisions are enforced intelligently for a few years, all the bustees in the municipality will be brought into conformity with the law, and the huts will be so arranged as to afford all the necessary facilities for scavenging and cleansing.

Chapter XI.—The changes introduced into Chapter XI on Drainage are, with one exception, unimportant, though there has been some re-arrangement of sections. The exception is a new section taken from the Bombay Bill to enable the Commissioners in any new drainage works to provide separate sewers for sewage and drainage.

In **Chapter XII**, Part I, (on Scavenging and Cleansing), we have introduced a provision from the Bombay Bill making it obligatory on owners whose animals die, either to remove the carcass or to report to the Commissioners for its removal. At present this is almost invariably done, but there is no legal obligation.

As **Part II** of this Chapter we have introduced from the Bombay law sections authorising the inspection and sanitary regulation of premises, and we have made some changes in **Part III** for the prevention of infectious diseases. In these parts we have introduced a section from the Bombay Bill authorising under certain circumstances the demolition of a hut in order to prevent the spread of disease. In section 324 we have limited the right to force unwilling persons to go to hospital to the case of males. We are informed that the provisions of this section were regarded with dismay in many families, where the contingency was conceived of zenana ladies being forced to go to hospital by a zealous executive, as being 'without proper lodging or accommodation,' or as 'lodged in a manner which makes the spread of such infectious disease imminent.' We have left out the concluding words altogether as 'being too wide; but as the persons who it will be necessary to move will in nine cases out of ten in Calcutta be males, and it is desirable to allay apprehensions at a very small cost as regards loss of efficiency, we have by a small majority limited the provision to males.

The alterations which we have made in **Part V** of this Chapter, viz., 'of slaughter-houses and dangerous and offensive trades,' and **Part VI** 'of markets and the sale of food and drugs' are very slight, though we have re-arranged the sections.

Part VII of Weights and Measures is new, being taken from the Bombay law. The Calcutta Police Act IV (B.O.) of 1846, sections 55 and 56, gives power to the Commissioner of Police to keep standard weights and measures and to seize false weights. The municipality, having the control of markets, ought, we think, also to keep standard weights and to offer facilities to vendors to have their weights examined and compared with the standards, and, if correct, stamped as such. The new sections provide for this.

In **Part VIII** of burial grounds and burning ghāts we have provided for requiring the owners of private burial grounds to submit plans of them, if called upon; while the municipality is charged with the same duty as regards public burial grounds. We have also introduced a section (377) from the Bengal Municipalities Act prohibiting new or disused burial grounds from being used without the consent either of the Government or of the Commissioners.

The changes in **Part IX** of nuisances and in **Part I**, Chapter XIII, of rights of entry, are only verbal.

Chapter XIII.—In **Part II** we have altered the heading to 'of the acquisition and disposal of land' and have made the wording more comprehensive.

In **Part III** 'of Railways' we have, as directed, placed the powers of the Corporation under the direct control of the Government of India.

In **Chapter XIV** 'of the Municipal Debt' we have also, as directed, transferred the control from the local Government to the Government of India, and have provided for a form of the entry of the consolidated loan should such a loan be resorted to.

In **Chapter XVII** 'of prosecutions' we have introduced a section (422) empowering the Commissioners to request the Government to appoint special Magistrates for the trial of offences under the Municipal Act. This we regard as of great importance.

In Chapter XIX, Miscellaneous, we have made several alterations. We have introduced a more definite procedure similar to that laid down in sections 175-185 of the Bengal Municipalities Act, defining the rights of persons called upon to execute any work to have their objections duly heard and determined. At present this branch of executive administration works badly, mainly because persons called upon to do any work rarely object till after the work is done and the bill sent in, when they raise every possible objection to payment. If, as is probable, the suggested procedure leads to more objections being made before execution of the work, it will be a much greater gain than the slight delay in execution will prove an inconvenience. These sections also give power to the Commissioners to divide the expenses among the owners or occupiers when more than one are equitably liable.

In section 452 we have introduced a provision from the same Act, protecting the city from strikes of *mehters* and scavengers. Past experience has shown that this is very much needed in Calcutta.

We have exempted public burial grounds and burning ghats from being rated.

We have introduced (sections 456 to 459) provisions for enabling the Local Government to alter the boundaries of Calcutta from time to time as necessity for so doing may arise. These sections are taken from the India Act of 1884 (Act XVII), but we have thought it right to except from these provisions, the area under the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

H. L. HARRISON.
H. REYNOLDS.
T. T. ALLEN.
ABDUL JOHAN.
* COLMAN MACAULAY.
* G. W. IRVING.
* CHARLES H. MOORE.
* KALCY NATH MITTER.
* GOOROO DAS BANERJEE.

* Subject to reservations.

NOTE ON THE WATER-SUPPLY.

1 DIVERGENT and often antagonistic as are the opinions expressed on other provisions of the new Municipal Bill by the public bodies and associations that have been consulted, there is one section in regard to which entire unanimity prevails—section 134.

This section runs thus—

“The Commissioners shall, between the hours of six in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain throughout their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than 10 feet, for the domestic use of the rate-payers, and shall every day, for not less than two hours in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the service pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced within the area at present supplied to a height of not less than 30 feet.”

2 Commenting on this section, the British Indian Association strongly protest against the reduction of the pressure from 50 to 30 feet. The Indian Association close their letter with the hope that a minimum pressure of 30 feet may be fixed. The Health Society consider that the words “so far as may be reasonably practicable” render the section unworkable. The Port Commissioners also recommend by a majority the omission of these words. The Chamber of Commerce attach importance to this. They entirely support the contention of the Hon. G. Irving that as regards the water-supply “the maintenance of a sufficient pressure should be as definitely and as unmistakably laid down in the Act as the provisions in regard to taxation;” and the Trades’ Association consider the proviso a very objectionable one, and “trust that the words to which exception is taken may be omitted from the Bill.”

3. These strongly-expressed opinions justify me in hoping that the time has come when the public will be prepared to support the only measure that can successfully effect the improvement in pressure which they all desire, viz., a wholesale reduction in the too liberal size of the ferrules already granted for house connections. It is incumbent on me to show that this is the only remedy short of such an expenditure as would double, if not treble, the cost of the water-supply. If I successfully do so, I am justified in hoping that the Select Committee and the public bodies and associations which attach so much importance to this reform will support me in the necessarily unpopular but very salutary measure which affords the only practicable means of maintaining a proper pressure.

4. In considering how far the Commissioners have hitherto discharged the obligations imposed upon them by the law in the matter of water-supply, it is right to bear in mind that the quantity of water which could be fairly taken for domestic consumption was indicated as clearly as the pressure at which it was to be supplied. Section 138 of the present Act contains a provision that “the occupier of every house connected with the water-supply shall be entitled to have free of further charge 1,500 gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as water-rate on account of such house.”

5. At the present moment 10½ million gallons are being supplied to the Town daily, and the amount being collected as water-rate is considerably less than 7 lakhs of rupees. This gives about 5,500 gallons of water instead of 1,500 supplied for every rupee, and as it will be shown hereafter that all but the very largest houses and properties get more than their share of the supply, it may safely be said that moderately-sized connected houses as a rule are getting 7,000, 10,000 and even 15,000 gallons for every rupee of water-rate paid. The Commissioners have not in the least failed as regards the quantity of water which they have to deliver, and it is well known also that the expenditure of the water

fully maintained. It is merely as regards the pressure at which the supply is delivered and by consequence as regards the distribution that they fail for the reasons which I proceed to indicate.

6. After a house is once connected with the water-supply, the size of the ferrule is the only check which can practically be exercised over the quantity of water which that house will consume at a given pressure, if the supply is continuous. In Calcutta, for reasons which were probably sufficient, it was arranged to deliver water under the continuous and not the intermittent supply system. The intermittent system requires the use of cisterns which are very liable to contamination, and also increases the probability of gas finding its way into the pipes. In Calcutta the supply was at first continuous both by day and night, but after a short time night supply was found impossible. Since, then, the supply has been a continuous day supply, and thus the Act indicates that it should remain.

7. If continuous, there is nothing to prevent the ferrule working all day long if the inmates of the house choose to keep their taps running. Hence it must be clearly recognised that under our present system, as soon as we have sanctioned a certain size of ferrule, we have sanctioned implicitly as large a consumption of water as that ferrule will pass during the day. The water may be wasted, or it may be consumed legitimately though extravagantly, but the legal standard of 1,500 gallons for a rupee of water-rate obviously becomes a dead letter if we sanction a ferrule that will give 15,000 gallons for every rupee paid and if the inmates of the house choose to take 15,000 gallons. So far therefore as command over the water to the individual is involved, and loss of command to the Commissioners, this depends on the size of the ferrules, and it is the simple fact that the scale of ferrules sanctioned has been such that it has entailed entire loss of command over the water-supply, and if the Commissioners are to be responsible for the pressure of the future supply, they can only fulfil this duty if they recover their command by a wholesale reduction in the size of the ferrules. This I proceed to show.

8. The following scale of ferrules was sanctioned in the first year of the water-supply, 1870, and has remained in force ever since. —

Monthly assessment of house.				Size of ferrule.	
Under 5 rupees			$\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
" 10 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 50 "	$\frac{3}{8}$ "
" 100 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 200 "	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
" 300 "	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Above 300 "	1 "

In a few special cases of very large buildings ferrules of $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches have been sanctioned.

9. An accepted formula for water-supply through a ferrule is $G = 18\sqrt{P \times d^5}$ where

P represents the pressure in height of feet,

d the diameter of the orifice of the ferrule in inches,

G the number of gallons per minute;

hence if the pressure is represented by a column of water 25 feet in height, and the diameter of the ferrule is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the discharge per minute will be—

$$G = 18 \sqrt{25 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5} = 16\frac{1}{2} \text{ gallons}$$

and in an hour, with the same pressure maintained throughout, the ferrule, if working continuously, would deliver $16\frac{1}{2} \times 60 = 975$ gallons.

10. The number of connections sanctioned in the town up to the 31st December 1887, and the amount of water which they can consume per minute, according to this formula, is shown in the following table:—

Size of ferrule.	Calculated discharge by ferrule per minute		Number of ferrules sanctioned up to 31st December 1887.	Total discharge of all ferrules per minute working simultaneously.	
	At 10 feet pressure.	At 30 feet pressure.		At 10 feet pressure.	At 30 feet pressure.
	Gals.	Gals.		Gals.	Gals.
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch	84	111	509	864 16	631 59
"	357	445	2,722	6,905 54	12,112 90
"	576	1061	8,119	46,765 44	81,371 19
"	1027	1780	1,719	17,654 19	30,598 20
"	1602	2781	716	11,470 32	19,911 96
"	2310	4004	508	11,794 80	20,340 32
"	3096	5120	378	15,182 88	26,913 60
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	4408	11110	10	840 80	1,111 00
"	9243	16000	9	831 37	1,440 00
Sanatorium, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1027	1780	529	5,430 00	9,416 20

11. This statement, when examined, conclusively explains the causes of the unsatisfactory pressure. The original water-supply of the town was 6 million gallons per diem. This was after a time raised to 7 and then to 8 millions. At the present moment it is 10½ millions, and before the amalgamation takes effect it will be 16 millions, which is the maximum supply intended for the town proper. The engines and mains were originally calculated for the delivery of a little over 6 million gallons. As the supply has been enlarged, the engine-power has been increased, larger mains have been put down, and the general outline of the extension scheme may be said to be that the filters will pass about 850,000 gallons an hour; that the mains from Pultah to Calcutta will send down about 850,000 gallons an hour; that of the aggregate of 20 million gallons for the town and suburbs, 4 million gallons will be reserved for distribution in the suburbs, and 16 million gallons stored each night in three Town reservoirs for distribution throughout the town during the day from three centres of distribution. The town engines will be capable of distributing 2,604,784 gallons in a single hour, in which case the whole supply would be exhausted in 6 hours; or if 3 hours* full supply is maintained, as the Bill supposes, there would remain nearly a million gallons per hour to be distributed at low pressure. But the figures of the statement given above show that, according to the recognized formula, the houses valued at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 a month that are already connected are capable alone of consuming nearly double the maximum supply which the engines can deliver at 30 feet pressure. So that if it is obligatory to maintain a pressure of 30 feet for three hours daily, those houses could take off the whole day's supply in those 3 hours! If all the houses in the town which are already connected were similarly to use their power of taking water, they could take off the whole day's supply in less than one and a half hours!

12. It need scarcely be said that with the engines and distributing pipes as they now are, this is not what can ever actually happen. All the houses in the town are not drawing water simultaneously, but so widespread is the habit of leaving taps open (and a single tap open in each house causes the ferrule to work at full discharge if a small one, with part of its full discharge if a large one) that it is calculated that at the hours when the water is most in request at least 60 per cent. of the ferrules are working. Taking the capacity of the ferrules in round numbers at 12 million gallons an hour, at a pressure of 30 feet, it is easy to see what is the average pressure which each house will actually get if 60 per cent. of the ferrules are simultaneously working. If 2½ million gallons are being delivered to ferrules capable of taking 7½ million gallons at 30 feet pressure, the equation for determining the average pressure will be $3\sqrt{P} = \sqrt{30}$ or $P = \frac{30}{9} = 3\cdot3$ feet! Of course what actually happens is that the houses which are a fair distance apart and well situated as regards mains get a moderate pressure of 10 to 15 feet, and before the demand begins, or after it falls off, sometimes 30 feet, and thus take the whole of the supply; while the houses which are crowded together and situated unfavourably as regards the mains will get no supply at all, unless they take it at ground level. But if this must happen even with existing connections, what will it be if still more houses are connected at the same scale of ferrules? The following figures show the number of houses in the town of the different valuations, corresponding with the different ferrules, as compared with the number already connected.

Valuation.		No. of pucca houses or lands.	No. of tiled huts.	Total.	Already connected.
Rs.	Rs.				
1 to	59	2,151	7,561	9,712	569
60 to	119	4,329	6,884	11,213	2,722
120 to	599	12,180	4,266	17,446	8,119
600 to	1,199	1,775	143	1,918	1,719
1,200 to	2,399	974	50	1,024	716
2,400 to	3,599	378	11	389	506*
Above	3,600	540	13	553	337
Total		23,327	18,028	42,255	14,750

13. It will be seen from these figures that while 3,340 out of 3,607 pucca houses, valued at above Rs. 50 a month, have been connected, nearly 9,000 pucca houses, mostly valued at less than Rs. 50 a month, remain to be connected. Many of these are impatient for connections as soon as permission can be obtained, and if this permission is given, the difficulty will be still greater than it already is.

14. If the assumption is made—which is not far from correct—that the several classes of houses which have command over water make approximately the same use of their command, we have the materials for comparing the relative consumption of water and payment made for it in each of these classes, as it is easy to determine the approximate average assessment of the houses in each class. This has been done in the statement below, and the further check applied of the known aggregate assessment of the entire town. Thus computed, the

* Many of the houses now assessed at over Rs. 300 a month were given ferrules for a value of under Rs. 250.

percentage of payment and of consumption of water in each class is approximately as follows:—

					PERCENTAGE OF—	
					Water taken	Payment made of water-rate
Unconnected houses	...				1	26
Connected houses under Rs. 5 a month					3	2
" " " 10 "					6	13
" " " 50 "					40	14
" " " 100 "					15	8
" " " 200 "					9	7.5
" " " 300 "					10	8
" " " above 300 "					13	14
Water sold	...				17	11
					100	100

15. The assumption made is if anything too favourable to the connected houses with low assessments; being relatively more thickly populated and having smaller ferrules, their inmates are probably more continuous in the use of them than are large buildings only inhabited for a part of the day; but allowing the assumption to stand, the result is still very instructive. Connected houses assessed at Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a month get fully as much water as they pay for. The Port Commissioners and the large public buildings and other houses with high assessments pay for about twice as much water as they get. A large profit is made out of the water sold, especially that sold to the shipping, and the unconnected houses if they get their supply entirely from the standposts (an assumption which is only approximately correct) pay for five times as much as they consume. To make up for this, the connected houses, valued at less than Rs. 100 a month, consume from two to four times as much water as they pay for.

16. As the classes which occupy these houses are approximately the middle class of Calcutta, the figures given show that they have got enormously the best of the water-supply, not at the cost of the upper class who get a very fair supply also, but at the cost of the poorer classes who live in huts or unconnected houses, and at the cost of the offices, business houses, and public buildings. If this result did not lead to the ruin of the pressure, it would be comparatively a minor matter. Some class gets the best of all joint-arrangements in large towns, and indeed it has been claimed as a merit in the new Bill that in the removal of sewage the poor classes will benefit by the proposed uniform rate. In this instance unfortunately it is the poorest class which goes to the wall, and the class which has a very influential—probably the dominant—voice in the administration of Calcutta which derives the advantage, but even this would not be so intolerable if the arrangement would work; but as these figures conclusively show, it will not.

17. When the water-supply to the town was projected, the scheme was violently opposed by the Hindu community on the ground of religion. A distinguished member of the Council, the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal wrote in 1865, a pamphlet strenuously opposing the project:—"I am willing to admit," he wrote, "that there may be a few educated and enlightened natives who may, without any objection, drink high pressure water, *but how small is their number?* and even they must continue to draw the usual supplies from the river for the females of their houses and for household purposes. But in taxing a community it is the duty of the authorities to look to the habits, wants, and wishes of the masses, and not to the convenience of a few; and in the interest of the mass of the native population of the town, I beg to declare that the imposition of a tax on them for a system of water-supply, of which they will not avail themselves, is the most intolerant measure that could be proposed by a civilized Government in Asia."

18. With such language before them, which was habitually re-echoed by the late Rajah Degumbar Mitter, and other distinguished leaders of Hindu society, it is natural that those who calculated the water-supply and fixed the size of the ferrules should not have foreseen the great run upon the water which subsequently set in. In the first year the connections were few, the draught of water accordingly was small, and a high pressure was easily maintained. By 1878 the connections had increased according to the annual report to 7,160,* and the impossibility of maintaining the pressure was admitted. From that year commenced the discussion which has continued up to the present time, of the relative merits of a continuous and of an intermittent supply, and of the feasibility of reducing the drain of water by the wholesale application of meters, or by close surveillance of the house consumption and rigorous prosecutions for waste. Briefly, it may be said that Mr. Macnamara and other experts condemned the intermittent system as unsuited to a tropical climate; that the expense no less than the harassment entailed by the wholesale use of meters has been regarded as fatal to that suggestion; while rigorous prosecutions for waste of water have been equally condemned. Moreover, it would be useless to prosecute for waste when the water which might be taken for use, though superabundant use, would equally ruin the pressure.

* Mr. Kitchin, who has been examining the records, considers this an error, and reduces the number by about 20 per cent.

19. The history of the last 15 years is the history of an unavailing effort on the part of the Commissioners and their Engineers to overtake the increasing drain upon the supply by the increasing number of the connections through unduly liberal ferrules. The figures given convince me and will, I hope, convince the Committee and the intelligent public that with the ferrules we now have, all such efforts must be unavailing unless another hundred lakhs are to be spent on doubling the head works, the engine-power, and the size of the piping, and unless the maximum rate is raised from 6 to 12 per cent. The other remedy is to deprive the occupiers of connected houses of the command which they now have over the water, which they are shown to have exercised in such a manner as not only to take five or ten times as much water as they are paying for, but also to prevent others getting their legal supply. Many persons who know that they themselves get a very poor supply, will receive the statement with some scepticism, and will imagine that what is proposed is tantamount to still further reducing the dribble which they now get; but they should understand that the effect will be just the opposite. We are now delivering 25 gallons of filtered water per head every day to the people of Calcutta; many of them have the greatest difficulty in obtaining a quarter of that quantity, but the reason is that, say, 5,000 to 6,000 houses are in a position to take more than 100 gallons per head and do so, and the measures which will take away this power from them, will preserve the water for those who now get too little.

20. It seems to me that the new Act should contain two provisions if the water-supply is to be improved—first, as the best possible proof that the Commissioners are in no way resiling from the obligations which they have undertaken, to double the supply which they guarantee to give for every rupee of water-rate. We are only now obliged to give 1,500 gallons per rupee. If in future we undertake to give 3,000 gallons, it will effectually cut the ground from under the feet of all who claim to be aggrieved. They will be guaranteed double what they have hitherto been entitled to: if therefore they are losers it can only be because they have hitherto been taking more than double what was their due.

21. The second step needful is to insist on such a revision of the ferrules as will admit of the pressure being maintained. Mr. Kimber estimates the cost of changing the ferrules at Rs. 50,000. Even if it comes up to a lac, it will be nothing compared with the outlay necessary to meet the difficulty in any other way. I suggest the following scale of ferrules based on the existing system. It shows the maximum drain per hour as compared with the present maximum, and also the number of minutes at which the ferrule will have to be working at a 10 feet pressure in order to yield the supply which the occupiers of the house are entitled to—

Annual valuation of premises	Existing rate per house	Rate of ferrule to be allowed	Discharge in gallons per minute at various pressures		Proposed size of ferrule	Discharge in gallons per minute at various pressures		Amount of gallons per day which a house at the maximum valuation in column 9 will be entitled to	Number of minutes at 10 feet pressure which it will take for the ferrule to deliver this	Number of minutes which it will take to deliver the supply to which the occupiers of the house are entitled
			At 10 feet pressure	At 70 feet pressure		At 10 feet	At 70 feet			
Under Rs. 100	50	1	804	64	1	2,100	883	60	66	47
" 100-200	275	1	6,865	32,314	1	21,092	21,700	206	308	156
" 200-300	811	1	46,765	91,271	1	9,489	7,664	689	304	223
" 300-400	1,710	1	17,124	79,598	1	4,124	7,180	1,764	372	304
" 400-500	2,100	1	11,470	10,011	1	5,217	9,032	1,779	372	304
" 500-600	805	1	11,744	20,216	1	1,023	2,437	2,467	311	304
" 600-700	1,100	1	18,442	29,713	1	6,020	3,008	4,972	311	304
" 700-800	2,000	1	440	1,311	1	2,014	3,569	9,098	311	304
" 800-900	50	1	81	1,440	1	1,790	3,100	24,079	354	304
" 900-1,000	27	1	5,440	9,414	1	5,430	9,414			
Stand posts										
Total	35,270		117,935	303,643		45,200	75,000			

22. It will be seen that, omitting the houses valued at above Rs. 20,000, the most unfavourably valued house in the town, viz., one valued monthly at Rs. 99-12, will be able in less than four hours of low pressure to get the full supply to which it is entitled, and if it takes water at high pressure, in much less than that time. The maximum draught per minute at high pressure with the existing connections will be reduced from 203,643 gallons to 75,000 or by nearly two-thirds. With every ferrule working simultaneously, the draught per hour would be 4,555,000 against an engine-power of 2,604,784 gallons only, and nearly 80 per cent. increase must be allowed for new connections. Still it may reasonably be expected that with the improvement of the pressure the habit of keeping taps open will somewhat decline, and if so, there is a fair probability of maintaining the stipulated pressure, if this reduction is carried out.

23. It may be that some houses will still be so disadvantageously situated that their ferrules according to this scale will not give them the 3,000 gallons per rupee to which they are entitled, and I would therefore add a clause that any house which is so situated that a ferrule, according to the prescribed scale, will not give it the supply to which it is entitled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours of high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours of low pressure, shall be entitled to a ferrule of such size as will give it its supply within this period.

H. S. HARRISON.

The 6th March 1888.

Minute of Dissent by the Hon G. IRVING.

The following are the main points on which I am, I regret, unable to concur with the majority of my colleagues:—

Section 38.—The right of appeal to the Government of India under this section against the Local Government appears to me to be unnecessary and ill-advised. The Local Government is, I think, the proper controlling authority of municipal administration. In the Select Committee's Report it is said that "the discretion and forbearance of the Government constitute the best guarantee which can be given to the Corporation against a hasty and injudicious use of this power." I fully agree with that view. But there will always remain the general power of appeal to the Imperial Government on any point of sufficient importance to warrant that extreme course.

Chapter IV, Section 106, Consolidated Rate.

I desire to enter my protest against the apportionment of the consolidated rate. Under the present Act, the maximum which the tenant can be called upon to pay is $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as against $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. payable by the landlord, and I hold that that ratio should be maintained, the tenant always paying 2 per cent. less than the landlord. Rentals in Calcutta have been adjusted to that scale, and executive convenience is not a sufficient reason for destroying the proportion. The halalkhor rate at 2 per cent. imposed by section 141 payable by tenants makes no proper adjustment of the difference; for while admitting that the halalkhor service should be paid for whether it is rendered by a staff of municipal mehtors or by the use of the city sewers, it should be borne in mind that connected houses pay a better rental than unconnected ones; therefore, the tenants of connected houses already pay the landlords for the convenience enjoyed by the use of the sewers. Hence the new rate, instead of adjusting the inequality in the division of the rate, enhances the evil and further burdens the tenants of connected houses.

While I do not oppose the halalkhor rate, I submit that the imposition of that rate is not a legitimate means of arriving at an equal apportionment of the consolidated rate. With the maximum rate at 23 per cent. the proper proportion would be—tenants $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and landholders $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Chapter VII.—Water-supply—Section 153.

In regard to the pressure that should be kept up in the water-supply, I am constrained to adhere to the position I took up in my minute of dissent on the Bill when it was last published. The saving clause in the section "so far as may be reasonably practicable," when applied to the moderate pressure prescribed of 30 feet only, and that for the very limited period of two hours in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon, seems to be unwarranted and I think it should be struck out. Sir Henry Harrison's note on the water-supply, which accompanies the report of the Select Committee, demonstrates that the pressure can easily be maintained provided that the supply is properly controlled and distributed. It is, therefore, I think, imperative that the very moderate requirements as to pressure should be of an unmistakably definite character.

Chapter X, Part 1—Of Streets.

It is, in my opinion, a grave omission in this chapter that a minimum width for new streets and lanes is not laid down. A provision of this vital character should surely not be relegated to a bye-law. With regard to the condition of some portions of the northern town, Mr. Cotton, late Officiating Chairman of the Corporation, says: "The superabundance of narrow lanes in the respectable inhabited portion of the city is an intolerable nuisance." With this state of things before the authorities, it is to be hoped that a similar condition will not be allowed to arise in the southern part of the town, though nothing is more likely, especially in the localities adjacent to the new docks, if immediate measures are not taken to prevent it.

Chapter XII, Section 324.

Confining the powers of the Commissioners to removing male persons only to hospital who may be suffering from a dangerous disease, and who are without proper lodging or accommodation, is, I think, a mistake. The removal of any but the poor and badly-housed is not contemplated, and it cannot for a moment be supposed that there is any danger of interference with senana ladies in the action of a Corporation largely composed of native representatives. It should not, however, be forgotten that there is a large female labouring class in Calcutta, and for the welfare and comfort of these in dangerous sickness, as well as for the safety of the town, the section should apply irrespective of sex.

GEO. IRVING.

Note of Dissent by the Hon. GOORJO DASS BANERJEE.

I have signed the final report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Bill subject to reservations. I regret I cannot agree with my colleagues on many points. I shall here briefly note the most important of these with the reasons for my dissent.

Section 2. Definition of Calcutta.—My amendment to the effect that there be no amalgamation of the Town with the Suburbs of Calcutta, and that the present boundaries of Calcutta be retained, having been rejected by the Council, the only question now open to the consideration is whether we should adopt the comprehensive boundary given in the Bill, or a more restricted one. I am strongly in favour of the latter alternative, and for this simple reason: considering the limited resources of the proposed new Municipality, the larger the area of the Suburbs we can conveniently leave out, the better will it be for the

improvement of the area we take in. And I would recommend that out of the Suburban area proposed to be incorporated with the Town, at least a portion on the south-east be excluded, namely, the portion bounded on the north by the Tiljullah Road, the Ballygunj Circular Road, the Puddopukur Road, the Pakurtola Road, and the Chaulputty Road, and on the west by Tolly's Nullah. We may conveniently leave out this area, as the greater portion of it is scarcely of an urban character.

Section 38.—The provisions of this section are, I think, open to objection. There can be no question as to the necessity of the Government having control, but such control should, I submit, be exercised only in extreme cases, that is, only in cases of gross and serious neglect by the Corporation of their duties relating to public safety and public health. The scope of the section should, I think, be limited to cases of neglect of duties relating to public safety and health. There should also be express provision for giving the Corporation an opportunity of defending themselves. It is quite true, as the Select Committee observe, that "the discretion and forbearance of the Government constitute the best guarantee which can be given to the Corporation against a hasty and injudicious use of this power," but it is equally true, I venture to think, that for an important public body like the Calcutta Corporation, their own good sense and the control exercised by public opinion are ordinarily sufficient to keep them up to their duty. And if it is necessary to provide against neglect of duty by the Corporation in exceptional cases, I would respectfully submit that it is desirable also to provide against injudicious or hasty interference in any case.

It may not be out of place here to observe that with the enlarged scheme of duties prescribed by section 37 of the Bill, and with the heavy burden thrown upon the Corporation by the amalgamation of a large additional area, without any adequate funds being placed at their disposal, the Corporation would remain constantly and unavoidably liable to be proceeded against under this section, unless its provisions are qualified at least in the way indicated above.

Section 122.—The provisions of this section relating to the valuation of houses not built for letting purposes, and not ordinarily let, are objectionable on the following amongst other grounds:—

In the first place the difficulty of ascertaining the cost of building and the amount to be deducted on account of depreciation in the case of an old house will be much greater than that of ascertaining the rent at which it may be reasonably expected to let.

In the second place the proposed rule will be productive of great hardship, as it would lead to taxing owners of dwelling-houses according to an arbitrary standard which is very often greatly in excess of their expected possible income derivable from those houses, and which often gives an exaggerated idea of the extent of their means. A native dwelling-house, it is well known, would seldom let for anything like five per cent. on the cost price (see the case of Nundloll House *versus* the Corporation of Calcutta, reported in Indian Law Reports, XI, Calcutta Series, page 275). Nor is the cost price of a native dwelling-house (with deduction for depreciation) any criterion as to the extent of the owner's means. It may have come to him (as is often the case) by inheritance, and may be a burden rather than a benefit. And if he does not part with it readily, it is out of deference to a prevailing sentiment which we cannot ignore. Again, a Hindu may own a larger and more expensive house, not because he has greater means, but because he has a larger family. And though the great English economist cited in the report of the Select Committee may say that 'having a larger family is at a person's choice,' no one possessing the slightest knowledge of our society can say the same thing for a Hindu.

Section 204.—Clauses (b) and (c) of this section are open to grave objection. The Commissioners may, no doubt, acquire land for any public purpose. But it is more than doubtful whether they should be allowed to acquire land for the sole purpose of selling it at a profit. If the raising of their funds in this way be a public purpose, carried to its legitimate consequences, the doctrine would be subversive of the institution of private property.

It may be said that land in the immediate neighbourhood of a new road is greatly benefited by such road, and if the former owners are allowed to retain the same, they would derive benefit at the expense of the public, and without paying for it. But it should be borne in mind that they do pay for the improvement by contributing as rate-payers to the funds of the Corporation; and they are entitled to these incidental advantages as persons composing the public for whose benefit professedly new roads are opened.

Sections 208 and 235.—The provisions of these sections, so far as they relate to refusal of sanction to build on a site falling within the regular lines of a projected street, are, I think, open to objection. A projected street may not become a reality in fifty years, and it would be unjust to make the site useless to the owner for building purposes, it may be, for a long time before he gets compensation for it. I think there ought, at least, to be some provision entitling the owner of such site to some compensation if the projected street is not opened within a reasonable time (to be fixed by law) from the date of refusal of sanction to build.

Section 320.—This section will operate as a great hardship on the poor. I think its operation ought at least to be limited to the case of houses let out to tenants.

Section 324.—The provisions of this section may, I fear, lead to interference with the religious sentiments of the people. With every regard for health, I think the consent of the patient should, in all cases in which he is able to give it, be taken before his removal to a hospital.

There are many other provisions of the Bill which appear to me to be objectionable. I shall refer to them when the Bill comes on for discussion before the Council.

GOORGOODASS BANERJEE

The 12th March 1888.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I declare that I cannot concur in the views of the majority of my colleagues in regard to—

- (1) The provision in section ■ of a right of appeal to the Government of India against the controlling action of the Local Government.
- (2) The provisions in sections 99 and 100 regarding the prohibition of the introduction of petroleum into Calcutta for the purpose of storage, if it is intended for consumption elsewhere, and the levy of a tax on petroleum introduced for local consumption.

I object to the first provision on the ground that it is unusual and unnecessary. I conceive that for the purpose of controlling and regulating Municipal administration the "Government" is the Local Government, and that it is not the province of the local Legislature to prescribe the method in which that Government shall be controlled by the Imperial Government in the discharge of its administrative functions. This is a matter of internal discipline on which, it seems to me, the Council cannot pronounce, and should not be called upon to pronounce. Nor is such a provision necessary to protect the Corporation, should it feel aggrieved at any action of the Local Government. The Local Government is just as much bound to obey an executive order of the Governor-General in Council as it would be bound to obey a legal order, or as the Imperial Government is bound to accept the decision of the Secretary of State. I can conceive no good purpose which this provision can serve, while I see many objections to it.

The provisions regarding petroleum involve the imposition of an Octroi duty on this article. I will briefly state my objections to them, leaving the wider discussion to the debate which will be held in Council.

In the various declarations on the subject of Octroi, which have been made by the Government of India, two points have always been insisted upon. The first is that no goods which have already paid sea customs duty shall be taxed. The second is that the general course of trade shall not be interfered with.

As regards the first point, I am aware that the orders of 1868 were subsequently modified so as to admit of the levy of a limited tax on piece-goods and metals. It will of course be in the power of the Government to exempt petroleum now as they exempted piece-goods then. But, as the case stands, we are asked, by the majority of my colleagues, to approve a provision which is opposed to the declared policy of Government, and which may lead to the Governor-General's sanction to the Act being withheld.

As regards the second point, the particular evil which was apprehended, and which Sir John Strachey's Bill of 1879 was designed to prevent, was that the Octroi tax would be so administered as to operate as a transit duty, and that important general interests would be sacrificed to local improvements. Now I admit that the proposed section 99 guards very effectually against interference with trade in this respect; but it guards against interference in one form only by necessitating interference in another form. Before the tax can be levied, the Local Government must prohibit the introduction into Calcutta, except in transit, of any petroleum not intended for local consumption. Petroleum intended for consumption elsewhere must not be stored in Calcutta. Here we have petroleum for the interior exempted from the Calcutta Octroi by being excluded from Calcutta altogether. I grant that the establishment of the Petroleum dépôt at Budge-Budge, and the construction of a line connecting it with the general railway system, will render it possible to send consignments into the interior direct from the wharf. But the trade in mineral oil is making very rapid strides, and it seems to me an unwarrantable interference with trade to prohibit the storage of petroleum anywhere within the large area which will now be included in Calcutta, and thus prevent Calcutta from becoming a distributing centre for this important article of commerce, in order that the Municipality may be able to claim that all oil breaking bulk within the limits of the town must be intended for local consumption, and therefore be liable to tax.

But my chief ground of dissent is to the levy of an Octroi duty in Calcutta at all. In the first place, even if the prohibition against storage before export were justifiable, I can see no argument that can be used in favour of an Octroi on petroleum that could not be used in favour of an Octroi on other articles. I am not here discussing the propriety of levying minute town dues on all articles introduced, for sale or storage, into large trading centres, on the principle on which dues are levied for the use of a market or a *hâl*. The arguments for and against such a proposal are of a different nature from those which affect this question. I am dealing only with an Octroi on articles locally consumed. Take salt. It pays duty and is discharged under supervision. An Octroi could be levied as easily on it as on petroleum. It would be as easy and as convenient to enforce a prohibition against its storage, except for local consumption, as it would be to enforce such a prohibition in regard to petroleum. Take coal. It is bulky; it comes by rail or by sea; it could easily be made the subject of an Octroi tax. And so on with other articles.

My first objection, then, under this part of my argument, is that, if the levy of an Octroi on petroleum is allowed, a refusal to extend it to other articles could not well be justified. It cannot be restricted to one article. My second objection is that, if it is allowed in Calcutta, it cannot fairly be refused elsewhere. It cannot be restricted to one place.

If an Octroi is allowed in Calcutta, why should it not be allowed in Howrah? ■ in Howrah, why not in Patna, Dacca and Chittagong? If in these towns, why not in every Municipality in the Province? Now, when the question was discussed in 1868, every Commissioner in Bengal, with one single exception, reported strongly against the establishment of an Octroi system as entirely unsuited to the circumstances of Bengal. The introduction of such a system has been denounced by Sir Cecil Beadon, by Sir William Grey, by Sir Ashley Eden, by Mr. Mackenzie, and by others who have taken part in the government of this Province, and have been qualified to judge of its requirements. Even in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay, where the towns are differently constructed from the congeries of villages which form our Bengal Municipalities, objections to the system were strongly urged by Sir John Strachey and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. To admit an Octroi in the open straggling towns of Bengal would be a calamity to their inhabitants, and would, I am convinced, seriously discredit Municipal Self-Government. It could only be administered by an army of agents whose first thought would be to enrich themselves, and whose last thought would be the interests of their employers or the convenience of the people.

I regret to have to dissent from any proposal which has the object of increasing the resources of the new Corporation in dealing with the heavy task before it. But I cannot accept a provision which I believe to be opposed to one of the wisest principles of our administration.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

The 10th March 1888.

I EXPRESS my dissent as regards (1) the right of appeal to the Government of India and (2) the imposition of an Octroi duty on petroleum which I consider totally unsuitable in Calcutta.

CHARLES H. MOORE.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION BILL.

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the municipal limits of Calcutta and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1889."

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1889.

But any election may be held under the provisions of this Act any time after it shall have received the assent of the Governor-General, and such election thus held shall take effect from the first day of April 1889.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of anything done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability which may have accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all bye-laws or rules prescribed, budgets passed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, salaries fixed, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, passed, made, conferred, fixed and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect to all the matters aforesaid, the "Commissioners of Calcutta" under this Act shall be substituted for the "Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta."

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

Whenever a separate procedure is prescribed for dealing with bustee lands and the huts standing on them, by the term "Bustee" shall be meant lands which the owners let out

for the building of huts, in such manner that the tenant of the land is the owner of the hut: And "Hut" includes any structure erected on such lands whether roofed with tiles or otherwise, and whether constructed with bricks, earth or other materials. "House" means any structure erected upon land the property of the owner of such structure, or for the use of which land the owner of the house holds a lease for not less than ten years. In the case of lands or buildings to which neither of these descriptions correctly applies, the Commissioners shall determine which of the two procedures can most equitably be applied, and shall classify the land and buildings accordingly.

When no separate procedure is prescribed, and when the contrary is not indicated by the context, "House" shall include a hut, shed or any other structure.

A "Bustee" means a plot of bustee land, not less than ten cottahs in area, bearing one number in the assessment book, or a collection of such plots adjacent to one another exceeding in the aggregate one bigha in area.

"Calcutta," subject to the inclusion or exclusion of any local area by the Local Government under section four hundred and fifty-eight, includes the area bounded as follows:—

By a line drawn along the southern and western bank of the Circular Canal from the river Hooghly to the south of Ballighatta, till it meets the Pagladanga Road. Thence along the eastern edge of the Pagladanga Road to a point where it meets the Chingrahatta Road. Thence along the southern edge of the Chingrahatta Road to a point where it meets the South Tangor Road. Thence along the eastern edge of the South Tangor Road to a point where it meets the Topsea Road. Thence along the eastern edge of the Topsea Road to its junction with the Tiljulah Road. Thence westward to the South-Eastern Railway, then southward along the western edge of the line of the Railway, and westward along the south of the New Embankment to the Russapuglah Road, thence along the eastern edge of the Russapuglah Road to its junction with the Road leading to the Tollyganje Bridge, thence along the southern edge of this road and its continuation, the Sharpers Road, the Goragachee Road, and the Taratollah Road to Nimuck Mahal Ghât, where it joins the Hooghly. And thence along the left bank of the Hooghly to its junction with the Circular Canal.

But from this area there shall be excluded:—

- (1) Fort William.
- (2) The Esplanade.
- (3) That part of Hastings north of the south edge of Clyde Row, which has hitherto been excluded from the Municipality of the Town of Calcutta.

"Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings and ordinarily drawn by an animal.

"Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs, not included in the definition of "carriage."

"Depôt" means a place where bulky articles are stored, whether for sale or otherwise, in quantities exceeding fifty maunds.

"Drug" includes medicine for internal or external use.

"Market" includes any place where persons periodically assemble for the sale of meat, fish, vegetables or live-stock.

"Owner." "Owner" includes—

(a) the person for the time being entitled to receive, or in receipt of, the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;

(b) an agent of such person;

(c) a trustee for such person.

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands as such agent or trustee to do such thing.

"Offensive matter" means dung, dirt, putrid or putrifying substances and filth of any kind not included in the term "sewage."

"Public Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway and drains attached to any such street, public bridge (other than the Hooghly bridge), or causeway within the town.

"Rubbish" means broken bricks, mortar, broken glass, kitchen or stable refuse, and refuse of any kind not included in the term "offensive matter."

"Sewage" means night-soil and the contents of privies, drains and cess-pools.

"Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, not included in the definition of

"public street."

"Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section" means section of this Act.

"Slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs or kids, for the purpose of selling the same as meat.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the Corporation of Calcutta.

"Year." "Year" means a year beginning on the first day of

April.

CHAPTER II.

PART I.—Of the constitution of the Corporation.

4. The Commissioners of Calcutta shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and seventy-five members to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall by the name of the "Corporation of Calcutta" be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The seventy-five members shall be male persons residing, carrying on business, or personally working for gain in Calcutta, who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interests of whatsoever nature and kind therein now vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Commissioners, and all rights and interests in immoveable property situated within the area by this Act added to the town of Calcutta which are now vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta, shall become vested in the Commissioners of Calcutta.

6. All moveable property and all interests of whatsoever kind therein now vested in the Commissioners of the Suburbs shall be divided by the Chairman

of the Commissioners of Calcutta and the Magistrate of the 24 Pargannas between the Commissioners of Calcutta, the Commissioners of the North Suburban Municipality, the Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality, and the Commissioners of such other municipality as may appear to be entitled, in such proportions as may to the Chairman and Magistrate seem fair and equitable.

If in making such division the Chairman and Magistrate disagree, or if the Commissioners of any of the Municipalities concerned are dissatisfied in any respect with the division, the point or points in issue shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final and binding.

7. Of the said seventy-five members, fifteen shall be appointed by the Local Government as soon as may be after the declaration of the result of the elections hereinafter provided shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date from which such election takes effect.

8. Of the remaining members, fifty shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons resident in Calcutta, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall be qualified to elect in one of the following ways:—

(a) Being the owner and occupier of any land or house in Calcutta separately numbered and valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 150 per annum.

- (b) Being the owner of any land or house in Calcutta separately numbered and valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 300 per annum.
- (c) Being the occupier of any house in Calcutta separately numbered and valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rs. 300 per annum.
- (d) Having taken out a license for the year in which the election is held under Class I, II, III or IV of the Second Schedule.
- (e) Having paid on his sole account and in his own name not less than Rs. 24 either in respect of rates levied under Chapter IV or in respect of taxes under Part I and Part II of Chapter III, or in respect of both such rates and taxes for the year preceding that in which the election is held.

And ten shall be elected in accordance with rules to be made from time to time by the Local Government for the purpose of regulating the election as follows:—

four by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, four by the Calcutta Trades' Association, and two by the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

9. A person qualified to vote under clauses (a) or (c) of section eight shall vote in the ward in which he resides.

A person qualified under clause (b) of section eight shall vote in the ward in which the property is situated.

A person qualified under clause (c) of section eight shall vote in the ward in which he is an occupier.

A person qualified under clause (d) of section eight shall, if he pays rates direct to the Commissioners for his place of business, vote in the ward in which his place of business is situated; if he does not pay rates for any place of business direct to the Commissioners, he shall vote in the ward in which he resides.

A person claiming to vote under clauses (a) or (c) of section eight shall not be entitled to vote under any other clause, and may give two votes only in the ward in which he is entitled to vote under the last preceding section, or one vote only if only one Commissioner is to be elected.

10. A person qualified to vote under clause (b) of section eight may give two votes in each ward in which he is entitled to vote, or one vote if only one Commissioner is to be elected for that ward; as well as additional votes according to the following scale:—

■ the aggregate annual value of all the premises owned by him in the ward is not less than—

Ra.			
600	...	1	additional vote.
1,000	...	2	" votes.
1,500	...	3	" "
2,000	...	4	" "
2,500	...	5	" "
3,000	...	6	" "
3,500	...	7	" "
4,000	...	8	" "
4,500	...	9	" "
5,000	...	10	" "

11. A person qualified to vote under clause (c) of section eight may give two votes in each ward in which he is entitled to vote, or one vote if only one Commissioner is to be elected for that ward; as well as additional votes according to the following scale:—

If the aggregate annual value of all the houses occupied by him in the ward is not less than—

Ra.			
600	...	1	additional vote.
1,000	...	2	" votes.
1,500	...	3	" "
2,000	...	4	" "
2,500	...	5	" "
3,000	...	6	" "
3,500	...	7	" "
4,000	...	8	" "
4,500	...	9	" "
5,000	...	10	" "

A person living in his own house is entitled to the votes assigned to him as owner as well as to those assigned to him as occupier.

12. A person qualified to vote under clause (d) of section eight may, if he holds a license under Class IV of the Second Schedule, give two votes, for the ward in which he may be entitled to vote under this qualification; or one vote if only one Commissioner is to be elected, if he holds a license under Class III, one additional vote; if under Class II, two additional votes; if under Class I, three additional votes.

A person may give as many votes as he is entitled to under clauses (b), (c), and (d) of section eight combined, up to a maximum of ten additional votes in any one ward, but under no circumstances shall any person give more than twelve votes in any one ward, or eleven votes when there is only one Commissioner to be elected.

13. In sections nine, ten, eleven and twelve the word "person" includes a Hindu joint family, a company, firm, or other association of persons who may be registered as the owners of any houses or land, or as the occupiers of any houses under clauses (b) and (c) of section eight or may be stated in any license to be the holders thereof. Votes under clauses (a) and (c) of section eight can only be claimed by a single individual paying the rates or taxes in his own name.

14. Any person qualified to vote under any of the preceding sections shall, subject to the provisions of section thirty-two be qualified to be elected a Commissioner for any ward in Calcutta:

Provided that his candidature is duly announced, and his name duly proposed, seconded and approved in the manner hereinafter provided:

Provided also that no officer of the Corporation while in office shall be eligible for election.

15. For the purpose of the election of Commissioners, the town shall be divided into twenty-five wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the Third Schedule. The electors of each of the twenty-five wards may elect two Commissioners.

Every person qualified to vote may give all the votes to which he is entitled in any ward to any candidate in such ward or may distribute them

amongst the candidates in such manner as he thinks fit.

16. If the electors of any ward shall elect but one Commissioner, or shall not elect any Commissioner, the Local Government shall appoint, in the former case, one Commissioner, and in the latter case, two Commissioners.

17. If any person is elected a Commissioner for more than one ward, he shall, within five days from the date of the election, declare for which ward he will serve; and if he fails to make such declaration, the Chairman shall forthwith declare the ward for which such person shall serve; and in either case such person shall be held to be elected in the ward in respect of which either of such declarations has been made; and thereupon the electors of the other ward or wards in which such person has been elected shall proceed to elect a Commissioner in the manner hereinafter provided.

18. Whenever an equal number of votes is given to two or more candidates at any election under this Act, the candidate for whom the greatest number of rate-payers have voted shall be held to be elected; and in case of an equality of votes in this respect, the Chairman shall give a casting vote, and the candidate to whom such vote is given shall be held to be elected.

19. The first election under this Act shall take place at the end of the year 1888-89, so that the result of the election may be declared on or before the 31st day of March, and the election shall take effect from the 1st day of April 1889.

All subsequent general elections shall be held at intervals of three years, and shall take effect from the 1st day of April in the calendar year in which they are so held.

The votes at all elections shall be given personally at the polling stations.

The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules not being inconsistent with this Act for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with elections, and may direct that voting at elections shall be by ballot, and may from time to time cancel or modify any rules so made.

The Local Government may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any such rules:

Provided that no higher penalty than a fine of Rs. 200 shall be incurred by the breach of any such rules.

The expenses incurred in respect of all elections under this Act shall be paid out of the funds of the Corporation, and the result of all such elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

20. The Chairman shall cause to be prepared from the registers in his office, a list of all the persons qualified to vote under clauses (b), (c), and (d) of section eight, and of the number of votes to which they are respectively entitled, and shall publish such list at the Municipal office and at such other places as he may think fit, or as the Commissioners in meeting may direct,

not less than sixty days before the date fixed for each general election, and such list shall be obtainable on payment of a fee not exceeding eight annas.

21. Any person qualified under clauses (a) or (c) of section eight may, within fifteen days after the publication of the list of voters, apply to the Chairman to have his name added thereto.

Any person whose name does not appear in the list, and who claims the right to vote under clauses (b), (c) or (d) of section eight may, within fifteen days of the publication thereof, apply to the Chairman to have his name added to the list or substituted for any name on the list.

Any person claiming more votes than are allotted to him in the list may, within fifteen days after the publication thereof, apply to have more votes allotted to him, or to have votes allotted to any other person transferred to him:

Provided that no claim to vote as an owner under clause (b) of section eight shall be entertained unless the name of the claimant is registered as such under section one hundred and twenty-eight, and no claim to vote as an occupier under clause (c) of section eight shall be entertained unless the name of the claimant is registered as such under section one hundred and twenty-eight or unless he can satisfy the Chairman that he has paid the rates as occupier for the quarter immediately preceding the quarter in which the claim is preferred.

No claim to vote under clause (d) of section eight shall be entertained unless the license is taken out in the name of the claimant.

Any person who considers that any name in the list of voters prepared under section twenty ought to be omitted, or that the votes allotted to any person ought to be reduced, may, within fifteen days after the publication of the list, apply to have such name omitted or the number of votes reduced as the case may be.

22. All applications for the revision of the list under the last preceding section shall be considered and decided by the Chairman with all reasonable despatch, and not less than fifteen days before the date of the election the Chairman shall publish a revised list in the same manner as the original list containing all the alterations or amendments made by his order or by order of the Magistrate under the next succeeding section in such original list.

23. Any person whose application under section twenty-one has been refused may, within eight days after such refusal, apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an order to have his name inserted in, or a name omitted from, or the number of votes allotted to any person altered in, the list of voters, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name or as to the alteration of the number of votes allotted to any person as appears to him to be just; and the Chairman shall, upon receipt of a copy of such order, give effect to the same, and such order shall be final and binding.

The list thus prepared and amended shall remain valid for all bye-elections under section thirty-three during the interval of three years, and such list shall be obtainable on payment of a fee not exceeding eight annas:

Provided that at any time any person whose name is not in the list may apply to the Chairman to enter his name therein, and sections twenty-two and twenty-three shall be held applicable to such claim.

And if such application is made not less than fifteen days before an election under section thirty-three, it shall be decided in time for such election, but not otherwise.

24. The Chairman shall, not less than thirty days before the date of election, send a letter to every company, firm and association of persons entitled to votes requesting them to fill in a form, which shall accompany such letter, with the name of the person authorized to vote on behalf of such company, firm or association of persons, and to return the same within seven days. Upon receipt of the form, the Chairman shall cause the name stated therein to be entered in the revised list published under section twenty-two; and the person whose name is thus entered in the revised list shall be deemed to be duly authorized to vote on behalf of the company, firm or association of persons which caused his name to be entered in the form until the contrary is proved.

25. If the members of any company, firm or association of persons cannot agree amongst themselves as to who shall give the votes to which they are entitled, they may at any time, not less than five days before the date fixed for the publication of the revised list, apply to the Chairman to decide, and his decision shall be final and binding so far as regards the right of voting at the forthcoming election, but shall have no effect as regards the respective rights of the members of such company, firm or association of persons.

26. No vote shall be given by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India or the Local Government as owner or occupier of any house or land.

27. The Chairman may, with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, delegate to the Vice-Chairman or any officer of the Corporation appointed under section forty-one the duty of receiving and disposing of applications under section twenty-one or twenty-five, and the decisions of such officer in all cases made over to him by the Chairman shall have the same effect as if given by the Chairman.

28. The Commissioners in meeting may appoint a suitable person to perform all or any of the duties assigned to the Chairman under sections twenty-one and twenty-five, or may appoint such person to assist the Chairman in carrying out all or any of these duties, and the decision of such person shall have the same effect as if given by the Chairman. The Commissioners in meeting may allow to such person such remuneration as may seem to them reasonable.

29. Resolutions passed by the Commissioners in meeting under this section shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

29. No election shall be deemed to be invalid or shall be in any way affected by reason of the name of any person qualified to vote being omitted from the list of voters, or by reason of the name of any person not qualified to vote being inserted therein, and no election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of any failure to observe the dates hereinbefore prescribed or to comply with any rule made under section nineteen.

30. The Commissioners shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, for a term of three years; at the expiration of that time they shall cease to be Commissioners, but may be re-appointed or re-elected.

31. The general elections shall be held on some convenient day to be fixed by the Local Government not earlier than the first, nor later than the fifteenth day of March, unless the Local Government shall, for some special reason, on the recommendation of the Commissioners in meeting, fix some other day.

Every person who is a candidate for election shall send in his name to the Chairman in writing not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election, together with the names of two electors who propose and second his candidature, and eight electors who approve his nomination, and shall state the ward or wards for which he proposes to stand. The Chairman shall publish a list of all candidates at the Municipal Office not less than three days before the day fixed for election. In the event of there being not more than two candidates for election in any ward, such candidate or candidates shall be deemed to be elected. In the event of there being more than two candidates, a poll shall take place in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Local Government under section nineteen.

32. No person shall be qualified for election or shall continue to be a Commissioner who

- (a) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent; or
- (b) has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, or to simple imprisonment for six months or upwards, such sentence not having been set aside on appeal; or
- (c) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the Commissioners in accordance with the second clause of section sixty-two.

No Commissioner who shall be absent from Calcutta for six consecutive months shall continue in office as a Commissioner:

Provided that no candidate or Commissioner shall be disqualified by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

- (a) a contract entered into between the Commissioners and any incorporated or registered company of which such candidate or Commissioner is a member or shareholder;
- (b) any lease, sale or purchase of land or any agreement for the same;

(c) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money; or

(d) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Corporation is inserted.

But no Commissioner shall vote or take any part in any proceedings relating to any matter in which he is interested.

33. In case of the death, resignation or disqualification of any Commissioner,

By-elections.

a person shall forthwith be appointed or elected in his stead in the manner hereinbefore provided, and such person shall remain a Commissioner for the residue only of the term for which the Commissioner in whose stead he was appointed or elected was originally appointed or elected:

Provided that no act of the Commissioners, their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the fact that the number of the Commissioners at the time did not amount to seventy-five;

or that a disqualified person has continued to act as a Commissioner;

or that any Commissioner has taken part in any proceedings in contravention of the provisions of section thirty-two.

34. Whoever, being qualified to vote or claiming to be qualified to vote

Penalty for taking a bribe. at any election under this Act, accepts or obtains, or

agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever as a motive or reward for giving or forbearing to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for every such offence, and shall for seven years from the date of his conviction of such offence be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a Commissioner.

And whoever by any gift or reward, or by any promise or agreement, or security for any gift or reward corrupts or procures, or offers to corrupt or procure, any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 for every such offence, and shall for seven years be disqualified from voting at any such election and from being elected a Commissioner.

35. All property vested in the Commissioners and all funds received or raised by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorized by this Act.

36. The purposes expressly authorized by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, instruction and convenience hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

(1) Payment of the whole or any portion of the cost of the Fire-brigade for the extinction of fires in Calcutta.

(2) Provision for lighting the public streets, places, and buildings, and for the securing or removal of dangerous places, buildings, and trades.

(3) Defraying the cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals and of charges of vaccination, registration of births, deaths and marriages, and taking a census.

(4) Construction and maintenance of public markets, slaughter-houses and places specified in section three hundred and forty-five latrines, privies, buildings for the deposit or discharge of night-soil, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, water-works, wash-houses, public bathing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, squares and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities, and the like.

(5) Watering the streets and cleansing the streets and sewers, scavenging, removal and disposal of offensive matter and noxious vegetation, and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(6) Regulation of offensive trades, of burial and burning grounds, and the removal of, and providing sites for, the same.

(7) Construction, adornment, maintenance and alteration of streets, bridges, canseways, culverts and the like; regulation of buildings, naming streets and numbering houses, planting trees and removal of obstructions and projections.

(8) Construction, adornment and maintenance of public halls, offices and other buildings under the control of the Commissioners or required for municipal purposes.

(9) Maintenance of establishments and cost of printing and stationery.

(10) Survey of houses and land and preparation of plans.

(11) Contribution to the cost incurred on the occasion of any public ceremony or entertainment in Calcutta;

(12) Promotion of primary and technical education.

(13) Contribution to any neighbouring municipality for sanitary purposes.

(14) Provision of free libraries.

Provided that no expense shall be incurred under clause (11) without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

And generally all objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience.

PART II.—Of the duties of the Corporation.

37. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners and they are hereby *Duties of Commissioners.* required to—

(1) provide for the payment of the interest on the municipal debt in the manner prescribed by sections four hundred and seven and four hundred and eight;

(2) provide for the establishment of a reserve fund in the manner prescribed by the said sections, or for the annual repayment required by section four hundred and eleven;

(3) complete and extend throughout Calcutta drainage works and open out and improve drains, and for those purposes to expend annually a sum being not less than two lakhs of

respect, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any sum less than the above amount to be raised as provided by section four hundred and four;

- (4) maintain a water-supply in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VII;
- (5) make adequate and suitable provision for each of the following matters:—
 - (a) the cleaning and the conservancy of Calcutta;
 - (b) the maintenance and cleaning of drains and drainage works;
 - (c) the construction and maintenance of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences;
 - (d) the regulation of slaughter-houses and of offensive and dangerous trades;
 - (e) the regulation of markets;
 - (f) the lighting, watering and maintenance of the public streets;
 - (g) the registration of births and deaths;
 - (h) the preventing or checking the spread of dangerous diseases;
 - (i) the naming of streets and the numbering of premises;
 - (j) the regulation of new streets and buildings;
 - (k) the abatement of nuisances in the manner provided by Chapter XII;
- (6) exercise the control over tramways with which they are vested by Bengal Act I of 1880.

33. Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners have made general default in the performance of any of the duties referred

Powers of the Local Government if the Commissioners fail in their duty.

to in the last preceding section, the Local Government, if satisfied, after due enquiry, that general default has been made, and that it is of a serious character, may make an order intimating a time not less than thirty days from the date of the order for the performance of such duty by the Commissioners; and if such duty is not performed within the time limited in the order, the Local Government may appoint some person to perform the same, and may direct that a reasonable remuneration to the person so appointed, the amount whereof is to be specified, and also the expenses of performing such duty, shall be paid by the Commissioners out of the moneys levied by them under this Act. Any person appointed under this section to perform any duty of the Commissioners shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of the Commissioners.

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting may, within thirty days from the receipt of any order made under this section by the Local Government, transmit through the Local Government a petition of appeal to the Governor-General in Council praying that such order may be set aside, and upon the receipt of such petition of appeal by the Local Government no further action shall be taken by the Local Government without the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

PART III.—Of the Officers of the Corporation.

39. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners, who shall reside within the limits of Calcutta.

Such Chairman may be removed from office by the Local Government, and shall be so removed if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting at a special meeting of the Commissioners shall have voted, but not otherwise.

40. The Commissioners, at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint, for such period as they may think fit, a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

41. The Commissioners may, at a special meeting from time to time, appoint proper persons for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor for the municipality, or may appoint a proper person to two or more of such appointments, or to one.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall reside within the limits of Calcutta, and shall be under the orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Commissioners by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting at a special meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

This section shall, except as regards residence, apply to any other officer, the initial salary of whose appointment shall be fixed at five hundred rupees or upwards.

All appointments and resolutions under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

42. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall devote their whole time to the duties of their respective offices; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have, or engage in, any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever: Provided that—

(a) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such officer shall fill no other appointment than one of those specified in this section.

(b) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively may hold the office of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta*).

(c) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively may also be members of the Council of the Lieutenant.

Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

- (d) The Vice-Chairman may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed to, and may hold, any other office in the employ of the Commissioners to which he may be appointed at a special meeting.

43. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively may receive such allowances as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Commissioners at a special meeting.

Such allowances shall be—

- (a) for the Chairman not more than three thousand or less than two thousand five hundred rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not, in the discretion of the Commissioners, be allowed);
- (b) for the Vice-Chairman not more than fifteen hundred rupees a month.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

44. Every officer appointed under section forty-one may receive such allowance as shall be from time to time fixed by the Commissioners at a special meeting.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

45. The Chairman may, from time to time, appoint all such Subordinate Officers and servants, other than those referred to in section forty-one, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint another in his place;

and may pay such allowances to such persons respectively, or in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable;

Provided that the allowances in respect of the offices filled by such persons shall have been included in the budget as passed by the Commissioners in meeting, under section seventy-one, or shall have been subsequently sanctioned by them, and that the total amount paid to an absentee and the person appointed to act for him shall not exceed the allowance sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting except upon a resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office, the monthly salary of which exceeds Rs. 200, without the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting. And the Commissioners in meeting may authorize the Chairman to nominate not more than three of the candidates for any such appointment as is referred to in this section, and the Commissioners in meeting shall, upon such nomination being made, appoint one of the persons so nominated and no other.

46. Any person appointed to any office under section forty-one or section forty-five may be suspended or fined by the authority by which he may be removed subject to confirmation by the authority empowered to confirm such removal.

47. The Commissioners in meeting may, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any officer appointed under sections forty and forty-one, and may, if such officer be other than the Chairman, make such arrangements for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Commissioners to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

48. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, such allowance shall be paid to the absentee, and such deputation allowance to the officer appointed to act for him as may be prescribed by rules passed by the Commissioners in meeting under the next succeeding section. In special cases in which a departure from the rules seems requisite, the allowances must be sanctioned by a resolution of the Commissioners in meeting in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting at the meeting shall have voted.

49. The Commissioners in meeting may, by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners voting at such meeting shall have voted from time to time, make rules for absentees and deputation allowances, for granting pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants, and for establishing and maintaining a Provident or Annuity Fund, and for compelling all or any of the servants of the Corporation to contribute thereto, and may repeal, alter or add to such rules. No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to, any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, in accordance with such rules for the time being in force, grant such pensions or gratuities to any of their officers or servants as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

50. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant of the Commissioners, shall be interested directly, or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any such person is so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of Rs. 500, which may be recovered by suit brought by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Provided that no such officer or servant shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners, or shall be precluded from tendering for any municipal loan or from holding municipal debentures.

61. Every Commissioner and every municipal officer and servant appointed under this Act, and every contractor or agent for the collection of any municipal tax, and every servant or other person employed by any such contractor or agent shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section twenty-one of the Indian Penal Code.

PART IV.—Of the mode of transacting business and entering into Contracts.

52. The Commissioners shall meet ordinarily not less than once a month for the transaction of business, and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Commissioners, call a special meeting of the Commissioners.

53. Four days' notice shall be given by advertisement in one or more of the Calcutta daily newspapers of the date fixed for every ordinary or special meeting and of the business to be transacted at such meeting, and a list of the business to be transacted at any meeting shall be sent to the address of every Commissioner resident in Calcutta, so that it may be in his hands forty-eight hours before the time fixed for such meeting; and no business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any meeting other than the business of which notice has been given:

Provided that any Commissioner may submit a meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than forty-eight hours previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Commissioners.

54. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Commissioners voting at the meeting before which the matter may be brought.

55. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Commissioners held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside, who shall, in case of equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commissioners shall be present may with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.

56. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of eighteen Commissioners be present at such meeting:

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Commissioners present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which should have been brought before the original meeting, had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, in which a quorum of ten Commissioners shall suffice.

57. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and the said minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Commissioners to the inspection of any Commissioner without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

All meetings, the minutes of the proceedings of which have been duly signed by the President, shall be taken to have been duly convened and to be free from all defect and irregularity.

58. At any meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Commissioners, a declaration by the President that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

59. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, the votes of all the Commissioners present who desire to vote shall be taken under the direction of the President, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Commissioners at such meeting:

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting may, subject to such rules as may be framed by them under section sixty-eight, resolve that any question or class of questions shall be decided by ballot.

60. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Commissioners for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act.

61. (1) The Chairman may exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners :

Provided that he shall not exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Commissioners in meeting. Nor shall he act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any orders passed by the Commissioners at a meeting; and if any order passed by him under the authority vested in the Commissioners is brought before a meeting of the Commissioners and modified or disapproved of by them, the Chairman shall, as far as possible, modify or cancel such order so as to bring it into conformity with the order of the Commissioners in meeting.

The Vice-Chairman may exercise the same authority as the Chairman on behalf of the Commissioners subject to his general direction and control.

All powers which may lawfully be exercised by the Chairman shall be deemed to have been exercised by him if exercised by any subordinate officer acting in the execution of the duties assigned to him by the Chairman.

62. The Commissioners may enter into and perform all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Every contract made by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman on behalf of the Commissioners the subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and two other Commissioners, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and no such contract, unless made in accordance with a vote of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be concluded without inviting tenders thereon and without the approval of a Committee of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed, it shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

The Commissioners in meeting, or any Committee of the Commissioners, may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty or damages incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Commissioners may seem proper.

Every contract involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 shall require the sanction of the Local Government.

63. As soon as may be, and not later than the first day of June, in each year, the Commissioners in meeting shall proceed to appoint a General Committee for the year, the members of which shall, provided that they are Commissioners, hold office till the election and appointment of their successors.

The General Committee shall consist of eighteen Commissioners, of whom twelve shall be elected by the fifty elected Commissioners in such manner as the Commissioners in meeting may direct.

One shall be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ;

one shall be nominated by the Calcutta Trades' Association ;

one shall be nominated by the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta ; and

three shall be nominated by the fifteen nominated Commissioners in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

64. The General Committee shall ordinarily meet once a week for the transaction of business. It shall be the Budget and Finance Committee of the Corporation, and shall also transact such other business as may be expressly referred to it by the Corporation, or as may not be referred to any other standing or special Committee.

The proceedings of the General Committee shall be submitted to the Commissioners in meeting, and the General Committee shall be bound by any resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting :

Provided that when the Chairman and the majority of the General Committee are in accord, and inconvenience is likely to result from delay, it shall not be necessary before action is taken to wait for the confirmation of the Commissioners in meeting, but if the Commissioners in meeting do not confirm the action of the General Committee, such steps shall be taken to carry out the orders of the Commissioners as may still be practicable.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be *ex-officio* members of the General Committee, and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at its meetings.

In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the members present shall choose one of their number to preside.

65. The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, appoint from among the Commissioners such other Committee, either standing or special, and consisting of so many members as they may think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of Calcutta not assigned by this Act, or by the vote of the Commissioners in meeting to the General Committee, or for the purpose of advising or aiding the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in the discharge of any portion of the duties exercisable by them under section sixty-one which, in the discretion of the Commissioners, would be better regulated or managed with the aid of such Committee:

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every standing Committee.

86. The proceedings of every Committee, other than the General Committee, shall be submitted to the Commissioners in meeting, and the Committee shall be bound by such order as may be passed thereon, provided that when the Chairman and the majority of the Committee are in accord, and when inconvenience is likely to result from delay, it shall not be necessary before taking action to wait for the confirmation of the Commissioners in meeting; but if the Commissioners in meeting do not confirm the action of the Committee, such steps shall be taken to carry out the orders of the Commissioners as may still be practicable:

Duties of Committees. Provided that if the Commissioners in meeting when appointing a Committee expressly prohibit any action being taken until the decision of the Committee has been confirmed in general meeting, no action shall under any circumstances be taken prior to such confirmation.

87. The General Committee or any other Committee may, subject to the control of the Commissioners in meeting, appoint such Sub-Committees as they may think fit, and make over to them such of their duties and functions as they may deem proper.

Power of Committees to appoint Sub-Committees. No defect in the constitution of, or the proceedings at any Committee meeting or Sub-Committee meeting, shall be held to invalidate such proceedings after they have been confirmed by the Commissioners in meeting.

88. The Commissioners in meeting may frame rules not inconsistent with this Act for the conduct of business at their meetings, and also for the conduct of business at meetings of the General Committee and other Committees.

Power to frame rules for conduct of business. PART V.—Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and Audit.

89. At a general meeting to be held in the month of February in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Commissioners a budget or estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Commissioners for the year commencing on the first day of April then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct.

Such budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least three days prior to the meeting before which the budget is to be laid.

90. The budget shall show what expenditure is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall preclude the Commissioners in meeting from sanctioning expenditure not provided for in the budget.

Such budget shall be referred to the General Committee for consideration with such instructions as the Commissioners in meeting may think fit to pass when making such reference. The General Committee shall consider such

budget, modify it at its discretion, and report upon it in time for consideration at the meeting to be held for fixing the rates under the provisions of the next succeeding section.

91. The Commissioners in a meeting to be held during the month of March shall consider the budget as modified by the General Committee, and shall pass it subject to such further modifications or additions as may be thought fit. The Commissioners shall thereupon at the same meeting, or, if such meeting be adjourned, at such adjourned meeting, fix, with reference to the budget as passed, the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of April next ensuing, and the rates so fixed shall not be altered before the special meeting held in the next succeeding month of March, except by a resolution of the Commissioners passed at a special meeting.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be commenced (though included and passed in the budget) without the sanction of the Local Government.

92. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

93. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

94. Any person who, when duly required so to do by any auditor of account under the last preceding section, shall neglect or refuse to appear before such auditor, or to produce any books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents or papers, or to make or sign a declaration with respect to the same, or to answer any question or prepare and submit any statement, shall be liable, for every neglect or refusal, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 70 for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

95. All auditors acting under this Act shall in respect of each audit, be paid such reasonable remuneration as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time determine.

96. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published in

Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Commissioners and be open during office hours thereof to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee, and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Commissioners at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER III.

OF TAXES.

PART I.—Of the Tax on Carriages and Animals.

77. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the Fourth Schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and draught animals or animals used for riding kept in Calcutta, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

- (a) any animal which any person exempted from the operation of any municipal tax by an order issued under the provision of section three of Act XI of 1881, is bound, by the regulation of the service to which he belongs, to keep;
- (b) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of Act XX of 1868;
- (c) carriages or animals belonging to the Government or to the Corporation;
- (d) carriages none of the wheels of which exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;
- (e) carriages kept for sale by *bona fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;
- (f) carriages or animals certified by the Chairman of the Corporation or by the Commissioner of Police respectively to be used by the owner thereof for municipal or police purposes;
- (g) tramcars and animals employed in working street tramways.

78. The owner or the person in charge of a carriage or animal liable to a tax under the last preceding section shall, before the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, forward to the office of the Commissioners a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals owned by him or in his charge liable to the tax.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of April or October (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the Fourth Schedule.

Any person owning or taking charge between the first day of April and the first day of October, or between the first day of October and

the first day of April, of any carriage or animal shall, within a week, send to the office of the Commissioners a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the Fourth Schedule.

The Commissioners may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage has not been used within the half-year, or that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year,

refund, or remit, the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section, a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be the owner of every animal in his stables.

79. Whenever any person shall pay to the Commissioners the amount of the tax which shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept in Calcutta, the Commissioners shall grant to such person a license to keep such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the thirtieth day of September or the thirty-first day of March next after the grant of such license, and no longer.

A license may at any time be granted for any previous half-year for which no license has been taken out on payment of the amount due for that half-year.

80. Whoever owns, or is in charge of, any carriage or animal without the required license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, and not being less than one and a half times such amount. And such fine shall, when levied, be taken in full satisfaction of the demand on account of such license.

81. The Commissioners at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons in lieu of the taxes specified in the Fourth Schedule.

82. The provisions of section eighty shall apply to any person who, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under the last preceding section, refuses or neglects to pay such sum; the amount due for a license being taken as the amount thus compounded for.

83. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper to produce, for the inspection of the Commissioners, or of any officer authorized by them, in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to such trade or business.

84. The Commissioners may, at any time, between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, or coach-house, or any place wherein they may keep

Owners of carriages, or animals to take out license

Commissioners may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

Penalty

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

Power to inspect stables and other carriages and animals if tax unpaid and owner unknown.

reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal liable to taxation;

and if the Commissioners at any time find any carriage or animal in respect of which no license has been obtained, the Commissioners may, if the person entitled to the possession of such carriage or animal is unknown, by a written order authorise any of their subordinate officers to take possession of such carriage or animal, and the Commissioners shall make such order as they think fit respecting the custody thereof.

85. If any person within one month establishes his claim to the possession of such carriage or animal, the Commissioners shall order it to be delivered to him on payment of the tax due, together with such costs as the Commissioners may have reasonably incurred in taking possession of, and keeping, the same. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such carriage or animal, it may be sold for the recovery of the tax and costs aforesaid; and if any person whose carriage or animal has been sold establishes his claim to the net proceeds of such sale, the Commissioners shall order the proceeds of such sale, less the tax due and all costs incurred in consequence of the seizure and sale, to be delivered to such person.

86. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section seventy-nine and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

PART II.—Of the tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

87. Every person who shall exercise in Calcutta any of the professions, trades or callings specified in the Second Schedule shall annually take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the Second Schedule mentioned.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit, or refund, any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling for a portion of the year only.

They may also reduce any person from a higher to a lower class, or exempt any person altogether on the ground of his inability to take out such license.

88. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners, and shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof,
- (b) the name of the person to whom the license is granted,
- (c) the profession, trade or calling, and if the license is a local license class is determined by

the valuation of the premises the place of business in respect of which it is granted, and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year on account of which it is granted until the thirty-first day of March next after the day of the granting thereof, and no longer.

89. The liability of any person to take out a license, and the class under which he shall be deemed bound to take out such license, shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule 7 of the Second Schedule.

90. Whoever exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section eighty-seven on or after the first day of July in any year, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, and not being less than one and a half times such amount. And such fine shall, when levied, be taken in full satisfaction of the demand on account of such license.

91. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to them within seven days a list, signed by him, of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

92. Whoever, being the occupier of any house, fails to forward such list when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

93. As soon as may be after the first day of April in every year, the Commissioners shall prepare a list of the persons licensed for the preceding year under section eighty-eight, which shall state the particulars specified in that section, and such list shall be kept in the office of the Commissioners, and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

PART III.—Of the Registration of Carts.

94. Every cart kept or used within the limits of Calcutta or Howrah shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

95. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number required by the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

96. The registration of carts under section ninety-four shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly on or after the first day of April and the first day of October in each year, upon such days as

the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of Rs. 4 shall be paid for each registration.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered, as mentioned in section ninety-four has been kept or used for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

The total net proceeds of the fees half-yearly received by the Commissioners for the registration of carts shall be divided between the Municipalities of Calcutta and Howrah, and such other Municipalities adjacent to Calcutta or Howrah as the Local Government shall think entitled to a share in such receipts, in such proportion as the Local Government may, from time to time, determine.

Last three sections not to apply to certain carts. 97. The three last preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

- (a) which are the property of the Government;
- (b) which are the property of the Commissioners of Calcutta or Howrah, or of any adjacent Municipalities; or
- (c) which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House and are only temporarily and casually used within the Municipality of Calcutta or Howrah.

98. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods), together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them.

And all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Commissioners, seize and detain any such cart, animals or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Magistrate, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the credit of the Corporation.

PART IV.—Of the Tax on Petroleum.

99. The Commissioners in meeting may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, prohibit the introduction into Calcutta for the purpose of storage therein of petroleum intended for consumption elsewhere, and may thereafter, with the like sanction, levy a tax not exceeding four annas per case of ten gallons on all petroleum introduced into Calcutta for consumption therein.

100. The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) the detention and examination of petroleum introduced into Calcutta for consumption therein;
- (b) the collection of the tax levied on petroleum;
- (c) Such other matters connected with the introduction of petroleum into Calcutta for consumption therein as the Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, think fit to regulate;

Provided that no rule shall render petroleum, passing through Calcutta in transit for any place beyond it, liable to taxation or to any detention or examination whatsoever under this Act.

And all petroleum introduced into Calcutta, contrary to any rules made under the provisions of this section, may be seized and confiscated.

All petroleum confiscated under this section shall become the property of the Commissioners.

CHAPTER IV.

OF RATES.

PART I.—Of imposing the Rates.

101. The Commissioners may, as provided in section seventy-one impose the following rates upon all houses and lands within the town:—

- (a).—The general rate not exceeding 13 per cent. on the annual valuation.
- (b).—A water-rate not exceeding 6 per cent. on the annual valuation:
Provided that houses and lands, no part of which is within 150 yards of the nearest stand-pipe or other supply of filtered water available to the public, shall pay 3 per cent. less than houses otherwise situated.
- (c).—A lighting-rate not exceeding 2 per cent. on the annual valuation.
- (d).—A bulakhori rate not exceeding 2 per cent. on the annual valuation.

102. The water-rate shall be annually appropriated of the fixed by the Commissioners in meeting with reference to the requirements of the Water-supply Fund. The Water-supply Fund shall be credited with the receipts of the water-rate, with all receipts arising out of the sale of water, and with all miscellaneous receipts connected with the water-supply.

It shall be debited with—

- (a).—The annual interest on all sums borrowed from time to time, whether from Government, or by way of debenture loan for the construction or extension of water-works for the supply of filtered or unfiltered water.
- (b).—The annual expenditure required for the repayment of these loans, or for the creation of a Reserve Fund for their future repayment.

(c).—The cost of maintaining in an efficient condition the supply of filtered water to Calcutta.

(d).—The cost of maintaining in an efficient condition the supply of unfiltered water to Calcutta.

(e).—The establishments and miscellaneous expenditure necessary for the above purposes.

(f).—Such a proportionate share of the cost of collection, of general supervision and of the Head Office, as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct.

103. The lighting-rate shall be annually fixed by the Commissioners in meeting with reference to the requirements of the Lighting Fund.

The Lighting Fund shall be credited with the receipts of the lighting-rate, with the receipts, if any, arising out of the sale of gas or electricity, and with all miscellaneous receipts connected with the lighting of the town.

It shall be debited with—

(a).—The annual interest on all sums which may hereafter be borrowed for the construction of gas-works or for supplying electricity for the lighting of Calcutta.

(b).—The annual contributions to the Reserve Fund for the future repayment of such sums.

(c).—All expenditure necessary for the efficient lighting of the town by gas, oil, electricity, or any other means.

(d).—The establishments and miscellaneous expenditure necessary for the above purposes.

(e).—Such proportionate share of the cost of collection, of general supervision, and of the Head Office as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct.

104. The halalkhor rate shall be annually fixed by the Commissioners in meeting with reference to the requirements of the Halalkhor Fund.

The Halalkhor Fund shall be credited with the receipts of the halalkhor rate, with the proceeds, if any, arising from the sale of night-soil, the receipts from licences under section three hundred and eleven, and with all miscellaneous receipts connected with the working of the Night-soil Removal Department.

It shall be debited with—

(a).—The cost of the establishments maintained under section three hundred and thirteen.

(b).—The cost of maintenance of all public latrines and urinals and of the establishments for their cleansing.

(c).—Such proportionate share of the cost of inspecting, maintaining, and cleansing the public sewers as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time determine.

(d).—Such proportionate share of the cost of collection, of general supervision, and of the Head Office as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time determine.

105. The general rate shall be annually fixed by the Commissioners in meeting with reference to the requirements of the General Fund.

Appropriation of the General Fund.

The General Fund shall be credited with the receipts of the general rate, with all moneys paid to the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this Act other than those assigned to the Water-supply Fund, Lighting Fund or Halalkhor Fund, and with such other moneys received by the Commissioners as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct to be credited to the General Fund.

It shall be debited with all expenditure incurred in accordance with the provisions of this Act other than that debitable to the Water-supply Fund, Lighting Fund or Halalkhor Fund, and with all other expenditure that may be lawfully incurred by the Commissioners which the Commissioners in meeting shall direct to be debited to the General Fund:

Provided that, when any of the other rates are levied at a maximum, but not otherwise, grants may be made by the Commissioners in meeting in aid of any fund dependent on such rate if the receipts of the Fund fall short of the requisite disbursements.

106. These four rates, after having been determined annually as above in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter II, Part V, shall be levied as one consolidated rate, and the collections made on account of this rate shall be divided between the General Fund, the Water-supply Fund, the Lighting Fund and the Halalkhor Fund in the proportions at which the rates are being levied for the time being without reference to the year on account of which each payment is made.

Such deduction shall, however, be made from the proportion to be credited to the Water-supply Fund as may seem to the Commissioners in meeting to be approximately equivalent to the diminished productiveness of that rate, owing to the partial exemption of certain premises under clause (b) of section one hundred and one.

107. The consolidated rate shall be payable half by the owners of the houses and lands, and half by the occupiers thereof.

It shall be payable on the first day of April, first day of July, first day of October and first day of January for the quarters, respectively, commencing on those dates.

PART II.—Of the Owner's share of the Consolidated Rate.

108. If the annual value of any house or land as determined under Chapter V shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him as the owner's share of the consolidated rate and the sum as

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

which he would have been assessed had the house been valued only at the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

109. When any house or land whereon the consolidated rate is assessed under Chapter V has been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the person liable to pay the owner's share of the consolidated rate shall, if notice in writing be given to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant, be liable to pay only one-fourth of the consolidated rate due on account of the period of vacancy—the period of vacancy being calculated from the date on which the notice is delivered; if more than one-fourth of the consolidated rate has been paid in advance, the surplus shall, on demand, be refunded.

110. No refund shall be made under the last preceding section unless the same shall be applied for within six months from the date of vacancy of the house or land on account of which the remission is applied for.

PART III.—Of the Occupier's share of the Consolidated Rate.

111. When any house or land whereon the consolidated rate is assessed under Chapter V is vacant, the person liable to pay the occupier's share of the rate up to the period of such vacancy shall, if he has paid for the whole quarter, be entitled to a refund of all the rate paid by him for the period during which the house is vacant, or for the period during which it may have been occupied by a new occupier, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

112. No refund of rates shall be made under the last preceding section unless the same is applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the refund is applied for.

113. Whenever any house or land which shall have been unoccupied shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such house or land the full occupier's share of the consolidated rate for the period between the date of occupation and the last day of the quarter.

114. Whenever any person holding any house or land at a rent from the person liable to pay the owner's share of the consolidated rate in respect of such house or land has or may sub-let the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house or land.

115. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is valued at less than Rs. 200, the Commis-

sioners may impose the entire consolidated rate upon the owner of such house.

116. If the entire rate is paid by the owner of any house under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier half of the rate so paid by such owner; and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier half of such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

117. In the case of huttee land the Commissioners shall impose the entire consolidated rate in respect of the land and the huts thereon upon the owner of the land, making a deduction of one-eighth to cover the cost of collection and as a commutation of all refunds due for huts which are vacant or which may be removed or destroyed:

Provided that no additional rates shall be imposed on account of any new huts built or of any huts enlarged during the year for which the valuation remains in force, under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-four.

118. In such cases, the Commissioners shall cause the land and the huts standing on it to be separately valued, and the owner of the land may recover from the owner of each hut half the consolidated rate paid by him for the land on which the hut stands, and the entire consolidated rate payable on account of this hut.

119. Every owner who, under the provisions of sections one hundred and sixteen and one hundred and eighteen, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, or from the owner of any hut shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him.

120. The Commissioners may by a notice in writing require the occupier of any house or land to furnish them, within fifteen days, with the name and address of the owner of such house or land, and such name and address, when received, shall be duly entered in the assessment book kept under section one hundred and twenty-eight.

121. If the occupier of any house or land shall refuse or neglect to furnish the information so required of him under the last preceding section, he shall be liable to pay the rates payable by the owner on account of such house or land, and on non-payment thereof the Commissioners may recover the same by distress and sale of any movable property found in the house or on the land.

Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house or land, for more than one year, shall be recovered from the occupier thereof.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSES AND LAND.

122. For the purpose of assessment under this Act, the annual value of land and the annual value of any house built for letting purposes or ordinarily let shall be the gross annual rent at which such land or house might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, less, in the case of a house, an allowance of 10 per cent. for the cost of repairs, and for all other expenses necessary to maintain the house in a state to command such gross rent. The annual value of any house not built for letting purposes and not ordinarily let shall be 11 per cent. on the sum obtained by adding the estimated cost of building, less a reasonable amount to be deducted on account of depreciation, if any, to the estimated value of the land valued with the house as part of the same premises.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereon.

123. All valuations of houses made by the Commissioners prior to the commencement of this Act shall remain in force during the period for which they were so made, and on the expiration of such period, the annual value at which any house is to be assessed shall be fixed by the Commissioners for a period of six years, and thereafter for successive periods of six years.

124. Bustee lands with the huts upon them, or lands that are waste or used for agricultural purposes, may be valued annually at the discretion of the Commissioners, and shall be so valued on the application of the owner. When not revalued, the former valuation shall remain in force from year to year until a revaluation is made.

125. Any house, the valuation of which may have been cancelled on the ground of irregularity, or which for any other reason may have no annual value legally assigned to it, may be valued at any time under section one hundred and twenty-two for such period as remains unexpired in the district in which it is included under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

126. If during the currency of any period mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-three any substantial alteration and improvement is made to any such house, the Commissioners may cause such house to be again valued, even though such period has not expired, and such last-mentioned valuation shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of valuation.

127. If during the currency of any period mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-three the value of such house shall suffer depreciation from any cause proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been beyond the control of the owner or occupier thereof, the Commissioners shall as soon as

practicable, on application being made to them in writing by the owner or occupier of such house, cause it to be again valued, even though the current period of valuation has not expired, and such last-mentioned valuation shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of valuation.

Provided that if any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made, prior to the expiration of the said period of valuation, to the house which shall have been again valued as aforesaid, the Commissioners may cause such house to be again valued as under the last preceding section.

128. The annual value fixed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written—

- (a) number of premises;
- (b) description of premises;
- (c) name of person primarily liable to pay the rate;
- (d) amount of valuation;
- (e) amount of rate payable quarterly;
- (f) if exempted, the ground of exemption.

This information may be contained in many books the Commissioners may, from time to time, determine which shall together constitute a book to be called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier".

Provided that any owner or occupier may at any time apply to the Commissioners to have his name entered as owner or occupier in the assessment book, and the Commissioners shall, unless there is sufficient reason to refuse such application, (which refusal shall be in writing) cause such name to be entered in the assessment book.

No owner or occupier whose name is not entered in the assessment book shall be entitled to object that any bill, notice of demand, warrant or other notice of any kind required by this Act to be served on the owner or occupier of any house or land, has not been made out in his own name.

Provided that any person who has paid the owner's share of the consolidated rate for the last preceding quarter may, if there is no opposition to his application to be registered as owner, but such application is rejected or postponed for want of evidence, claim to have his name provisionally registered as owner, and when his name is so provisionally registered he shall enjoy all the privileges and incur all the liabilities attaching to the owner of any house or land under this Act so long as no other person claims to be registered as owner.

A list shall be published annually, in such manner as the Commissioners may determine, stating the names of all persons who are provisionally registered and the premises in respect of which they are so registered.

Any name provisionally registered as that of an owner of any premises shall after three years, if no objection be taken, be transferred to the assessment book as that of the owner of such premises.

129. For the purpose of valuing houses for a period of six years, the Commissioners shall divide Calcutta into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

130. The Commissioners, by a notice in writing, may require the owner or occupier of any house or land to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between the hour of seven in the forenoon and sunset enter on, and inspect, survey, and measure such house or land after giving a notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours.

131. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Commissioner, or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such house or land shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such offence.

132. When the valuation of any of the districts into which Calcutta may have been divided by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the statement of valuations of all the houses included in such district may be inspected. Such notice shall be by advertisement in at least two English newspapers, and in two Vernacular newspapers, published in Calcutta, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district.

And the person in whose custody the statement of valuations may be shall permit any person, being the owner or occupier of any house or land included in the district or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the records and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and any person, not being such owner or occupier to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee in respect of each entry extracted.

133. The Commissioners shall, in all cases in which any house is for the first time valued, or in which the valuation of any house previously valued is increased, give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the same, and when the valuation is increased as aforesaid, the said notice shall state the grounds of such increase.

134. Before re-valuing any bustee, or other, land under section one hundred and twenty-four the Commissioners shall give notice to the owner of the land that on or after a date, not less than fifteen days from the receipt of such notice by the owner of the land such re-valuation will take place, and if the valuation so made exceeds the previous valuation, the Commissioners shall give

to the owner a special notice of the amount of the valuation with full details thereof.

135. Appeals against any valuation made by the Commissioners under this Chapter shall lie—

- (a) to a bench consisting of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and not less than three Commissioners; or
(b) to a Court of Small Causes.

In any case of an appeal to the Court of Small Causes, under this section, the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections four hundred and twenty-four and four hundred and twenty-five.

136. Any person desiring to appeal against any valuation made under

Notice to be given by person appealing this Chapter, shall, in the case of houses, within fifteen days after the publication of the notice referred to in section one hundred and thirty-two or after receipt of the notice referred to in section one hundred and thirty-three when such notice is received after the publication of the notice referred to in section one hundred and thirty-two, and in the case of bustee or other land within fifteen days after the receipt of the special notice referred to in section one hundred and thirty-four deliver at the office of the Commissioners a notice in writing stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under clause (a) or (b) of the last preceding section.

No appeal shall lie as hereinbefore provided unless the amount of the rate payable by the appellant for one quarter, as the former valuation, has been deposited with the Commissioners, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who at the time the appeal is made shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof or by the agent of either of them.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may, for sufficient reason, extend the time fixed for giving notice of an appeal.

137. Due notice shall be given to an appellant of the date fixed for hearing his appeal under clause (a) of section one hundred and thirty-five.

Every appeal under clause (b) of the said section shall be presented to the Small Cause Court within seven days from the date of the delivery of the notice at the office of the Commissioners under the last preceding section.

138. The valuation by the Commissioners when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the two last preceding sections when an appeal is made, shall be final and binding.

139. The valuation made by the Commissioners shall be subject to such alterations as may from time to time thereafter be duly made, shall be entered in the assessment book, and the assessment calculated on the said valuation shall, subject to such alterations as may be deemed to be the amount payable during the whole period for which the valuation is in force, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter next ensuing that in which any such valuation is so authenticated; and until such date as the

valuation shall continue in force, notwithstanding that the period for which it was made may have expired.

140. The Chairman or Vice-Chairmen may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any house or land liable to the rate, or by inserting a valuation when the house or land liable to be valued has not been valued, after giving notice to any person interested in the making of the amendment of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice when such amendment is to be made; they may also strike out the name of any person, or any house or land not liable to the rate or reduce the amount of the valuation without notice.

Provided that no reduction shall be made inconsistent with the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-eight.

If any amendment shall be made in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Commissioners, to be left at their office three clear days before the day fixed in the said notice from such amendment; and the provisions of sections one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, and one hundred and thirty-eight shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to such appeal.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

141. When any rate is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property for which the rate is charged.

142. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within seven days from the

presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the form contained in the Fifth Schedule, or to the like effect; and, if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale

of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, whether actually belonging to the defaulter or not, under a warrant in the form contained in the Sixth Schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

Provided that when the premises in respect of which the default is committed are a place of business, and the moveable property distrained is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been left there for repairs or safe custody in the ordinary course of business, it shall be

For every notice of demand under this section which the Commissioners shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee, not exceeding one rupee, shall be payable.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, may be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

143. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall forthwith make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing in the form contained in the Seventh Schedule, or to the like effect, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

144. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold and the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied in discharge of the said arrears and costs;

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

All distresses under this Chapter shall be reasonable and the amount of property seized shall be proportionate to the arrears due, and all sales of property under this section shall, so far as may be practicable, be regulated by the procedure now in force, or hereafter to be in force in the Courts of Small Causes with respect to sale after distress.

Fees shall be payable upon warrants issued under this Act according to the rates set forth in the table of fees in the Eighth Schedule.

All officers and servants of the Corporation are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale.

145. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

146. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house or land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier or any of his sub-tenants for the time being of the house or land, and on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, as provided in section one hundred and forty-two, and, in such case, the occupier or his sub-tenant may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Provided that no arrear of rate so due shall be recovered from the occupier if it has been due for more than one year, or for a period during which the occupier was not in occupation.

147. The purchaser of any house or land for which any sum is due on account of the rate payable by the owner at the time of such purchase shall be liable for the amount due

on account of such rates for any period not exceeding one year prior to the purchase.

148. No distress levied under this Act shall

Distress not unlawful or want of form.

be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover, in any court of competent jurisdiction, full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them.

149. Instead of proceeding by distress and

Commissioners may sue instead of proceeding by distress.

sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Commissioners may sue, in any court of competent jurisdiction, the person liable to pay the same.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

150. The Commissioners shall provide a

Commissioners to provide water-supply.

supply of water within all parts of Calcutta, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in the principal public streets, and shall also erect sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants for domestic purposes.

Ships lying at the jetties or in the docks of the Port Commissioners shall be entitled to the gratuitous use of filtered water for domestic purposes while so lying.

151. The Commissioners shall, on demand,

Ships to be supplied with water for a voyage.

be bound to supply every ship leaving the port with a reasonable quantity of filtered water for use on the voyage at such price, not exceeding five rupees for every thousand gallons, as the Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, determine.

152. A supply of water for domestic purposes

What are not domestic purposes.

shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

153. The Commissioners shall, between the

Pressure at which water must be kept.

hours of six in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain throughout their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than ten feet for the domestic use of the rate-payers, and shall every day, for not less than two hours in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the service pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced within the area at present supplied to a height of not less than thirty feet, and shall test the

purity of the water supplied once every week or at such intervals of time as the Commissioners in meeting may direct.

154. The Commissioners may supply water

Supply for business.

through a meter, for other than domestic purposes, if the person requiring such supply make application to the Commissioners in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Commissioners may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

No meter shall be necessary in any case in which the applicant agrees to pay such sum per mensem for the use of the water as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

When water is supplied by the Commissioners through a meter, it shall be presumed that the quantity indicated by the meter has been consumed until the contrary is proved.

Any person using water supplied by the Com-

Penalty.

missioners for other than domestic purposes without the leave of the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

155. The occupier of every house connected

Householder entitled to certain supply of water for domestic use.

with the water-supply shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, three thousand gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as water-rate on account of such house, to be supplied from the service pipes of the Commissioners for domestic use, through a ferrule of the size indicated in the ninth schedule. If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to provide a water-meter at their own expense, and attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house; and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid shall be paid for by him at the rate of one rupee for every three thousand gallons:

Provided that no charge shall be made by the Commissioners for unfiltered water supplied under the next succeeding section.

156. It shall be at the option of the Commis-

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

sioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets; and wherever filtered water has been already supplied to such latrines or water-closets, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, at their own expense, and not otherwise, to stop the supply of filtered water, and in lieu thereof to provide unfiltered water for such latrines and water-closets.

157. All latrines and water-closets now sup-

All latrines and water-closets to be provided with cisterns.

plied, or hereafter to be supplied, with water filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description and in such position as the Commissioners shall direct; and all such cisterns shall be put on at the

cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

158. Whenever the Commissioners shall deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they shall allow any person

Communication-pipes to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

living in a masonry house and paying the water-rate hereinbefore mentioned to lay down communication-pipes from the service pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of bringing into his house or land a supply of water for domestic use in accordance with the scale of ferrules prescribed in the ninth schedule;

Provided that if the house is so situated that the size of the ferrule prescribed for the use of such house in such scale is insufficient to pass the daily supply of water which the occupier of such house is entitled to receive under section one hundred and fifty-five, the Commissioners shall permit the use of a ferrule of such size as shall be sufficient to pass such supply.

Provided also that the Commissioners may at their own expense replace any ferrule, used for the supply of water to any house at the time when this Act comes into force which is of larger size than the occupier of such house under such scale is entitled to use, by a ferrule of the size prescribed under such scale for the use of such house.

Provided also that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the service-pipes of the Commissioners into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character dimensions, and material as the Commissioners shall fix and approve; and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

159. The ferrules, communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into any house or land, and the pipes, works, and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Communication-pipes, works and fittings must be made to satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication-pipes, works, and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners;

and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water-rate.

160. The Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter premises, and water into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works, and fittings connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there be any waste or leakage of such water;

and if the Commissioners at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purpose aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, they may forthwith turn off or cut off the water from such

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

161. In the event of any pipes, works, or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land being at any time found on examination by the Commissioners to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off or cut off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours to the person in occupation thereof, and may recover the expense incurred for cutting off the water from the occupier of such house or land.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may cut off, or turn off water.

162. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the water-rate hereinbefore mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off or cut off the water from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, and may recover the expense from such person:

Provided that the turning off or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

163. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Act is from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works, and fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

164. Any person causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

165. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person not residing within the limits of Calcutta to take or be supplied with water for his domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time prescribe. And any person taking or causing to be taken for use outside the limits of Calcutta water supplied by the Commissioners without the permission of the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

166. It shall not be lawful for any person to execute any work in connection with the laying on of water from any service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land or in connection with the extension of such pipes or the supply of additional fittings after such water has been laid on unless he shall hold a license from the Commissioners authorizing him to act as a plumber under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time lay down, and which shall be printed on the back of his license. Any person licensed by the Commissioners as a plumber, who shall infringe or break any rules or regulations under which he holds his license, shall be liable to have his license once cancelled by the Commissioners, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20;

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow persons outside the town to take water.

Penalty.

Person executing any work for laying on water not hold a license from the Commissioners.

Penalty.

Penalty.

Penalty.

Penalty.

Penalty.

and any unlicensed person executing any such work shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

167. Any owner or occupier of any house or land who shall cause or allow works, pipes, or fittings for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to be executed by any person other than a plumber licensed by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50, and the Commissioners may cut off the connection until such pipes have been removed or replaced to their satisfaction.

168. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned by the Commissioners, the Engineer of the Commissioners shall cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by a duly qualified officer; and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct, by the person applying for the said connection; and until the Engineer of the Commissioners shall have certified that the said works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

169. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed in the presence of an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and in no other way.

170. Any licensed plumber shall execute any works or put up any fittings within any house or land for the supply of water from the pipes of the Commissioners in a careless and negligent manner, or make use of bad materials or fittings, the said licensed plumber shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and upon a third conviction shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

171. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert, or take water from any water-work belonging to, or under the management or control of, the said Commissioners, or shall by any wrongful act damage such water-work or any pipe connected with it, or shall use such water-work for any purpose other than the purpose for which it has been set apart shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

172. The occupier of any masonry house holding direct from the owner thereof may, by notice in writing, signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a supply of water for domestic use.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation:

Provided that, if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

173. If any owner shall not, within the space of one month from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary works as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

174. In case there shall be any difference between the owner of any premises and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the water-supply of such house either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Commissioners, and the written award of the Engineer of the Commissioners, or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

175. There shall be payable to the Commissioners in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of Rs. 1 for every Rs. 100 of the monthly rent of the house or land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen:

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed Rs. 10, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

176. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair, and if he fails to do so the occupier may himself have the repairs executed and deduct the amount expended thereon from any rent which is due from him to the owner in respect of the premises where such repairs have been executed:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases, executed or made previous to the commencement of this Act.

177. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections one hundred and seventy-two and one hundred and seventy-three may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house, in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

178. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any such work shall become vested in the Commissioners.

179. If any person being the proprietor of any works, or being engaged or employed in the maintenance or supply of

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners is fouled or corrupted, the Commissioners may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the Commissioners shall forthwith take all necessary measures to purify the water and put the works in efficient order, and the expenses of such examination, purification or repairs shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong, or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

180. Any sum due for water supplied by the Commissioners under a meter, or by agreement when a meter is dispensed with, may be recovered as if the same were a water-rate due under this Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

181. The Commissioners shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in Calcutta, and for this purpose shall divide it into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a registrar of births and deaths within such district; and the Commissioners shall at each registered or licensed burial and burning ground appoint a sub-registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burial or burning ground for interment or cremation.

182. Every registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is registrar, and every sub-registrar shall dwell in the vicinity of the burial or burning ground for which he is appointed; and they shall cause their names, with the addition of registrar for the district, or sub-registrar for the burial or burning ground for which they shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of their own dwelling-houses; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list containing the name and place of abode of every registrar and sub-registrar in the town.

183. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of births and deaths which may take place in Calcutta, according to the forms prescribed in the Tenth and Eleventh Schedules, and the pages of such books shall be numbered in the beginning to the end.

184. Every registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall ascertain and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the Tenth and Eleventh Schedules respectively touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered; every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

185. The father or mother of every child born in Calcutta, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house in which such child is born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

186. The nearest relative present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of any person dying in Calcutta, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, absence, or default of such relative every person present at the death, or in case of their default the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living in the house in which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith give information to the registrar of the district, or sub-registrar at the burial or burning ground where the corpse of such person so dying is buried or burnt, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the death of such person:

Provided that if any one person gives the required information all other persons are thereby released from the obligation imposed upon them by this section:

Provided also that, in lieu of the information hereinbefore stated, in the case of persons dying in any hospital in Calcutta, it shall be the duty of the medical officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the Commissioners in the form prescribed in the Eleventh Schedule of the occurrence of any death in the hospital under his charge.

187. Any medical man in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in Calcutta shall, within seven days from the date of the death of such person, send a notice in writing to the Commissioners as near as may be in the form prescribed in the Eleventh Schedule stating, to the best of his judgment, the cause of death.

188. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information under the three last preceding sections, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall give false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

189. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given shall sign in the

register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the registrar may fill up and sign the register for any person who is unable to write:

Provided, also that the registration of death shall be deemed to be complete on receipt by the Commissioners of the written notice from the medical officer in charge of a hospital prescribed in section one hundred and eighty-six.

190. It shall not be lawful for any sexton or keeper of a burial or burning ground, whether situated within Calcutta or not, to bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burned, any corpse of a person who has died in Calcutta, unless such corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form prescribed in the Eleventh Schedule, and signed by a registrar or sub-registrar appointed under section one hundred and eighty-one, or by a medical officer:

Provided that at every burial or burning ground where there is a sub-registrar who keeps a register in the prescribed form an entry in such register shall be deemed sufficient.

Every sub-registrar shall, within twenty-four hours of registering any death under this section, forward to the registrar of the district in which the death occurred a copy of the entry made by him, and the registrar on receipt thereof shall forthwith enter the death in the district register.

191. Whoever buries, burns, or allows to be buried or burnt, a corpse without the certificate mentioned in the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

CHAPTER IX.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

192. At such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who at the time of taking such account shall be within Calcutta; and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

193. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or any person specially appointed by the Commissioners in meeting for that purpose, shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the Commissioners.

194. Each police division of Calcutta shall be formed into one or more enumeration districts.

195. At such times as shall be appointed under section one hundred and ninety-two, and as shall be notified in the Calcutta Gazette by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house, or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form as mentioned in section one hundred and ninety-seven may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his

house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding the day appointed for the return of the form, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

196. The Chairman, or the person appointed under section one hundred and ninety-three, shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf:

Provided that no female shall be required to disclose her name or age.

197. The Chairman, or the person appointed as aforesaid, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write; and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

198. Any military or naval officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or uacolah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

199. Whoever, being required under section one hundred and ninety-seven to fill in any form, or under section one hundred and ninety-eight to act as an enumerator, fails so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for every such offence.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman, or the person appointed as aforesaid in that behalf.

200. The Chairman, or the person appointed as aforesaid, shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons and all persons who, during the said night immediately preceding the day to be appointed, were on outdoor night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which a return is to be taken by the enumerators.

201. The enumerators shall fill in the forms for those persons who are unable to write.

CHAPTER X

OF STREETS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS.

PART I.—Of the Streets.

202. All public streets in Calcutta (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government or the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta) and the pavements, sewers, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

203. The Commissioners, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any houses or land which may be required for, or in connection with, any such purposes, may—

- (a) lay out and make new streets;
- (b) build and construct new bridges and sub-ways;
- (c) turn, divert, discontinue, or permanently or temporarily close any public street or part of a public street; and
- (d) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

Power to acquire premises for improvement of public streets.

204. The Commissioners in meeting may—

- (a) acquire any land required for the purpose of opening, widening, extending, or otherwise improving any public street, or of making any new public street, and the buildings, if any, standing upon such land;
- (b) acquire, in addition to the said land and the buildings, if any, standing thereupon, all such land with the buildings, if any, standing thereupon, as it shall seem expedient for the Commissioners to acquire outside of the regular line of such street, provided that, without the special sanction of the Local Government, not more than one hundred feet shall be acquired on either side of the regular line of the street;
- (c) lease or sell or otherwise dispose of any land or building purchased under clause (b).

Any re-conveyance of land or of a building under clause (c) may comprise such conditions as the Commissioners think fit as to the removal of the existing building, the description of new building to be erected, the period within which such new building shall be completed, and other such matters.

205. When any public street is permanently closed under section two hundred and three the Commissioners may dispose of the site of — such of the roadways and footpaths as is no longer required, making due compensation to any person injured by the closing of the road and the sale of the site. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, it shall be settled in the manner herein provided for the settlement of disputes

respecting damages and expenses: Provided that, in determining such compensation, the Court shall make allowance for any benefit conferred on the same premises or any adjacent premises belonging to the same owner by the construction or improvement of any other public street, at or about the same time that the public street, on account of which the compensation is paid, is closed.

206. The Commissioners may prescribe a line on each side of any public street within which no portion of any building abutting on the said street shall, after such line has been prescribed, be constructed without the express sanction of the Commissioners.

A line so prescribed shall be called the regular line of a public street.

207. When any house, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or the front of the house on either side thereof, has fallen down, or been burnt down, or been taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered, or such portion thereof as projects beyond the regular line of the street has fallen down, been burnt down, or been taken down as above, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the regular line of the street, or the line of the adjoining houses.

Provided that the Commissioners shall make full compensation thereof to the owner of any such house for any direct damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise respecting the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner herein-after provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

By 'direct' damage is meant the market-value of the land taken and the depreciation, if any, in the ordinary market-value of the rest of the land owing to the area being reduced in size, but it shall not include damage due to any particular use to which the owner may allege that he intended to put the ground, but which the reduction of the site may injuriously affect.

208. The Commissioners may from time to time prepare plans of proposed public streets, showing the alignment of such streets, the intended regular line on each side of them, and such other details as may appear desirable; and after such plans have been approved of by the Commissioners in meeting, such streets shall be deemed to be projected public streets, and the provisions of section two hundred and seven shall apply to all houses which may fall down, be burnt down, or may be taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered, so far as they shall fall within the regular lines of the projected public street.

209. The Commissioners may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

210. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

211. The Commissioners shall, so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, cause the chief public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

212. Whoever builds any wall, or without the consent of the Commissioners erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction, projection or encroachment in any public street, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction, projection or encroachment whether they prosecute the offender or not, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or for building purposes.

213. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street, the arrangements made for draining it, and the level and width of every such street and the drainage arrangements shall be subject to the approval by the Commissioners.

On receipt of such application the Commissioners shall, within thirty days, either sanction the making of such new street, or disallow it, or ask for further information with respect to it. If further information is asked for, no steps shall be taken to construct the street until orders have been passed upon receipt of such information.

214. Whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level, width and drainage arrangements fixed or approved by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

215. If any street or any part thereof be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice; and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses:

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered on the requisition of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners as aforesaid, the

expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the General Fund.

216. If any street be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, if they think fit, and if three-fourths of the owners of houses in such street signify in writing their consent thereto, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the General Fund.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Commissioners in meeting from taking possession of any street with the consent of the owner or owners thereof, and thereafter such street shall become a public street.

217. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every public street, such name as the Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, determine as the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

218. The Commissioners may from time to time cause to be fixed a number in a conspicuous place on the out side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

When a number has been fixed on a house under this section the occupier, or if there is no occupier the owner, shall be liable to maintain such number or replace it if removed or defaced; and if a number is replaced by the Commissioners, they may recover the cost of replacing it from the person liable to replace it in the manner prescribed in Chapter VI for the recovery of rates.

219. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows which open upon any public street shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards in a manner likely, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such public street, the owner of the house or land to which the same is attached shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards; and if he neglects so to do, the Commissioners may cause such alteration to be made, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to apply to house shutters so constructed as to fold flat to the wall, whether opening to the ground or not.

220. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Commissioners, put up and keep in good condition proper gutters and pipe for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house, and for discharging the same in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct; and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every day that he shall so make default.

Gutters and pipes to be fixed to houses.

Penalty.

221. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction which shall hereafter be erected or placed against such house or on, or over, any public street or which has been so erected or placed subsequent to the first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such owner or occupier shall, within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners, and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200; and the Commissioners in such case may, whether they prosecute the offender or not, cause such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, to be removed and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided:

Projections erected in future from houses to be removed.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

222. The Commissioners may cause any projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against, on or over any house in any public street previous to the first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be removed or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against, or in front of, which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the right of any person to compensation when the right thereto is disputed and the amount thereof, or touching the amount of such compensation when the right thereto is admitted, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

223. The Commissioners may give permission in writing, on such conditions as they think fit, to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on any public street to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weather-frames, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over any public street, and on breach of any such condition the Commissioners may give the owner or occupier notice to comply with such condition within fifteen days, and if he fails to comply, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to enter upon the premises and remove any projection put up in breach of any condition specified in the notice.

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

224. The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within Calcutta after the commencement of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building in or near any street (public or otherwise) now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to, or adjoining, any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after the commencement of this Act, unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners, and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice in writing from the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every day that such roof or wall shall be maintained.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall ordinarily apply to garden huts, orchid houses, ferneries or similar erections within compounds:

Provided that if in any particular case the Commissioners consider any such erection dangerous they may require the same to be removed or altered and thereupon the provisions of this section shall apply:

Provided also that this section shall not apply to any portion of the area by this Act added to the town of Calcutta until it shall have been specially extended to the whole or any portion thereof by a resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting.

225. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any house or land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet; or to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street, and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

Commissioners may direct hedges to be trimmed.

and if such notice is not complied with within three days from the date thereof, the Commissioners may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the house or land.

226. When the pavement or surface of any public street, or when any sewer or drain shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, they shall, Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall in the meantime cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded and sufficiently lighted during the night.

227. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works laid in any street (public or otherwise), they may, from time to time by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position in such manner as the Commissioners direct.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong as to all other persons.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

228. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

229. No person shall deposit any building materials or make a hole in any public street without the permission of the Commissioners in writing; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night, and if he neglect to sufficiently fence or light the same and any damage or injury arises, he shall be liable to the Commissioners for any expense which they may incur by reason of such neglect.

230. Whoever deposits materials or makes a hole without such permission, or encloses more of the public street than the Commissioners have permitted him to enclose or fails to fence or enclose and light such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials or fill up such hole when the permission has lapsed or been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

The Commissioners may cause any such hole to be filled up, and may cause any such materials to be removed, and may detain them until the expenses connected with such removal shall have been paid.

231. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same; and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

232. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART II.—Of Building Regulations regarding Houses.

233. If any building, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or to be in any way dangerous, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident in Calcutta, and shall also cause such notice to be put on some conspicuous part of such building, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure such building, or thing affixed thereon, as the case shall require.

If such owner or occupier does not commence to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, or fails to complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such building, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

The provisions of section two hundred and seven and two hundred and eight shall apply to houses taken down or repaired under the provisions of this section.

234. If any building, or any part of the same, be taken down under the provisions of the last preceding section, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall, on demand, restore to the owner any surplus arising from such sale.

The Commissioners shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

235. Before beginning to build any new house or to convert any hut or any temporary structure into a house, the person intending so to do shall obtain the sanction of the Commissioners to the site on which he proposes to build. With this object he shall submit a plan drawn to the scale of forty feet to the inch, showing the position of the house with reference to—

- (a) some existing public street; or
- (b) some projected public street approved of by the Commissioners in meeting under section two hundred and eight, or
- (c) some existing private street; or
- (d) some proposed private street which it is intended to construct under section two hundred and thirteen.

Such plan shall also show the position and approximate height of all other masonry houses within forty feet of the proposed site:

Provided that, for special reasons, the Commissioners may sanction any site without reference to any public or private street.

On receipt of such plan, the Commissioners shall, within thirty days, either signify in writing their approval of such site, or, for reasons recorded, their disapproval thereof as not being a proper site with reference to the street shown in such plan, or any other street or projected street on which it will abut; or with reference to the position of the adjacent buildings; or if the street shown in the plan is a proposed private street, the Commissioners may at their discretion decline to approve of the site till such private street is commenced or completed.

Until the approval of the site is signified in writing, the house shall not be constructed.

236. Before beginning to build any new house on a site approved of under the last preceding section, or to rebuild or materially alter the structure of any house, the person intending so to do shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in a printed form to be prepared by the Commissioners for this purpose (in which no charge shall be made), containing the description of the building, the purposes for which it is intended, its dimensions, such plan of the building as the form may specify, and such other details as may be deemed requisite to enable the Commissioners to pass orders on the proposed building.

237. Within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, the Commissioners shall signify in writing their approval thereof or their disapproval for any of the reasons set forth in section two hundred and thirty-eight, or they shall postpone final orders and call for any or all of the following further details:—

- (a) Plans and sections of every floor of the intended building which shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every eight feet, and shall show the position, form, and dimensions of the several parts of such building and of every water-closet, privy, urinal, cesspool, well, and other appurtenance, and in the case of a building intended as a dwelling-house for two or more families, or for carrying on any trade or business in which a number of people, exceeding twenty, may be employed, or as a public resort, the means of ingress and egress.
- (b) A description in writing of the materials of which it is intended that the building shall be constructed, of the thickness of the walls and roof, and of the intended mode of drainage, means of water-supply, and means of ventilation, and if the building is to adjoin or abut on a street, the intended means of access from such street.
- (c) The width and level of the street, if any, in front, and of the street, if any, at the rear of such building, the levels of the foundations and lowest floor of such building, and of any yard or ground belonging thereto.
- (d) A plan showing the intended line of drainage of such building, and of the intended size, depth and inclination of such drain, and of the details of the arrangements proposed for the ventilation of the drains.

If such requisition be not complied with, the notice given under section two hundred and thirty-six shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

The Commissioners may decline to accept any plan, section, or description as sufficient for the purposes of this section, which does not bear the signature of a competent surveyor in token of its having been prepared by such surveyor.

238. Within thirty days after the receipt of the details, required to be given under the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall pass orders in writing either approving of the proposed building or disapproving thereof for any of the following reasons—

- (a) that it will be unsafe; or
- (b) that it encroaches upon or over municipal land; or
- (c) that its construction contravenes some specified provision of this Act; or some specified bye-law made under this Act.

If the Commissioners disapprove of the building for any of the above reasons it shall not be proceeded with till such modifications have been made as to satisfy the requirements of the Commissioners.

239. Nothing in sections two hundred and thirty-five and two hundred and thirty-six shall be deemed to preclude any person intending to build a new house from sending in simultaneously the ground plan required by section two hundred and thirty-five and the notice required by section two hundred and thirty-six as also at his discretion all or any of the plans and details specified in section two hundred and thirty-seven.

Provided that the period of thirty days after the receipt of the notice shall not commence to run till the site has been approved of. If the proposed work be not commenced within one year after the date of approval, it shall not be commenced without a fresh notice being submitted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-six.

240. If any building such as is referred to in section two hundred and thirty-five be commenced without sending in the ground plan required by that section, or after such ground plan has been sent in, before the site has been approved of by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such house, or so much of it as has been constructed, to be demolished.

241. If any building or alteration such as is referred to in section two hundred and thirty-six be commenced without the notice required by that section being sent to the Commissioners, or before the expiration of the thirty days or of any subsequent period of thirty days prescribed by section two hundred and thirty-seven, or otherwise than in accordance with the information furnished in the notice or in the further details and plans subsequently called for, or in contravention of any lawful orders issued by the Commissioners under section two hundred and thirty-eight, the Commissioners may cause such work as has been done to be demolished or altered in such manner as they may think fit, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the requirements of the Act.

242. The Commissioners may, in addition to, or in lieu of, exercising the powers conferred on them by sections two hundred and forty and two hundred and forty-one, prosecute any person who shall build a new house without sending in the ground plan required by section two hundred and thirty-five, or who shall build or re-build or materially alter the structure of any house without giving the notice required by section two hundred and thirty-six, and such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

243. The following provisions shall apply to buildings which it is proposed to construct under section two hundred and thirty-six:—

- The levels and width of foundation shall be such as the Commissioners consider satisfactory.
- No house shall be built upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing

or projected, or into some tidal river into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers.

- The plinth of such building shall be at least two feet above the centre of the nearest street.
- The building shall not be erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners without their written consent.
- Every privy shall be so situated and so constructed as not to be a nuisance to the neighbours or dangerous to the health of the inmates.
- Every building shall be provided with adequate ventilation.
- No building shall cover a greater portion of the ground belonging to the owner of it and forming part of the same or adjacent premises, than is consistent with the free circulation of air, supposing the owners of contiguous lands to cover their land with buildings to the same extent.

244. If the Commissioners fail to pass orders within thirty days as required by section two hundred and thirty-five, two hundred and thirty-seven, or two hundred and thirty-eight, they shall pay to the person intending to build, compensation for such delay at the rate of Rs. 1 per diem for every day in excess of thirty days:

Provided that the rate shall be increased to Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 per diem respectively if the person, in sending in the plan required by section two hundred and thirty-five or the notice required by section two hundred and thirty-six, or the further details required by section two hundred and thirty-seven, certifies that the building will cost more than Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1,00,000, as the case may be.

If the thirtieth day is a close holiday, it shall suffice if orders are passed on the first open day after the expiration of the thirtieth day, and the excess period shall commence to run from the day following such open day.

245. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, where any public street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted:

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up such hoard or fence for a time longer than that specified in such written permission.

246. Every person who begins to build, or to take down, or alter, or repair any house, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without a licence, erects or sets up any hoard, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, having obtained permission, fails to put up such hoard or fence, or to maintain the same standing and in good condition, or who does not, within such

board or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted, or who does not remove the same when the time specified in the permission has elapsed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART III.—Of Building Regulations regarding Huts and Bustees.

247. Before beginning to build, re-build or add to any hut, the person intending so to do shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in a form to be provided by them (for which no charge shall be made). Such form shall require a ground plan of the hut drawn to the scale of eight feet to the inch and such other details as the Commissioners may prescribe. On receipt of such notice, the Commissioners shall, within thirty days, express their approval of the proposed work, or their disapproval on any one or more of the following grounds:—

- (a) That the site is ill-chosen with reference to adjacent huts or with reference to any present or proposed roads,
- (b) That the ventilation will be defective.
- (c) That the arrangements for scavenging or drainage are defective.
- (d) That the hut will be within thirty feet of a tank.
- (e) That the hut will be on the site of a tank which has been so recently filled up as to be prejudicial to the health of a person dwelling in it.
- (f) That the plinth is not two feet above the level of the centre of the nearest street.
- (g) That the erection of the proposed hut will infringe some specified bye-law made under this Act.

If the proposal is approved of, the hut may be built, re-built, or added to at any time within six months after the date of sanction. If it is disapproved of on any of the grounds above stated, the work shall not be commenced till such modifications have been made in the plan of the proposed hut as the Commissioners may deem necessary.

248. If any hut be built, re-built, or added to without giving the Commissioners such notice as is required by the last preceding section, or before the approval of the Commissioners has been obtained under that section, the Commissioners may cause such hut or so much of it as has been constructed to be demolished or altered in such manner as they may prescribe; and the expenses of such demolition or alteration shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions of this Act.

249. The Commissioners may, in addition to, or in lieu of, exercising the powers conferred on them by section two hundred and forty-eight, prosecute any person who builds, re-builds, or adds to any hut in contravention of the provisions of section two hundred and forty-seven, and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for any such offence, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every day

during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

250. If the Commissioners fail to pass orders within thirty days as required by section two hundred and forty-seven, the provisions of section two hundred and forty-four regarding the payment of compensation for delay shall apply.

Provided that the sum payable in respect of compensation shall not exceed Rs. 1 per diem.

251. The Commissioners may define the external limits of any bustee, and may from time to time modify such limits; and for the purposes of this

Act, land comprised within such limits shall be deemed to be a bustee:

Provided that every bustee shall consist of one or more complete plots of bustee land, separately numbered as such in the assessment book, and no plot bearing only one number shall be divided so as to fall within the limits of separate bustees. The existence of one or more houses with the land attached thereto, within the limits defined as above, shall be no bar to the bustee lands within such limits being deemed to be a bustee: Provided that the Commissioners shall have no power under this Part of exercising any control over such houses and land attached, except by acquiring the whole or any portion of them by purchase or under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any similar Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

252. The Commissioners may at any time serve a notice upon the owners of a bustee, calling on them to prepare a joint

plan thereof to the scale of forty feet to the inch showing the manner in which such bustee should be laid out with the huts standing in regular lines and with a free passage in front of and behind each line of such width as may be necessary for ventilation and for scavenging. The plan shall also show the proposed drains of the bustee, the water-supply, bathing arrangements (if any) and the privy accommodation to be provided for the use of the tenants, the roads which are to be maintained for their benefit, the land, if any, which is to be kept as common land, the tanks which are to be filled up or conserved, and any other proposed improvements.

Such plan, when prepared as above, shall be considered by the Commissioners, and such modifications shall be made therein as the Commissioners shall require. After any plan has been finally approved of by the Commissioners, it shall be taken as the standard plan of the bustee. If any land within the limits of a bustee is not bustee land, the standard plan shall be so prepared as clearly to distinguish it from the bustee land.

When a call has been made on the owners of the bustee to prepare a joint plan under this section, no hut shall be built, re-built, or added to within the bustee till a standard plan has been prepared.

253. If the owners of a bustee cannot agree among themselves in the preparation of a joint plan, or if they for any reason prefer to have a joint plan prepared for them by the Commissioners, or if

Compensation payable if Commissioners fail to pass orders within thirty days as required by section two hundred and forty-seven, the provisions of section two hundred and forty-four regarding the payment of compensation for delay shall apply.

Powers of the Commissioners with respect to bustees.

Commissioners may call upon bustee owners to furnish a standard plan.

Commissioners, under certain circumstances, may prepare a standard plan.

they fail to comply with the notice to submit a joint plan within the space of sixty days, the Commissioners shall, within a further period of sixty days, themselves prepare a plan to the scale and in the manner prescribed above, for which they may charge the owners at such rate not exceeding Rs. 8 per bigah as the Commissioners in meeting may fix. The cost of preparing such plan may be recovered as a rate under this Act.

254. When a plan has been prepared by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, they shall fix a day for the hearing of objections on the part of the owners; and may at their discretion modify the plan in accordance with any objections made. When the objections have been disallowed, or when the plan has been modified in conformity with any objections raised, it shall be approved of by the Commissioners, and shall thereafter be taken as the standard plan of the bustee.

255. When a standard plan has been prepared for any bustee under sections two hundred and fifty-two or two hundred and fifty-four, no hut shall be built, re-built, or added to in such bustee, unless the hut or the portion to be added occupies a site, or portion of a site marked on the site for a hut in the standard plan. The Commissioners may, at any time by paying compensation to the owner of any hut not in conformity with the standard plan, require him to take down his hut and re-build it in conformity with such plan. Such compensation shall, in the event of dispute, be determined in the manner provided in this Act for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

The Commissioners may at any time serve notice upon the owners of any bustee, calling upon them to construct the roads, privies, drains, and other details shown in the standard plan of any bustee, so far as may be practicable in the existing arrangement of the huts, and if any tank is shown as to be filled up or improved, may call upon the owner to improve or fill up such tank. Till such notice is complied with, the Commissioners may refuse to sanction the building or re-building of any hut in the bustee, or any addition to any existing hut.

256. When a bustee has been brought into conformity with a standard plan which has been prepared for it, it shall be deemed to be a remodelled bustee.

257. When it appears to the Commissioners in meeting that any bustee is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or for any other reason, in such an insanitary condition that the procedure provided by sections two hundred and fifty-two to two hundred and fifty-six will be too dilatory for improving such bustee, they may cause it to be inspected by two medical officers who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said bustee.

Such report shall be accompanied by a plan, which shall be approved of by the medical officers as a proper standard plan of the bustee, and they shall certify which of the changes necessary to bring the bustee into conformity with the

proposed standard plan shall be taken in hand forthwith, in consequence of the insanitary condition of the bustee, and which can await the procedure prescribed in sections two hundred and fifty-two to two hundred and fifty-six. The former changes shall be shown in a Schedule attached to the report to be called Schedule A; and this Schedule shall clearly indicate the huts which should wholly or in part be removed, the roads and drains which should be constructed, the tanks or low lands which should be filled up, and any other works necessary to remove or abate the insanitary condition of the bustee. If for the purpose of making such roads or effecting any other improvement, it is necessary to purchase or acquire any land within the bustee which is not bustee land, the schedule shall specify the land which should be purchased or acquired.

258. On receipt of the report of the medical officers, the Commissioners in meeting may cause a notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid Schedule A annexed to the report, or any portion thereof respectively.

The Commissioners in meeting shall also approve of the standard plan prepared by the medical officers with such modifications as they may deem proper.

259. If, after the service of the notice referred to in the last preceding section, such owners or occupiers, or the owners of the land, shall refuse or neglect to carry out and execute the said works within the time appointed, the Commissioners may cause all or any of the said works, or any portion thereof respectively, to be executed; and the expenses thereby incurred, including such reasonable compensation as the Commissioners think fit to pay to the owners or occupiers of huts destroyed or removed, shall be paid by the owners of the land:

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owners, or, if it should appear to them that any owner is unable by reason of poverty to pay the sum, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the General Fund.

260. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be given to the owner of the hut; or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, the materials shall be sold and the proceeds shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners until the person interested therein shall obtain an order from a competent court for the payment of the same.

A Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent court for the purpose.

261. The Commissioners may, at any time, after the receipt of the report of the medical officers acquire any land other than bustee land shown in that report as land which should be acquired.

Commissioners on the report of medical officers may acquire land.

262. After the works specified in Schedule A, or so much of such works as are approved by the Commissioners in meeting, have been completed, the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-five shall apply to such bustee until it is brought into complete conformity with the standard plan approved in accordance with the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-eight, after which the bustee shall be deemed to be a remodelled bustee.

When an imaginary bustee to be deemed remodelled bustee

263. No standard plan, prepared under sections two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty-seven, or two hundred and sixty-eight shall, without the consent of the owners, show more than one-fifth of the area of the bustee as roads or more than two-thirds as open land: not to be built upon, whether such open land be common ground, roads, or spaces behind a line of huts, but no tank that is not filled up, shall be taken into account in calculating the above proportion. The proposed standard plan shall also, as far as possible, provide for one or more huts being completely contained in each separate plot of bustee land within the bustee and for a due proportion of roadway and open ground in each plot; and if a greater portion of any one plot is taken for roads or open ground than the proportion allowed by this section, the compensation which should be paid to the owner of this plot and the persons who should pay such compensation by reason of their benefiting thereby shall be specified; if no other owner can be equitably called upon to pay such compensation, it shall be paid by the Commissioners. The compensation thus fixed shall not be payable till the plot belonging to the owner entitled to it has been brought into complete conformity with the standard plan.

Provisions as to standard plan

264. Any owner of bustee land included within the limits of a bustee may at any time give notice to the Commissioners that he intends to change the character of the whole or of any portion of the land belonging to him, so that it will cease to be bustee land. If his notice refers only to a part of his land, a separate number shall be forthwith assigned in the assessment book to the part to which the notice applies. From the date of such notice no application shall be received for building, re-building, or adding to any hut in the land to which the notice applies, and the owner shall be bound to remove all existing huts within six months after giving such notice. When all the huts have been removed, the land shall cease to be liable to the incidents of bustee land; and, according to its situation, shall either be altogether excluded from the limits of the bustee, or shall be shown in the standard plan of the bustee as land within the said limits which is not bustee land.

Effect of notice of intention to change character of bustee land.

265. The roads shown in the standard plan of a bustee which are not already public streets shall, unless the Commissioners and the owners concerned otherwise agree, remain private streets: and the portion which falls on the land of each owner shall belong to such owner. Any portion which falls on land acquired or purchased by the Commissioners under section two hundred and sixty-one shall remain the property of the Commissioners.

Roads in standard plan if not public streets remain private.

Every such private street shall at all times be kept open to the conservancy carts of the Commissioners for the purpose of scavenging in the bustee, and shall also be kept open for the use of all the tenants of the bustee, but no such use, whether by the conservancy carts or by the tenants, shall be held by any lapse of time to confer a right of way on the public, so as to bring such street within the definition of a "public street."

266. If any portion of the land which it is sought to remove from the incidents of bustee land is shown in the standard plan of the bustee as a road or part of a road, the notice shall be held not to apply to such road without the express consent of the Commissioners, but such road shall continue part of a private street open to the use of conservancy carts and of the tenants of the bustee.

Roads in a bustee not affected by change of character of bustee land

267. When a standard plan has been prepared for a bustee, the several owners of the bustee lands shall be respectively deemed to be the occupiers of the roads, common ground, and of such drains of the bustee as serve more than one hut, so far as constructed in accordance with such standard plan, and the owner of each hut shall be deemed to be the occupier of the land occupied by his hut, of that portion of the open space behind his hut which appertains to it, and of any drain which is for the sole use of his hut.

Owners of a bustee, when standard plan is prepared, deemed occupants of the open space

268. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections two hundred and fifty-seven to two hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioners in meeting may, upon receipt of the report prescribed under section two hundred and fifty-seven, pass a resolution to the effect that any bustee is an unhealthy area, and that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the acquisition of the bustee, or any part thereof, by purchase lease, or otherwise, is necessary for the purpose of making the requisite improvements thereon, and shall proceed to make a standard plan for the improvement of such land, and shall forward such plan, accompanied by such estimates as shall be necessary for a due understanding of the same, together with a copy of such resolution, for the consideration and sanction of the Local Government.

Power to purchase, improve or remove or leave unhealthy areas

On receipt of such sanction, the Commissioners in meeting may acquire such land or any part thereof in the manner provided by Chapter XIII, Part II.

When the sanction of the Local Government has been accorded to any standard plan for the improvement of any land acquired by the Commissioners as above provided, the Commissioners

in meeting may sell or let any part of the acquired land to any person for the purpose and under the condition that he will, as respects the land so purchased by, or leased to, him, carry out such standard plan.

The Commissioners may, instead of selling or letting the land acquired by them as aforesaid, themselves bring the bustee into conformity with such standard plan.

The Commissioners shall be bound to sell or lease such land in the manner aforesaid, or themselves to carry out such sanctioned improvement as is above described within the term of four years from the date of their acquiring such land, unless the Local Government shall specially extend such term.

When a bustee has been improved under this section, it shall be deemed to be remodelled bustee.

269. The Commissioners in meeting may sanction the employment of a special establishment for the cleansing of bustees, and when such establishment has been sanctioned, they may impose a rate to defray the cost of such establishment, on the owners of such bustees:

Provided that, without the consent of the owners, no such rate shall be levied upon any remodelled bustee.

270. If any bustee for which no such establishment as is referred to in the last preceding section is maintained, appears to the Commissioners to be in a filthy condition, the Commissioners may serve notices upon the occupiers—defined in section two hundred and sixty-seven, requiring them within three days to cleanse the same, and if the occupiers do not comply with the terms of such notices to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cleanse the whole or any portion of the bustee which requires cleansing, and may recover the cost incurred by them from the occupiers of such portions of the bustee as they have cleansed.

CHAPTER XI.

OF DRAINAGE WORKS, DRAINS AND PRIVIES.

271. The Commissioners may carry out such a complete system or systems of sewerage and drainage as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

272. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts in, alongside, or under any public street, whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall vest in, and belong to, the Commissioners.

273. The Commissioners shall have power to construct within Calcutta, and when necessary for the purposes of outfall or distribution of sewage without Calcutta, such sewers as they may think necessary for keeping the town properly cleansed and drained, and may carry such sewers through, across or under any road, street

or place, and after reasonable notice in writing into, through or under any premises or lands whatsoever, and may from time to time enlarge, lessen, alter, arch over or otherwise improve, modify or change, or close up or destroy all sewers, vested in them, provided no nuisance is created by such operations; and if any person is thereby deprived of the lawful use of any drain or sewer, the Commissioners shall provide another as effectual for his use within one hundred feet from some part of his premises. The Commissioners shall cause their sewers to be so constructed, kept and cleansed as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and for the purpose of cleansing, flushing and emptying them may construct and place either above or under ground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines or other works as may be necessary, and may cause such sewers to communicate with, and be emptied into, such places as may be fit and necessary within Calcutta, and if necessary for the purpose of outfall or distribution of sewage without Calcutta, and may cause the sewage and refuse therefrom and from the town to be collected for sale, or for the improvement of land, or for incineration, or for any purpose whatsoever, but not so as to create a nuisance.

If a sewer is carried into, through or under any lands not belonging to the Corporation, the Commissioners shall make compensation to the owner thereof for any damage sustained by him by reason of such sewer being so carried into, through or under his land. In case of dispute, the amount of compensation payable by the Commissioners shall be determined in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

274. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow of filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, may make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

275. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or alters any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, or makes such drain, or carries out such alterations, with materials not approved of by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

276. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or alters any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

277. If any house or land within one hundred feet of a public sewer or surface drain fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by sufficient surface drains or pipes communicating with some sewer, surface drain, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay through or from such house or land, suitable drains of such materials, of such size and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the complete draining of such house or land; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

278. The Commissioners themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and eighty-two and two hundred and eighty-three, as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

279. Whenever it is provided in this Chapter that steps shall or may be taken for the effectual drainage of any premises, it shall be competent to the Commissioners to require that there shall be one drain for sewage and polluted water, and another and an entirely distinct drain for rain-water or unpolluted subsoil water or for both, each emptying into separate municipal drains or other suitable places.

280. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any underground drains in connection with the public sewers unless he shall hold a license from the Commissioners under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may, from time to time, lay down, and which shall be printed on the back of the license.

Any person holding such license who shall infringe or break any such rule or regulation shall be liable to have his license cancelled, and he or any person making any underground drain in connection with the public sewers without a license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

281. The Commissioners may cause the work of laying underground drains to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution may order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Commissioners appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

282. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of

sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained by a combined operation; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses, or, in the case of bustee lands, by the owners of the land in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Not less than fifteen days before any work under this section is commenced, the Commissioners shall give notice to the owners of all the land or houses to be drained of the nature of the proposed work and an estimate of the expenses about to be incurred in respect thereof and the proportion payable by each owner.

283. Whenever a drain belonging to one or more persons has been laid in any street or passage common to more than one house, and it is deemed desirable to drain any other premises into such drain, the Commissioners may require the owners of such drain to allow a connection therewith to be made on such terms as may seem to them equitable, and the owner or owners of the drain shall be entitled to refuse to allow the connection to be made until the terms prescribed have been accepted and any order for payment made by the Commissioners has been complied with.

284. All underground drains in streets (public or otherwise) shall be provided by the Commissioners or by the persons to whom they severally belong with proper traps or other coverings and means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or underground drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners, neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings and means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

285. The Commissioners may erect on, or fix to, any house or wall such properly jointed pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the highest adjacent house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

286. All branch drains, as well within as without the house or land to which they belong, and all privies, cuss-pools, stables and cow-houses in Calcutta, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners as regards their site, material, dimensions and construction, and shall be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, paved, repaired, kept in proper order, stopped up, or demolished, at the costs and charges of the owner of the house or land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any house or land to which any such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing, to execute the work in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause the work to be executed in respect of such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

287. If any private drain is obstructed, the occupier of the premises in which such drain is situated shall, within six hours after receiving notice to do so from the Commissioners, cause the obstruction to be removed, and if he make default, the Commissioners may cause the necessary work to be done and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recoverable from such occupier.

288. If any branch drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house be constructed contrary to the directions, bye-laws or regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, rebuilds or unstops any branch drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, or constructs or rebuilds any stable or cow-house which has been ordered by them to be demolished or not to be built, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house was improperly constructed, rebuilt, or otherwise dealt with.

289. Whoever constructs any drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house after the commencement of this Act contrary to the directions, bye-laws or regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or, whoever without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, rebuilds or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them not to be made or to be demolished or to be stopped up, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

290. The Commissioners may inspect any branch drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the house or land to which such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house is attached, may enter upon such house or land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection, it appears that such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house may belong;

but if the drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening and closing the ground shall be paid by the Commissioners.

291. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any offensive matter or sewage into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every such offence.

292. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine, privy, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank used by the inhabitants of any locality. Any person upon whose land any latrine, privy, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle so situated shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within eight days of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

293. Any person failing to comply with the notice mentioned in the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day that the latrine, privy, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle remains within the limits aforesaid.

294. If the Commissioners think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any house or land; the owner of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

295. The Commissioners, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

and if any difference arises between the Commissioners, and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

296. The Commissioners shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains, vested in

Obstructions in private drains to be removed.

Commissioners may alter any drain, privy, cess-pool, stable or cow-house made contrary to their order.

Penalty for persons making or altering drain, contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

Penalty.

Commissioners may cause additional privies to be provided for any land.

Commissioners in executing works to provide proper drains.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs and lights placed at night.

or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses;

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street (public or otherwise), to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer, or drain, or other works in streets (public or otherwise), during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—Of scavenging and cleansing.

297. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets to be sufficiently lighted and regularly swept and cleansed; and the rubbish and offensive matter of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed every day.

298. The Commissioners may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, (wherein rubbish and offensive matter arising from the ordinary domestic use of houses, may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away,) to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in public streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited in such receptacles and between such hours as they may from time to time direct.

Provided that no occupier shall be required to deposit refuse in a dust-box at a greater distance than fifty yards from the entrance of his premises.

299. Subject to the proviso contained in the last preceding section, every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as abovementioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any public street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

300. Whoever deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any public street or on any public quay, jetty, ghât, or landing place, or on any part of the river bank, whether above or below high water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such offence.

301. If it shall in any case be shown that dust, dirt, filth or refuse of any kind has been thrown or placed on any street or place in contravention of section two hundred and ninety-nine or section three hundred from some building or land, it shall be presumed that the offence has been committed by, or with the sufferance of, the occupier of such building or land, unless the contrary be proved.

302. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any offensive liquid matter belonging to him, or being in any house or land in his occupation, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street (public or otherwise), or causes or allows any sewage to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain not intended for the purpose in any street (public or otherwise), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such offence.

303. The Commissioners from time to time shall appoint—

- (a) the hours within which sewage or any offensive matter may be removed;
- (b) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;
- (c) the route by which such cart or other receptacle shall proceed

304. When the Commissioners have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street (public or otherwise) any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also, whoever at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Commissioners or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel other than that approved and sanctioned by the Commissioners, or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof and does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been so spilled, or places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter, or drives or takes, or causes to be driven or taken, any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street (public or otherwise), or by any route other than that, from time to time, by public notice, appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such offence.

305. The Commissioners shall from time to time appoint or provide places—

- (a) for the deposit of rubbish or offensive matter collected and removed in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (b) for the deposit of the carcases of animals removed in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and
- (c) for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

306. The occupier of any premises in or upon which any animal shall die, or upon which the carcass of any animal shall be found, and the person having the charge of any animal which dies in a street or in any open place shall, within three hours after the death of such animal, or if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—

- (a) remove the carcass of such animal to some receptacle, depot or place appointed by the Commissioners under

section three hundred and five for the temporary deposit or final disposal of such carcases; or

- (b) report the death of the animal to the proper officer of the Commissioners, with a view to causing the carcass to be removed.

When any carcass is removed, as in clause in a fee for the removal, of such amount as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be paid by the owner of the animal, or, if the owner is not known, by the occupier of the premises in or upon which, or by the person in whose charge the same died. The word "animal" in this section includes an elephant, camel, horse, mule, donkey, horned beast, sheep, pig, or other large animal.

307. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, keeps or suffers to be kept any offensive matter for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 30 for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

308. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever, collected from the streets (public or otherwise), houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools, and all carcases removed under the provisions of section three hundred and six shall belong to the Commissioners, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the General Fund.

309. If any house or land, by reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership, or other cause, remains untenanted, and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons,

or becomes in a filthy or unwholesome state, or is complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Commissioners, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming or believed to be the owner, if he be known and resident in Calcutta, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same,

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from the owner or by the sale of any materials found upon such house or land, and the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four shall be applicable to such sale.

310. The Commissioners may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be constructed, and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

311. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, if they think fit, cancel any license so granted.

All fees payable under any license granted under this section shall be recoverable from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons, under the provisions of Chapter VI.

312. Whoever keeps any public necessary without a license as mentioned in the last preceding section, or, having a license, suffers such public necessary to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 50, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

313. The Commissioners shall maintain an establishment under their control for the removal of sewage from all houses, the privies of which are not connected with the sewers.

314. The Commissioners at a meeting may, by a general order, or by an order to affect such portion of Calcutta as may be specified therein, prohibit the making of excavations for the purpose of taking earth therefrom, or for the purpose of storing rubbish or offensive matter therein, and the digging of cess-pools, tanks, wells or pits without the special permission of the Commissioners.

If any such excavation, cess-pool, tank, well or pit is made after the issue and publication of such order without such permission, the Commissioners may require the owner and occupier of the land on which such excavation, cess-pool, tank, well or pit is made, within two weeks to fill up such excavation with earth or other material approved of by them, and in default the Commissioners, their officers and workmen may enter upon the land and execute the work, and the expense thereby incurred shall be paid one-half by the owner and one-half by the occupier of such land.

315. When any well, tank, or marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such well, tank or marshy ground with suitable material, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary work for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, and until so paid the Commissioners may retain possession of the land or tank or the site of such tank and utilise the same for public purposes.

316. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 50, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART II.—*Inspection and sanitary regulation of premises.*

317. The Commissioners may inspect any building or other premises for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition thereof.

318. If it shall appear to the Commissioners necessary for sanitary reasons so to do, they may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of any building so inspected, to cause the same or some portion thereof to be lime-washed or otherwise cleaned, either externally or internally, or both externally and internally, within a time to be specified in such notice.

319. If, for any reason, any building intended for or used as a dwelling shall appear to the Commissioners to be unfit for human habitation, they may apply to a Magistrate to prohibit the further use of such building for such purpose; and the Magistrate, after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, make a prohibition as aforesaid or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the Commissioners certify in writing that the causes rendering it unfit for human habitation have been removed to their satisfaction, or the Chief Presidency Magistrate, by a written order, withdraws the prohibition aforesaid.

320. If it shall appear to the Commissioners that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, they may apply to a Magistrate to prevent such overcrowding; and the Magistrate, after such inquiry as he thinks fit to make, may, by written order, require the owner of the building, within a reasonable time not exceeding six weeks, to be prescribed in the said order, to abate the overcrowding thereof, by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or other inmates of the said building, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

■ the owner of the said building shall have sub-let the same, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the owner of the building.

It shall be incumbent on every tenant, lodger or other inmate of the building to vacate on being required by the owner so to do in pursuance of any such requisition.

PART III.—*Of the prevention of infectious or contagious diseases.*

321. Every medical practitioner who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any case of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever in any private or public dwelling, other than a public hospital, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Commissioners. The said information shall be communicated in such form and with such details as the Commissioners may from time to time require.

The Commissioners in meeting may, with the sanction of the Local Government, impose a similar obligation with regard to any other dangerous disease.

322. The Commissioners may, at any time, after giving such notice of their intention as shall, under the circumstances, appear to them to be reasonable, enter and inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reputed or suspected to exist, and take such measures as they shall think fit to prevent the spread of the said disease beyond such place.

323. If it shall appear to the Commissioners that the water in any well, tank, or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, they may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of the said water for the purpose of drinking.

No person shall remove or use for the purpose of drinking, any water in respect of which any such public notice has been issued.

324. When any hospital or place for the reception of persons suffering from any dangerous, epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease has been provided, the Commissioners may, on a certificate countersigned by the Health Officer, and with the consent of the Superintendent of such hospital or place, direct the removal thereto of any male person suffering from any such dangerous disease, who is, in the opinion of such Health Officer, without proper lodging or accommodation.

325. If, upon the certificate of the Health Officer, the Commissioners are of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of a building, or of a part of a building, or of an article therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease, they may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of such building, within a reasonable time to be prescribed in the said notice, to cleanse or disinfect the same.

If the owner or occupier fails to comply with the said notice, the Commissioners shall cause the building, or part of the building, or

article, to be cleansed or disinfected, and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the owner or occupier.

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the owner or occupier is, from poverty or other cause, unable effectually to carry out the said requirements, the Commissioners may cleanse or disinfect the building, or part of the building, or article likely to retain infection at the charge of the General Fund.

326. If the Commissioners are of opinion that the destruction of any hut is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous disease, they may, after giving the owner or occupier thereof reasonable notice, take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed and the materials of which it is constructed.

The Commissioners may pay compensation to any person sustaining substantial loss by the destruction of any hut but no person shall be entitled as of right to claim compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the destruction of any hut by the Commissioners under the powers conferred upon them by this section.

327. The Commissioners in meeting may provide a proper place or places, with all necessary apparatus and attendance, for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, or other articles which have become infected, and may cause articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected free of charge.

The Commissioners may from time to time notify one or more places at which clothing or bedding, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease, may be washed; and no person shall wash any such article at any public place not so notified, without having previously disinfected the same.

The Commissioners may direct the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing, or other articles likely to retain infection, and may, in their discretion, give compensation at the charge of the General Fund for any article destroyed.

328. The Commissioners in meeting may provide and maintain suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering from small-pox or cholera or from any other dangerous disease in regard to which the Commissioners in meeting may impose a similar obligation; and when such conveyances have been provided, it shall not be lawful to convey any such person by any other public conveyance.

The Commissioners in meeting may also provide suitable conveyances for the transport of clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection.

329. The owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance in which any person suffering from small-pox has been carried shall immediately provide for the disinfection of the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

330. No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of any article which he knows, or has reason to know, has been exposed to infection.

But nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to a person who transmits, with proper precautions, any article for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

331. No person who is suffering from small-pox shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, driver, or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force, no owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to carry any person suffering as aforesaid in such conveyance, unless payment or tender of sufficient compensation for the loss and expenses he must incur in disinfecting such conveyance, is first of all made to him.

332. No person shall let a building, or any part of a building, in which he knows, or has reason to know, that a person has been suffering from any of the diseases specified in section three hundred and twenty-one without first having such building or part thereof and every article therein likely to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

For the purpose of this section, the keeper of an hotel or inn shall be deemed to let part of his building to any person accommodated in such hotel or inn.

333. Any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Part shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

334. In the event of Calcutta being at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any dangerous, epidemic or epizootic disease, the Commissioners in meeting, if they think that the ordinary precautions are insufficient to check the spread of such disease, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, take such special measures as they shall think necessary to prevent, check, or mitigate any such outbreak, and the expenses of any such measures shall be paid out of the General Fund. Such measures and any regulations passed give effect thereto shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to carry out, or obstructing the execution of any regulation made under this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

335. No person shall keep any animal for profit within Calcutta except in a place licensed by the Commissioners. Such license shall be taken out yearly before the first day of June in every year.

PART IV.—Of the control of public stables, cattle-houses, bathing places and wash-houses.

335. No person shall keep any animal for profit within Calcutta except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Such license shall be taken out yearly before the first day of June in every year.

The word 'animal' in this section shall include an elephant, camel, horse, mule, donkey, horned beast, sheep, goat and pig.

The Commissioners in meeting shall determine the places where such animals may be kept and the rules as to paving, drainage, water-supply, cubical space, light and other conditions subject to which the license may be granted, and may impose an annual fee not exceeding Rs. 10 for such license, and no place shall be licensed until the conditions imposed have been complied with.

336. Whoever, being the owner of any land, permits any animals to be kept thereon in contravention of the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 20, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence, and the person keeping the animals shall also be liable to a similar fine.

When a conviction has been obtained under this section, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to turn out the animals and close the place wherein they were kept.

337. Whoever, being the holder of a license under section three hundred and thirty-five commits a breach of the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 10, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

338. The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghât or place (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta) for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in;

construct wash-houses for washing clothes, and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

339. Whoever bathes or washes any animal or clothes in any public place, except the places provided or set apart under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

340. The Commissioners in meeting may, by public notice, prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen in the exercise of their calling, except at such places as the Commissioners shall appoint for the purpose; and when, any such prohibition has been made, no person who is, by calling, a washerman shall wash clothes at any place not so appointed other than his own or those of the owner or occupier of such place.

The Commissioners shall provide suitable places for the exercise by washermen of their

calling, and may require payment of such fees for the use of any such place as shall from time to time be determined by the Commissioners in meeting.

PART V.—Of Slaughter-houses and Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

341. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within Calcutta unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant, refuse, suspend or revoke such license.

Whoever uses any place as a slaughter-house without such license shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 20, and upon a conviction being obtained the Commissioners may, if they think fit, close such slaughter-house.

342. Whoever, during the period for which any license is suspended, or after the same is revoked as aforesaid, slaughters any animal, or allows any animal to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 50, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

343. The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, provide places within or without Calcutta for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places heretofore provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

344. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any slaughter-house in Calcutta shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or other material, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state. He shall also cause to be removed, at least once in every twenty-four hours, all blood, offal, manure or filth arising from the use of such slaughter-house in such manner, at such time, and with such precautions as the Commissioners may direct.

If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day during which such default is continued.

345. The Commissioners in meeting may set apart places for the sacrifice of goats, in accordance with Hindu rites, and the sale of the meat thereof, and the provisions of sections three hundred and forty-three and three hundred and forty-four shall apply to such places.

346. No premises, not already registered under section two hundred and ninety-seven of Bengal Act IV of 1876, shall be used :—

Certain offences and danger to trades incurred on in Calcutta to be registered

- (a) for melting tallow,
- (b) for boiling offal, hoofs, bones or blood;
- (c) as a soap-house,
- (d) as an oil boiling house,
- (e) as a dyeing-house;
- (f) as a tannery,
- (g) as a brick, pottery, or lime kiln;
- (h) as a knacker's yard,
- (i) as a hide godown or hide screw-house,
- (j) as a mill for crushing bones or preparing artificial manure,
- (k) as a manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or
- (l) as a depot for hay, straw, wood, coal, or rags;

except under a license from the Commissioners, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant a license on such conditions as they may think fit.

347. The Commissioners in meeting shall fix a scale of fees to be paid in respect of premises licensed under the last preceding section or registered under section two hundred and ninety-seven of Bengal Act IV of 1876.

It is added that no fee shall exceed Rs. 500, nor be less than the amount otherwise payable as a trade or profession license under the third schedule.

348. Whoever, without a license, uses any unregistered place for any purpose specified in section three hundred and forty-six shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 50, for each day during which the said offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

349. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any place referred to in section three hundred and forty-six is a nuisance or entails probable danger to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 100, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART VI.—Of markets and the sale of food and drugs.

350. The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places in Calcutta for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and the Commissioners may charge such rents, tolls, and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

351. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provisions of Chapter VI.

352. The Commissioners may expel from any such municipal market any vendor who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made under section four hundred and twelve, clause (c), and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall or shop therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

353. The Commissioners may sell, or let to tenants on lease or otherwise, on such terms as they may think fit, any municipal market, or any part thereof, and may do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

354. The Commissioners in meeting may close any municipal market, or any part thereof, or sell, or let out to tenants on lease or otherwise, any land heretofore used as a municipal market, or any part thereof, on such terms as they may think fit, and may do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

355. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant licenses for the use of any place which they are satisfied is suitable for the purpose, as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables, and every such license shall be in force until the first day of April next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof.

Nothing contained in this section shall be held to impose upon any person the obligation of taking out a license for a market which has been registered under section six of Bengal Act VIII of 1871.

356. No person shall, without a license from the Commissioners, use any place as a shop for the sale of fresh meat or fish except in a municipal, registered, or licensed market. And the Commissioners in meeting may fix a scale of fees for licenses to be taken out annually for such shops:

Provided that no fee for a license to use any place as a shop for the sale of meat shall be less than Rs. 12. This section shall not apply to any place licensed as an hotel or eating-house.

357. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place in Calcutta (not being a market which has been registered under section six of Bengal Act VIII of 1871) to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit or vegetables, or as a shop for the sale of fresh meat or fish, without a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each day during which the said offence shall be continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

358. Upon a conviction being obtained under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, on the application of the Commissioners, but not otherwise, order such place to be closed, and thereupon appoint persons, or take other steps, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

359. The Commissioners in meeting may define, fix, and determine the limits of any registered or licensed market or bazar and what portions of any market or bazar shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the same by affixing, or causing to be affixed, in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar, a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar as to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths, and ways.

360. The Commissioners in meeting may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any registered or licensed market or bazar, require him, within a time to be specified therein, to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out, clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways;

and may, in case of default by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

361. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice.

362. Whoever shall cause any obstruction or encroachment in or on any approaches, roads, paths, or ways to, or in, any registered or licensed market or bazar shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 10 for every day such obstruction or encroachment is continued after notice from the Commissioners to remove or discontinue the same.

363. Any Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article, which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the Magistrate that any such article, whether discovered with or without a warrant under this section, is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

364. No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser under a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for the first offence, and not exceeding Rs. 500 for any offence after a conviction for a first offence: Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say—

- (1) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or conceal the inferior quality thereof.
- (2) Where the food is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

The term "food" shall include every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water.

In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him, or that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

No proceedings shall be instituted under this section without the order or consent in writing of the Commissioners.

365. The Commissioners, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, boat, vessel, wharf godown, or other place used for the sale, preparation, or storage of articles intended for food, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any such articles which may be therein, and if, upon examination, such articles, or any of them, appear to be unfit for food, may seize the same.

Meat subjected to the process of blowing shall be deemed unfit for food.

366. Upon the seizure of any article of food under the last preceding section, the same may, if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, be forthwith destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it being used as food; but if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found do not consent, then, if it appear to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Health Officer, or any Commissioner to whom the same may be brought that the same is unfit for food, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it being used as food. And the Commissioners may, if they think fit, prosecute the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found, such person not being merely a carrier or bailee thereof, and he shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

367. If the Commissioners shall apply to purchase any article of food exposed to sale, and shall tender the price for a quantity not more than shall be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, and the person exposing the same for sale shall refuse to sell the same, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50.

368. No shop or place shall be kept for the retail sale of drugs not being also articles of ordinary domestic consumption, unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such shop or place failing to register the same within two months of the passing of this Act, or within two months from the date of the establishment of such place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100. The Commissioners shall, upon registration, grant the keeper of such shop or place a license, which he shall be bound to display in some conspicuous part of his premises.

No person shall compound, mix, prepare, dispense, or sell any drug in any such registered shop or place unless he be duly certified as a fit person to be entrusted with such duties under rules made for that purpose by the Local Government.

Any person not being a holder of such certificate, who shall compound, mix, prepare, or sell any drugs in any such registered shop or place, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence, and any owner, occupier or keeper of any such shop or place who shall employ any such uncertified person to perform any one or more of such duties shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and shall be farther liable, at the discretion of such Magistrate, to forfeit his license.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to apply to the sale of drugs used by practitioners of indigenous medicines, when such drugs are not sold in a shop or place where medicines are dispensed upon prescription.

369. The Commissioners, or any person authorised by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold,

and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated, or by reason of age, or the effect of climate, has become inert or unwholesome, or has otherwise become deteriorated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed and its approximate value; and if it appear to any Magistrate that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated, or has become inert, unwholesome, or deteriorated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit. If it shall appear to the Magistrate that the drug so removed is not adulterated or has not become inert, unwholesome, or deteriorated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to award him such compensation, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained, as the Magistrate may think proper.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Magistrate, it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug, and any dispute which may arise touching the amount of compensation to be given shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

PART VII.—Of Weights and Measures.

370. The Commissioners shall from time to time provide such local standards of measure and weight as they deem requisite for the purpose of verification of weights and measures in use in Calcutta, and shall make such arrangements as they shall think fit for the safe keeping of the said standards.

The Commissioners shall also provide from time to time proper means for verifying weights and measures by comparison with the said standards and for stamping the weights and measures so verified.

371. The Commissioners shall from time to time fix the times and places at which some municipal officer appointed by them in this behalf shall attend for the purpose of the verification of weights and measures.

The municipal officer so appointed shall attend with the local standards in his custody at each time and place fixed, and shall examine every measure or weight which is of the same denomination as one of such standards and brought to him for the purpose of verification and compare the same with that standard, and, if he find the same correct, shall stamp it with a stamp of verification in such manner as best to prevent fraud.

The said municipal officer shall enter in a book kept by him minutes of every such verification, and give, if required, a receipt under his hand of every such stamping.

372. There shall be payable to the Commissioners in respect of the verification and stamping of weights and measures by a municipal officer ■ aforesaid such fees as the Commissioners in meeting from time to time fix in this behalf.

Fees for comparison and stamping.

PART VIII.—Of Burial and Burning Grounds.

373. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every public burial and burning ground, and every place used as such; and every burial and burning ground and every place used as such shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, who, if it is not a public burial or burning ground, shall, if required by the Commissioners so to do, deposit a plan thereof in the Municipal office within three months. If there be no owner or person authorized to control the same, the registration may be made by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

374. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered or without a plan having been deposited, when required by the Commissioners, within the period prescribed in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 50, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

375. Every person having the control of a burial or burning ground shall keep a register of all burials or cremations therein, in which shall be entered the particulars required to be entered in the certificate referred to in section one hundred and ninety, and the Commissioners, shall at all times have access to such register.

Registers of burials and cremations to be kept.

376. Whoever buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground, or without registering the burial or cremation under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

Penalty.

377. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or used, or, having fallen into disuse, shall be again used as such, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, previously obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, who may at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

378. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time, out of the General Fund, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds, and may fix a scale of fees in respect of burials and cremations within such burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners may provide burial and burning grounds, and fix fees.

379. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church, chapel, or other place of public worship, without the permission of the Commissioners except by order of the Local Government.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Commissioners.

380. Whoever buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground opened, made, or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

Penalty.

381. If the Commissioners in meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial, or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof;

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any churchyard or burial ground adjacent thereto;

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengali shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

382. Whoever, after due publication of such certificate, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

Penalty.

383. Notwithstanding any certificate under section three hundred and eighty-one where, by usage or otherwise, there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any churchyard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment, has been purchased or acquired, the Commissioners may, if on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches.

384. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, grant licenses to persons applying for such, for the sale at burning grounds, of fuel and other articles used for the cremation of dead bodies, and shall in meeting prescribe

Power to license fuel shops at burning grounds.

a scale of rates for the sale of such articles; and any person not so licensed who shall, within three hundred yards of any such burning ground, sell or offer for sale any such fuel or other articles, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

The Commissioners may, on good and sufficient cause, revoke or withdraw any such license they may think fit, and any person to whom any such license is granted, who shall charge for the sale of any such article any higher rate than the rate fixed for such article in such scale, shall, at the discretion of the Commissioners, be liable to have his license cancelled, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

The Commissioners shall not be bound to grant a fresh license to any person whose license may have been revoked, withdrawn, or cancelled under the provisions of this section.

PART IX.—Of Nuisances.

385. The following nuisances shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Chapter:—

Nuisances which may be dealt with summarily

- (a) Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health;
- (b) Any tank, well, ditch, gutter, water-course, privy, urinal, cesspool, or drain so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health;
- (c) Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health;
- (d) Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health;
- (e) Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family;
- (f) Any factory, workshop or workplace not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that are a nuisance or injurious to health, or so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein;
- (g) Any fireplace or furnace which does not, as far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, dye-house, brewery, bake-house, or gas-work, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatsoever, and any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance;

Provided—

- 1st.—That a penalty shall not be imposed on any person in respect of any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on of any business or manufacture, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the accumulation or deposit has not been

kept longer than is necessary for the purposes of the business or manufacture, and that the best available means have been taken for preventing injury thereby to the public health.

- 2nd.—That where a person is summoned before any court in respect of a nuisance arising from a fireplace or furnace which does not consume the smoke arising from the combustible used in such fireplace or furnace, the court shall hold that no nuisance is created within the meaning of this Act and dismiss the complaint, if it is satisfied that such fireplace or furnace was constructed before the passing of this Act, and in such manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having the charge thereof.

386. Information of any nuisance, referred to in the last preceding section, existing in Calcutta, may be given to the Commissioners by any person aggrieved thereby or by any officer of the Commissioners.

387. On the receipt of any information respecting the existence of a nuisance, the Commissioners shall, if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, serve a notice on the person by whose act, default, or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose: Provided—

- 1st.—That where the nuisance arises from the want or defective construction of any structural convenience, or where there is no occupier of the premises, notice under this section shall be served on the owner;

- 2nd.—That where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act, default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the Commissioners may themselves abate the same without further order.

388. If the person on whom a notice to abate a nuisance has been served makes default in complying with any of the requisitions thereof within the time specified, or if the nuisance, although abated since the service of the notice, is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, likely to recur on the same premises, the Commissioners may cause a complaint relating to such nuisance to be made before a Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon issue a summons requiring the person on whom the notice was served to appear before him.

Where notice insufficient, Commissioners may prefer a complaint.

389. ■ the Magistrate is satisfied that the alleged nuisance exists, or that, although abated, it is likely to recur on the same premises, the Magistrate shall make an order on such person requiring him to comply with all or any of the requisitions of the notice or otherwise to abate the nuisance within a time specified in the order, and to do any works necessary for that purpose; or an order prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance and directing the execution of any works necessary to prevent the recurrence; or an order both requiring abatement and prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance.

The Magistrate may, by his order, impose a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 on the person on whom the order is made.

390. Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render a house or building, in the judgment of the Magistrate, unfit for human habitation, the Magistrate may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose, until, in his judgment, the house or building is rendered fit for that purpose; and, on the Magistrate being satisfied that it has been rendered fit for that purpose, the Magistrate may determine his previous order by another declaring the house or building habitable, and from the date thereof such house or building may be let or inhabited.

391. Any person not obeying an order to comply with the requisition of the Commissioners or otherwise to abate the nuisance, shall, if he fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he has used all due diligence to carry out such order, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 per diem during his default; and any person knowingly and wilfully acting contrary to an order of prohibition, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 per diem during such contrary action; moreover, the Commissioners may enter the premises to which any order relates, and abate the nuisance, and do whatever may be necessary in execution of such order, and recover the expenses incurred by them from the person on whom the order is made.

392. The provisions of this Part relating to nuisances shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not to abridge or affect any right, remedy or proceeding under any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that no person shall be punished for the same offence both under the provisions of this Part and under any other law.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

PART I.—Of the Rights of Entry.

393. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves, their officers, servants or agents between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any house or land for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, measurement, valuation or enquiry necessary for the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by this Act, or by any bye-law made ■ virtue of this Act, or for the

purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act, or by any bye-law as aforesaid, to be executed by them without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such house or land in pursuance of this Act:

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners, their officers, servants, or agents shall not enter upon any house or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice in writing of their intention so to do.

394. The Commissioners, their officers, servants, or agents may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be executed for the purpose of depositing upon such land any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for obtaining access to any such works, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to, the said land to the owner and occupier thereof from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses:

Provided that, before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give three days' notice in writing of their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall, if required so to do by the owner or occupier, set apart by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid.

395. For the purpose of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into Calcutta from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course, without the said limits, the Commissioners, their officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the Local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the limits of Calcutta, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes, or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any section or molestation whatever for so doing;

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain are to run may exercise in respect thereof the like powers and jurisdiction, within the limits of his own district, as a Magistrate may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Commissioners in Calcutta.

396. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Commissioners (not being a public servant within the meaning of section twenty-one of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200 or, in the discretion of the Magistrate by whom he is convicted, to imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, for any term not exceeding two months.

PART II—Of the acquisition and disposal of land

397. The Commissioners in meeting may acquire any land, whether within or without Calcutta, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may dispose of land vested in them, and the Commissioners may receive the rent of any land leased by them on such terms as they may think fit.

398. The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

399. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any similar Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes, and on payment by the Commissioners, out of the General Fund, of the compensation payable under that Act and of the charges reasonably incurred by the Collector in respect of the proceedings thereunder, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

PART III—Of Railways.

400. The Commissioners in meeting may, upon any of the public streets within Calcutta, or upon any land within or without Calcutta, which is vested in the Commissioners, construct or maintain any railway or tramway which may appear to them to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act, and use and employ upon any such railway or tramway by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power, and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, carry and convey upon such railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

401. The Commissioners in meeting, from time to time, may enter into any contract with any person for the passage over any railway already constructed by the Commissioners, or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, upon the payment of such tolls or rent, and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

402. The Commissioners in meeting may lease any railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions herebefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon; and every person to whom any such railway shall be so leased by the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Commissioners would have had if such railway had not been leased.

The Commissioners in meeting may, from time to time, enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any railway within or without Calcutta, and for the purpose of maintaining and working of the same.

403. All the powers conferred under this Part shall be exercised with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

404. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Commissioners in special meeting may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time borrow by way of debenture, on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Governor-General in Council may approve, any sums of money the Commissioners may require for the objects aforesaid.

405. All the debentures aforesaid issued under the authority of this Act shall be in the form contained in the twelfth Schedule, or in such other form as the Commissioners in meeting, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may determine, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the moneys secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

406. The Commissioners in meeting may at any time, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any moneys for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

407. The Commissioners shall set aside quarterly out of their income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof,

such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest and instalments payable to the reserve funds which may fall due within the quarter on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

The instalments payable to the reserve funds shall be at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the aggregate unpaid sum borrowed by the Commissioners after the first day of April 1881, and at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the unpaid balance of all debenture loans contracted before that date.

408. The Commissioners shall apply the reserve set aside under the last preceding section so far as it is required or so far as it extends to repay such debenture loans issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year and shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum, after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities, or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta municipal debentures, in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Commissioners. And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Commissioners, for the purpose of paying off any sums borrowed by them, not being sums borrowed from the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust:

Provided always that the accounts of the fund formed by the payments made at the rate of two per cent. per annum and the fund formed by the payments made at the rate of one per cent. per annum shall be kept separate and distinct, and each reserve fund shall only be applied to paying off the debentures on account of which the instalments are payable.

409. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Commissioners, realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid on account of the reserve fund applicable to liquidate such loans or debentures and apply the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will

extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Commissioners showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section four hundred and eight, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Commissioners in meeting and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

410. The total sum borrowed by the Commissioners by way of debenture loans under this or any preceding Act shall not exceed such an amount that the sum payable thereon annually by way of interest and instalments due to the reserve funds shall be more than ten per cent. on the annual valuation of Calcutta.

411. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent the Commissioners in meeting from inviting tenders at any time for a new loan to be called the "Municipal Consolidated Loan" on such terms as may be approved by the Governor-General in Council, and also inviting holders of municipal debentures to exchange their debentures for such Municipal Consolidated Loan stock at such rates as the Commissioners may consider fair and the Governor-General in Council may approve. The scrip of such stock shall be in such form as the Commissioners in meeting, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may prescribe. The Commissioners shall repay such Consolidated Loan by annual payments at a rate of not less than one-sixtieth of the unpaid balance in each year in lieu of contributing to a reserve fund under section four hundred and seven, and the stock to be paid off shall be purchased in the open market; and the provisions of section four hundred and seven shall apply to the sums necessary to make such annual payment.

Provided that, if during any year no stock is obtainable in the open market at, or below, its par value, it shall not be obligatory on the Commissioners to make repayment until such stock is obtainable in the open market at, or below, its par value.

CHAPTER XV. OF BYE-LAWS.

412. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, with regard to—

- (a) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;
- (b) the time and place of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;
- (c) the deposit of rubbish and offensive matter, the removing and carrying away the same, and charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

- (d) the conditions under which persons shall be permitted to drive registered carts;
- (e) the height and mode of construction of buildings;
- (f) ventilation and the extent to which space must be left for the free circulation of air as required by the provisions of section two hundred and forty-three;
- (g) drainage, cess-pools, privies, cowhouses and stables;
- (h) the management, inspection and scale of fees to be charged for the use of places provided under the provisions of sections three hundred and forty-one, and three hundred and forty-five;
- (i) the inspection and management of, and conduct of, business in markets and the keeping the same in a proper, orderly, and cleanly state;
- (j) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section three hundred and forty-six and the management and conduct of business in the same;
- (k) theatres and other places of public resort, recreation, and amusement;
- (l) lodging-houses, public laundries, dairies and licensed cowhouses and stables;
- (m) securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops and milk-vessels used for keeping or conveying milk;
- (n) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;
- and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

And to repeal or alter them.

last preceding section.

414. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

415. No bye-law, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengali Government Gazettes at least three times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners, and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee.

416. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengali Government Gazettes.

417. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed or any rule made and sanctioned under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

418. Every prosecution under this Act may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction who may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person do not appear, the Magistrate may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

If such person do appear, then the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, from section two hundred and forty-two to section two hundred and forty-eight, shall be followed.

419. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Magistrate unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made within three months next after the commission of such offence.

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

420. If, through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage, as well as to pay such fine;

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrate by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

421. In any case in which a Magistrate is satisfied that the Commissioners had no reasonable ground for instituting a prosecution, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to direct the Commissioners to pay to the accused such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 50, as he thinks fit, and the sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

422. The Local Government may, at the request of the Commissioners in meeting, appoint one or more Magistrates for the trial of offences against the provisions of this Act, and may, by rule prescribe the times and places at which such Magistrate or Magistrates shall sit for the despatch of business. Such Magistrate or Magistrates shall be paid such salary out of the General Fund as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

423. Where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount, and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same in case of dispute, shall be

ascertained and determined by a Court of Small Causes.

424. In any case which is to be determined by a Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and for that purpose may examine such parties, or any of them, and their witnesses on oath; and the costs of every such enquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

425. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses ascertained in the manner above described be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

426. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

427. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

428. The Commissioners may make compensation to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants under this Act.

429. When any license is granted under section three hundred and eleven or three hundred and forty-one authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section two hundred and twenty-three for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee not exceeding Rs. 500 for such license or permission.

When permission is given under section two hundred and twelve to make any temporary erection, the Commissioners may charge a daily fee not exceeding Rs. 100 for such permission.

430. When permission is given under section two hundred and twenty-nine or two hundred and forty-five, the Commissioners may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission.

431. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force, if required so to do by the Commissioners, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license.

432. Whoever fails to produce his license when required so to do as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 10, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

433. The Commissioners may from time to time prepare or sanction forms of the various notices required by this Act, and may, from time to time, make such alterations therein as they deem requisite, and they shall cause every such form to be sealed with the seal of the Corporation, and any notice made on a form sanctioned by the Commissioners shall in all proceedings be held sufficient in law.

434. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on, or presented to, the person to whom the same is addressed or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business with some clerk of the office, or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode, or of his place of business, or of the house or land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

435. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any house or land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such house or land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned:

Provided that, when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners, they shall, if such place of abode be in Calcutta, cause

every notice required to be given to the owner of any house or land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not in Calcutta, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the house or land in respect of which the notice is served.

When there are several owners or occupiers of any premises the Commissioners may, at any time, call upon such owners or occupiers to appoint, within thirty days, one of their number to receive notices on behalf of the rest; otherwise the Commissioners shall serve a separate notice on each owner or occupier who has registered, or who has applied to register, his name under section one hundred and twenty-eight.

436. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any house or land

Notice to state a time within which it is to be complied with.

to execute any work or take order with any property under his control, such requisition shall, unless otherwise provided by this Act, be made by a notice to be served in the manner provided by the last preceding section. Such notice shall specify a period within which the requisition is to be complied with, and if no period is provided by this Act, the period specified shall be a reasonable period having regard to the circumstances under which it is issued.

Every such notice shall state that, if the person to whom it is addressed fails to comply therewith or to satisfy the Commissioners within the specified period that it should be withdrawn or modified, the Commissioners will enter upon the premises and execute the work or take the necessary order with the property, and that the expense thereby incurred will be recovered from the person to whom it is addressed.

437. Any person upon whom such notice as is referred to in the last preceding section is served

If any objection is preferred further time to be granted

may prefer an objection in writing addressed to the Commissioners stating the grounds upon which such notice should be withdrawn or modified, and if preferred in time to admit of orders being passed upon the objection before the period specified in the notice expires, the execution of the work may be postponed until the Commissioners have passed orders upon the objection. If the objection is disallowed, a second notice shall be served upon the person who preferred the objection specifying a reasonable period within which the requisition is to be complied with.

438. Instead of preferring an objection, or at the time of preferring an objection any person upon whom such notice as is referred to in section four hundred and thirty-six is served may apply to the Commissioners for an estimate of the cost of the work to be executed by the Commissioners, and upon such application the Commissioners shall supply such estimate.

439. If the Commissioners fail to supply an estimate as required by the provisions of the last preceding section, not more

Failure to supply an estimate limits cost of work to Rs. 5.

than Rs. 5 shall be charged by the Commissioners for any work executed by them on default by the person served with a notice to execute such work.

If the estimate exceeds Rs. 300, the work shall not be undertaken by the Commissioners on default until the expiry of ten days from the date on which the estimate was supplied, and within seven days from such date the person to whom such estimate was supplied may apply in writing to have his objections to execute the work, or to the estimated cost of such work determined by a Committee of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners in meeting. If such application is made within the time specified, the Commissioners shall not undertake the work until the decision of the Committee of the Commissioners, or the Commissioners shall have been given.

440. Subject to the above provisions, whenever any work is required by this Act or by any orders of the Commissioners lawfully issued to be executed by the owner or occupier of any house or land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Commissioners, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

and the expenses thereby incurred or incurred in any case in which the Commissioners are empowered to execute any work on behalf of an owner or occupier, shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, or on whose behalf it is done, and in default of payment thereof the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI.

441. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any house or land, the Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being from the person who then, or at any time thereafter, occupies the house or land under such owner, and in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct from the rent payable by him to the owner so much as is so paid by, or recovered from him, in respect of any such expenses.

442. No occupier of any house or land shall be liable to pay more money in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof than the amount of rent due from him for the house or land in respect of which such expenses are payable at the time of the demand made upon him, or which, at any time after such demand, has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, truly to disclose the amount of his rent, and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

Person liable charged on occupier who may deduct the same from his rent

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due

443. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners of any land — provided in section four hundred and forty, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one owner, apportion the said expenses among such of the owners as are known in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit. And whenever any such expenses are to be paid by the occupiers of any land as provided in section four hundred and forty, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one occupier, apportion the said expenses among such of the occupiers as are known in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

444. Whenever any works or any alterations or improvements, of which the Commissioners are authorized to require the execution, are executed by the occupier on the requisition of the Commissioners or are executed by the Commissioners and the cost thereof is recovered from the occupier, the cost thereof may, if the Commissioners certify that such cost ought to be borne by the owner, be deducted by such occupier from the rent payable to such owner or may be recovered by such occupier from the owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

445. Any owner or occupier of land may contest his liability to pay any expenses with which he may be charged under section four hundred and forty, or may contest the correctness of the amount which he has been called upon to pay in any court of competent jurisdiction:

Provided that the institution of a suit shall in no way interfere with the right of the Commissioners to recover the amount demanded by them in the manner provided by section four hundred and forty.

446. Whenever default is made by the owner of any house or land in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such house or land may with the approval of the Commissioners, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

447. If the occupier of any house or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of any house or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Magistrate may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works with respect to such house or land as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect, and if, after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order, such occupier continues to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

448. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, fails to comply with any requisition made by a Magistrate under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine, not exceeding Rs. 20, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

449. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

450. Whenever the Commissioners shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and twenty-seven and two hundred and eighty-two, the owners of any houses or lands are required to execute, the Commissioners may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner hereinbefore provided, or, if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

451. All police officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offences committed against this Act.

Any police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act if the name and the address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person declines to give his name and address,

or if the police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address if given.

And such person may be detained at the station-house until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Magistrate.

452. Any mehter or other servant of the Commissioners employed to remove or otherwise deal with sewage, offensive matter or rubbish, who shall, without the permission of the Commissioners, withdraw from his duties unless he has given notice in writing, not less than one month previously, of his intention so to withdraw shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and shall forfeit any salary which may be due to him.

453. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the provisions of the Act shall be included in the water-supply authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared

the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then in respect of such extension of such water-supply, Chapter VII shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

and all such expenses and compensation as, under such chapter and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by a Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by sections three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, and three hundred and eighty-nine of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

454. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship and public burial and burning grounds duly registered shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon houses and land within Calcutta, and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to exempt the owner of any hut from payment of all or any rate in respect of such hut.

Saving clause

455. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

(a) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would, by law, be deemed to be a nuisance;

(b) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof;

(c) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

456. The Local Government may, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in such other manner as the Local Government may determine, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from Calcutta any local area not being within the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal;

(b) to include within Calcutta any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council.

457. Any inhabitant of Calcutta or of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under the last preceding section may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

When six weeks from the publication of the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under this section, the Local Government may, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, exclude the local area from Calcutta or include it therein, as the case may be.

458. When a local area is excluded from Calcutta under the last preceding section—

(a) this Act, and all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the Commissioners, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the General Fund and other property vested in the Commissioners shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liability of the Commissioners shall be apportioned between the Commissioners and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and on the publication of the scheme in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

All property vested in Her Majesty under this section shall be applied, under the orders of the Local Government, to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under this section, or for the promotion of the safety, health or convenience of the inhabitants of the local area.

459. When a local area is included in Calcutta under section four hundred and fifty-seven, this Act, and, except the Local Government may otherwise, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct, all rules, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act, and in force throughout Calcutta at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year	Subject	Extent of repeal
Act IV of 1878	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta	The whole
Act VI of 1881	To amend the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1878	The whole
Act I of 1882	To further amend the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1878	The whole.
Act VII of 1884	To amend and consolidate the laws relating to Municipalities	In the second schedule the words "Municipalities of Calcutta."
Act III of 1885	To amend Act IV (H.C.) of 1878, and Act III (H.C.) of 1884	So far as it amends Act IV (H.C.) of 1878.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Sections 3 and 87.)

RULES FOR GRANTING LICENSES ON PROCESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

Licenses shall be either personal or local, and shall be granted under seven classes.

A local license is a license the classification of which depends on the valuation of the place of business, and also a license granted under class IV, clauses (d) and (e), class V, clause (c), and class VI, clause (a).

The seven classes are as follows:—

Class I.—Rs. 200.

Every Joint-Stock Company the paid-up capital of which amounts to ten lakhs of rupees or upwards.

Class II.—Rs. 100.

- (a) Every other Joint-Stock Company.
- (b) Every merchant, banker, wholesale trader, commission agent, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, owner or lessee of a cotton, jute, hide or other screw, market, bazar, theatre, place of public entertainment kept up for the purpose of profit, auctioneer, hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, manufacturer, retail trader or shop-keeper whose place of business is valued under Chapter V at Rs. 850 per mensem or upwards.

Class III.—Rs. 50.

- (a) Every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, hairdresser, attorney, vakool of the High Court, proctor, notary public, sheriff, banian.
- (b) Every merchant, banker, wholesale trader, commission agent, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, owner or lessee of a cotton, jute, hide or other screw, or of a market, bazar, theatre, not liable under Class II.
- (c) Every auctioneer, hotel-keeper, boarding-house-keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, manufacturer, or retail trader not liable under class II, whose shop or place of business is valued under Chapter V at Rs. 100 a month or upwards.

Class IV.—Rs. 25.

- (a) Every broker or dalal employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandise.
- (b) Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills-of-exchange, and every freight broker.
- (c) Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon.
- (d) Every owner of a spirit or liquor shop or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch-house, music hall or billiard-room, wholesale tobacco, jute or other depôt.
- (e) Every owner of a steam ferry-boat or cargo-boat.
- (f) Every pawn-broker or money-lender.
- (g) Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent not liable under class III.

- (h) Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer or trader, whose shop or place of business is valued under Chapter V at Rs. 25 or upwards.

Class V.—Rs. 12.

- (a) Every broker not liable under class IV.
- (b) Every professional actor, singer or musician.
- (c) Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or bazar, or of a shop within fifty yards of a public market or bazar, selling goods of the same kind as any of the goods sold in such public market or bazar.
- (d) Every peddar or money-changer.
- (e) Every hakeem, koberaaj, practising native doctor or midwife.
- (f) Every order-supplier, cooly-supplier, shipping agent, or boat-supplier.
- (g) Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house keeper, owner of a carriage, passenger boat or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter, hand-supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer or trader whose shop or place of business is valued under Chapter V at Rs. 10 or upwards.

Class VI.—Rs. 4.

- (a) Every keeper of a shop not included in any other class.
- (b) Every dalal not included in class IV.
- (c) Every pedler, vendor of goods in carts, hawkers, boxwallah, and every professional nurse not included in class V.

Class VII.—Rs. 1.

All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays.

(2). No person shall be required to take out more than one personal license, provided that if he is liable under different classes he shall take out a license under the highest class under which he is liable.

(3). When two or more persons carry on business jointly, they may take out a single license as a firm; but if any of the partners exercises any separate profession, trade or calling on his own account, he must take out a separate license.

(4). A separate local license shall be requisite for each separate place of business. Provided that no separate license shall be necessary for adjacent premises forming one place of business, or for yards, godowns or factories auxiliary to a place of business, but in such cases the valuation of all the premises, yards or godowns shall be computed in determining the class under which the license must be taken out.

(5). When any person practises a profession, trade or calling for which a personal license should be taken out, and is also the owner or lessee of a place of business for which a local license should be taken out, he shall take out separate licenses, but one license will suffice if the place of

business is auxiliary to his profession, trade or calling.

(6). When the owner or lessee of any place is liable to take out a license, the license should be taken out by the lessee, if there is any lessee; if not, by the owner.

(7). The liability of any person to take out a license, and the class under which he is liable, shall be determined in the following manner:—

(a)—Any person who has taken out a license for the preceding year or been fined under section ninety for not taking out a license during such year, and is resident in Calcutta, shall be presumed to be liable and entitled to take out a license under the class in which he was then placed in the year for which the tax is being levied.

(b)—Any person who, in consequence of any change in his profession, trade, or calling, or place of business, or for any other reason, considers himself entitled to take out a license in a lower class than before, or to be altogether exempted, may present an application to that effect to the Commissioners at any time before the first day of July. If no application is made by that date he will be liable to take out a license as prescribed in clause (a).

(7). The Commissioners shall pass orders on such application, and the license shall be taken out in accordance with such orders, unless appealed against under clause (c).

(c)—If the Commissioners consider that any person who has not taken out a license in the preceding year ought to take out a license, or that any person who has taken out a license for the preceding year but has not taken out a license for the current year ought to take out a license in a higher class or more than one license, they may serve him with a notice directing him to take out a license for the current year in such class as may seem to them proper.

(d)—If the Commissioners consider that any person who has taken out a license for the current year ought to have taken out a license in a higher class, they may serve him with a notice directing him to take out a license in such higher class the following year, and such person shall thereupon, unless such order is modified, be bound to take out a license in such higher class, clause (a) notwithstanding.

(e)—Any person dissatisfied with the orders of the Commissioners under clause (b) or on whom a notice is served under clause (c) or clause (d) may appeal against the orders contained in it—

(1)—To a Bench consisting of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and not less than three Commissioners, or

(2)—To a Court of Small Causes.

(8). In case of an appeal to a Court of Small Causes under this Schedule, the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections four hundred and twenty-four and four hundred and twenty-five.

(f)—Such person shall, within fifteen days of the passing of the order, or of the receipt of the notice, deliver at the office of the Commissioners an application in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under clause (1) or clause (2).

No appeal shall lie unless the amount of the license as assessed has been deposited with the Commissioners.

(g)—The order of the Bench or Court, or, if no appeal is made, the order contained in the notice, shall be final.

(9). The Commissioners may at any time grant a license for any previous year for which no license has been taken out on payment of the amount of such license, but the production of such license shall not afford a valid defence if the licensee is prosecuted for failing to take out a license within the time required by this Act.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

(See Section 15.)

Ward No. 1.—Bounded on the north and east by the Circular Canal; south by Grey Street and Ooltadanga Road; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 2.—Bounded on the north by the Mahratta Ditch; west by river Hooghly; south by Nimtollah Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 3.—Bounded on the north by Ooltadanga Main Road, the Mahratta Ditch, and Grey Street; south by Beaden Street and Manicktollah Road; west by Upper Chitpore Road; east by the Circular Canal.

Ward No. 4.—Bounded on the north by Beaden Street and Manicktollah Road; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by the Circular Canal Narikaldanga Road; and west by Cornwallis Street.

Ward No. 5.—Bounded on the north by Nimtollah Ghât Street; south by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 6.—Bounded on the north by Beaden Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Cornwallis Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 7.—Bounded on the north by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; south by Lall Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, North, and Fairlie Place; east by Lower Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 8.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road south by Bow Bazar Street; east by College Street; west by Lower Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 9.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road and Narikaldanga Road; south by Bow Bazar Street and the Ballighatta Road; east by the Circular Canal; west by College Street.

Ward No. 10.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurumtollah Street; east by Wellington Street; west by Bentinck Street.

Ward No. 11.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurumtollah Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellington Street.

Ward No. 12.—Bounded on the north by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square and Fairlie Place; south by Esplanade Row; east by Bentinck Street; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 13.—Bounded on the north by Dhurumtollah Street; south by Kid Street, Free School Street, and South Cullinga Street; east by Wellesley Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 14.—Bounded on the north by Dhurumtollah Street; south by South Cullinga Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street.

Ward No. 15.—Bounded on the north by South Cullinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street and Wood Street.

Ward No. 16.—Bounded on the north by Kyd Street and South Cullinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Wellesley Street and Wood Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 17.—Bounded on the north by Theatre Road; south by Lower Circular Road; east by Lower Circular Road, west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 18.—Bounded on the north by Clyde Road; south by Tolly's Nullah Road; east by Kidderpore Bridge Road; and west by Strand Road.

Ward No. 19.—Bounded on the north by the Baliaghatta and the New Canal; south by Gobrah Road, Christopher's Lane, Puddopookur Road, Phulbagan Road, Nawab Bagan Road, and Police Hospital Road; east by the Pagladanga Road, Chingrahatta Road, Tangra Road, and Topsea Road; west by Circular Road.

Ward No. 20.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. 19; south by Kumal Road, Sapir Jemadar's Lane, Mohir Mohsin's Lane, Karriah Bagan, Tiljullah Road, and Topsea Road; east by Topsea Road; west by Lower Circular Road.

Ward No. 21.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. 20; south by the new embankment from the Eastern Bengal Railway to Tolly's Nullah; east by the South-Eastern Bengal Railway; west by Lower Circular Road, Chuckerbore Road, Moley Bazaar Road, Gurreah Road, Russapuglah Road, Tollygunge Bridge and Road, and Tolly's Nullah.

Ward No. 22.—Bounded on the north by Lower Circular Road and the road leading from it to the Jearat bridge; south by Ward No. 21; east by Ward No. 21; west by Tolly's Nullah.

Ward No. 23.—Bounded on the north by Tolly's Nullah; south by the Goragachee Road; east by Tolly's Nullah; west by Diamond Harbour Road.

Ward No. 24.—Bounded on the north by Komedaq Bagan Lane and Circular Garden Reach Road; south by Goragachee Road; east by Diamond Harbour Road; west by Some 3rd Lane and Some 4th Lane.

Ward No. 25.—Bounded on the north by the river Hooghly; south by Ward No. 24; east by Tolly's Nullah and Diamond Harbour Road; and west by the Goragachee Road.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 77.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year.	Rs. a. p.
For a four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses ...	12 0 0	
If any person owns more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.		
For a four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6 0 0	
For a two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more animals ...	6 0 0	
For every horse (not a race horse), pony, or mule ...	6 0 0	
For every race horse ...	12 0 0	
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2 0 0	

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 142.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Commissioners of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (or occupier) (here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed) for the months of 18 ; and that if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Commissioners at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, or Assessor.)

L. S.

Date_____

* In the case of a demand on the occupier of a house under section one hundred and forty-six, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 112.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS _____ of _____ has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of _____ rupees due for the rates (or taxes) (or taxes and rates)

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(See Sections 183, 184, 188, 187, and 190)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

[illegible]

TWELFTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 405.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

The Commissioners for Calcutta.

No	Calcutta, the	18
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By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1886, we, the Commissioners of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of _____ rupees paid to us by A. B. of _____ promise, to pay to the said _____ or order the said sum of _____ rupees _____ after the date _____ hercof, together with interest thereon at the rate of _____ per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the _____ day of _____ and the _____ day of _____ and by way of security for such payment we do hereby assign to the said [A. B.] so much of the proceeds of the rates and taxes payable to the Commissioners by virtue of the Act aforesaid as shall suffice to satisfy the claim of the said [A. B.] in respect of the principal sum together with the interest thereon.

(Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Commissioners)

C. H. RILEY,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Bill was introduced and read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and referred to a Select Committee, on the 7th April, 1888, and is hereby published for information :—

A Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Bengal Act III of 1884: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Act III of 1884; and it shall come into force from the date on which

it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

2. To section 9, the following proviso shall be added :—

“ Provided that the Local Government may, at any time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, exclude from the limits of any municipality any lands or buildings in the occupation of Government for Military or Naval purposes ”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

UNDER sections 190 and 191 of Act III of 1884, the Bengal Municipal Act, the Commissioners of a Municipality have power to inspect all drains, and, after notice, to enter upon all premises for this purpose. The Commissioners of a Municipality claimed to exercise this right in regard to a Government Gunpowder Factory. It was held that the exercise of the right in such a case would be dangerous, and it was proposed to exclude the Gunpowder Factory premises from the limits of the Municipality. Under section 9 of the Act the Local Government has power to alter the limits of a Municipality, only on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, and in this instance the Commissioners declined to make the recommendation. It is considered desirable that Government should have the power of excluding of its own motion from the operation of Municipal Regulations, lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for Military and Naval purposes and the object of this Bill is to amend section 9 of the Act accordingly.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

The 7th April, 1888.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th April 1888.

C. H. REILY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced and read the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and regulations, and referred to a Select Committee the 5th May, 1888, with instructions to report thereon at the next sitting of the Council, and is hereby published for information:—

A Bill to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to remit the payment of the tolls, fees and charges levied under the provisions of the Howrah Bridge Act of 1871 on all passengers animals, vehicles and goods being or conveyed upon the said Bridge: and whereas, under the provisions of the said Act, the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta have from time to time invested the surplus income arising from the tolls, fees and charges levied for the use of the Howrah Bridge in the purchase in their corporate name of Government securities, and the money so invested together with interest thereon now amount to a sum of Rs. 5,50,000: and whereas it is expedient to empower the said Commissioners to transfer such portion of the said Government securities as will represent a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 to the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and to further amend the Bengal Act IX of 1871: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the "Howrah Bridge Amendment Act, 1888."

2. It shall be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Act IX of 1871; and it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the

Calcutta Gazette with the assent of the Governor-General.

3. For the proviso to section 3, the following proviso shall be substituted:—

"Provided always that such tolls, fees and charges shall not exceed the respective rates mentioned in the said schedule, and that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to exempt all or any passengers, animals, vehicles and goods using or conveyed on the said Bridge from payment of the tolls, fees and charges prescribed in the said schedule."

4. After the proviso to section 4, the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided also that the said Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, re-impose the payment of the fees on any goods or any passengers which may have been exempted from such payment under this section."

5. After section 18, the following section shall be added:—

"18A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to sell such portion of the Government securities purchased in their corporate name under the provisions of section eighteen as shall represent a sum of Rs. 2,00,000, and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal transfer the said sum of Rs. 2,00,000 realized upon such sale to the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, to be applied by such last-mentioned Commissioners to such purposes and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by a notification to be published in the

Calcutta Gazette, direct."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 22 of Act IX of 1871, an Act for the construction of a Bridge across the Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta, it is prescribed that, after the repayment of all sums advanced by Government for the construction of the bridge and its approaches and the formation of a sufficient reserve fund, the Lieutenant-Governor shall so regulate the scale of fees, tolls and charges that the income derivable from them shall not exceed the expenditure. The debt to Government has now been repaid, a sufficient reserve fund has been formed, and there is a surplus of income to be disposed of. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed a Committee to report upon the measures by which the income derivable from the fees, tolls and charges should be reduced, and the surplus disposed of. Under section 3 tolls must be levied for the use of the Bridge, and under section 18 all surplus of income must be expended for some of the purposes of the Act. The Committee have recommended that all tolls levied for the use of the bridge under section 3 should be remitted, and that of the surplus a sum of two lakhs of rupees should be granted to the Calcutta Municipality for expenditure on a new road to connect the Bridge with the Sealdah Railway Station. The object of this Bill is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect to these recommendations.

COLMAN MACAULAY.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th May, 1888. }

C. H. REILY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT, IX-OF 1871.

We have considered the Bill in connection with the letter from the Government of India, No. 489 R.T., dated 30th April, 1888, and have modified it accordingly. We have altered the Preamble, and have omitted the section which it was proposed to introduce after section 18 of the Act.

We recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

COLMAN MACAULAY.
H. J. REYNOLDS.
KALI NATH MITTER.
H. PRATT.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th May, 1888. }

A Bill to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to remit the payment of the tolls, fees and charges levied under the provisions of the Howrah Bridge Act of 1871 upon all passengers, animals, vehicles and goods using or conveyed upon the said Bridge, and to reimpose the payment of the fees on any goods or any passengers which may have been exempted from such payment under section four of the said Act: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the "Howrah Bridge Act Amendment Act, 1888."

Construction and commencement of Act. 2. It shall be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Act IX of 1871; and it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the Calcutta Gazette with the assent of the Governor-General.

3. For the proviso to section 3, the following proviso shall be substituted:—

"Provided always that such tolls, fees and charges shall not exceed the respective rates mentioned in the said schedule, and that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to exempt all or any passengers, animals, vehicles and goods using or conveyed on the said Bridge from payment of the tolls, fees and charges prescribed in the said schedule."

4. After the proviso to section 4, the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided also that the said Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, re-impose the payment of the fees on any goods or any passengers which may have been exempted from such payment under this section."

C. H. REILY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th May 1888.